Indiana Crop &

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

Released: Monday, 3PM July 14, 1997 Vol. 47, #15 West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 13

Farmers had an excellent week to harvest winter wheat, plant soybeans, along with cutting and baling hay, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. A few areas received rain, but soil conditions are getting dry in some locations. Most the wheat harvest was in the southern and central areas of the state. Corn and soybeans continue to make good progress. Other activities induded spraying and cultivating crops, along with attending 4-H fairs.

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Corn condition is rated 70 percent good to excellent, 24 percent fair, and 6 percent poor to very poor. One percent of the corn acreage has started to **silk** compared with 3 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean planting** is virtually complete except for double crop soybeans. Seventeen percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 6 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average. **Condition** of the soybean crop is 70 percent good to excellent, 25 percent fair, and 5 percent poor to very poor.

WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat **harvest** is 45 percent complete, compared with 57 percent for both last year and the 5 year average for this date.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition was rated 10 percent excellent, 55 percent good, 28 percent fair, 6 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. First cutting of **alfalfa** is virtually complete. Second cutting of **alfalfa** is 20 percent complete.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 6.0 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 3 percent very short, 21 percent short, 71 percent adequate and 5 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 1 percent very short, 12 percent short, 83 percent adequate and 4 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
		Percent		
Corn Silked	1	0	3	11
Soybeans Planted	100	99	100	100
Soybeans Blooming	17	6	6	24
Wheat Harvested	45	15	57	57

CROP CONDITION

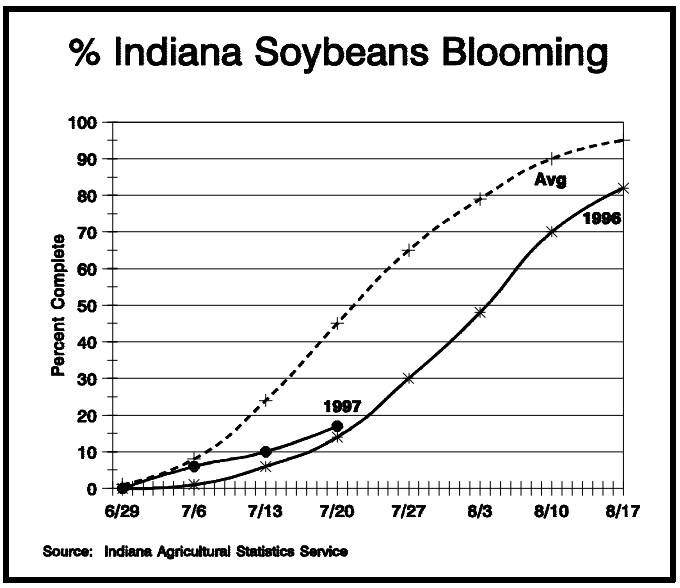
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	1	5	24	56	14
Soybeans	1	4	25	58	12
Pasture	1	6	28	55	10

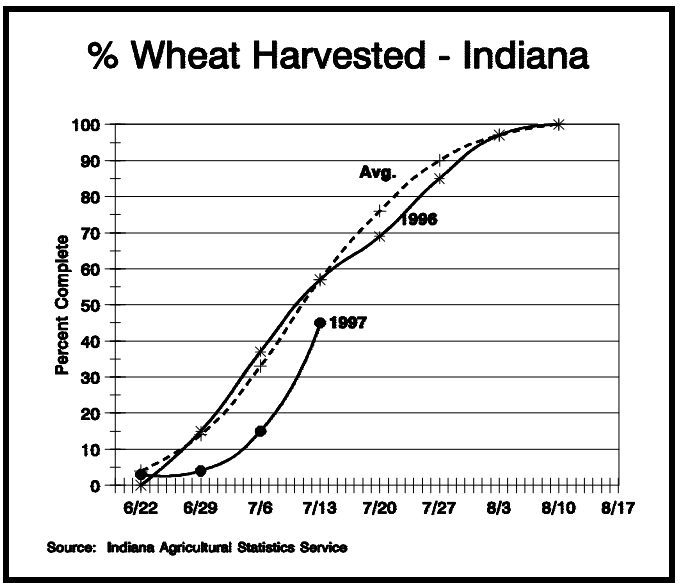
SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	3	0	26
Short	21	9	44
Adequate	71	78	27
Surplus	5	13	3
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	0	5
Short	12	6	33
Adequate	83	80	58
Surplus	4	14	4

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

Crop Progress





Corn Leaf Aphids in Corn Whorls

- Corn leaf aphids are being noted in corn whorls
- Most economic damage takes place before tassel emergence
- Treatment during/after pollination is usually not warranted
- Threshold information is given

These blue-green "plant lice" are being noted in the whorls of corn while pest managers are scouting for corn borer. Where they have been observed, populations are generally below economic levels. Even in a year when the population is low, corn leaf aphids can cause economic damage in fields with aphid-susceptible corn, such as seed fields, or in extremely late planted commercial corn fields. The male pollinating rows in seed production fields especially need to be monitored.

Scouting for aphids should occur when the corn is in the whorl stage because this is the time when, if densities are sufficiently high, most yield losses occur and management strategies are most effective. Economic populations can cause some stalks to produce ears without kernels or may result in smaller, lighter weight ears. Since many corn fields in Indiana still have two or more weeks to go before tasseling, producers should be evaluating fields for corn leaf aphids. In each of at least 5 areas of the field, randomly select 4 plants (10 plants in seed corn; 5 from the female and 5 from the male). Do not select consecutive plants, but walk several paces between plants. The whorl should be pulled out of each sampled plant and carefully unrolled. Count or estimate the number of aphids found and record this for each sampled plant thus determining the average number of aphids per plant. If 30 or more aphids are noted per corn whorl and tasseling is at least two weeks away, control may be necessary. If the field is under stress an average of 15 per plant may result in economic damage.

Although control is not normally required once the tassels have emerged, on rare occasions aphids may interfere with pollination and treatment may be warranted. If greater than 50 percent of the tassels are covered with aphids and their honeydew prior to 50 percent completion of pollination and the plants are

(Continued on Page 4.)

Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning July 14, 1997

Area	Station	Air Temperature			Precipitation			Growing Degree Days		
		Max	Min	DN	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1	Past Week	Since April 1	DN Since April 1
NW	Wanatah	82	56	-3	.55	13.72	+.52	135	1193	-110
	Kentland	83	59	-3	.47	11.55	-1.91	146	1320	-167
	Winamac	81	59	-2	.33	12.32	-.70	144	1260	-156
NC	South Bend	82	60	-2	.16	8.39	-4.40	148	1219	-121
	Waterford Mills	82	56	-4	.36	12.46	+.59	135	1227	-157
NE	Prairie Heights	80	58	-2	.32	10.32	-2.08	138	1225	+8
	Columbia City	81	59	-2	.40	12.18	-.68	142	1244	-71
	Fort Wayne	80	60	-4	.17	11.35	-.52	143	1250	-173
	Bluffton	81	60	-3	.16	15.39	+2.34	147	1290	-179
WC	West Lafayette	82	58	-3	.88	13.55	+.59	143	1336	-94
	Lafayette	82	59	-3	.71	13.25	+.29	145	1383	-47
	Perrysville	84	60	-4	.37	10.35	-4.31	152	1385	-299
	Crawfordsville	83	54	-5	.50	11.69	-1.25	132	1280	-160
	Terre Haute 8s	88	65	+1	.09	12.32	-1.75	175	1509	-107
C	Tipton	80	58	-4	.85	13.35	+.38	134	1220	-184
	Indianapolis	84	62	-2	.16	8.96	-4.16	163	1397	-207
	Indian Creek	85	63	+0	.09	12.01	-1.62	165	1436	-96
EC	Farmland	81	58	-3	.23	11.85	-1.26	141	1305	-53
	Liberty	84	61	-1	.13	12.11	-1.95	158	1384	-126
SW	Vincennes	83	60	-4	.00	18.75	+4.27	152	1525	-148
	Dubois	85	60	-3	.00	16.86	+1.53	158	1465	-154
	Evansville	88	64	-3	.00	13.81	-.24	174	1596	-253
SC	Bedford	84	60	-2	.00	16.16	+1.41	155	1430	-135
	Louisville	87	67	+0	.63	14.40	+.13	185	1618	-183
SE	Butlerville	84	61	-3	.00	14.49	+.44	158	1401	-294

DN = departure from normal.

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

Maps Unavailable

The above information is provided by Ken Scheeringa, Indiana State Climatologist (765)494-8105
E-mail: kscheeringa@dept.agry.purdue.edu http://shadow.agry.purdue.edu

Corn Aphids (continued)

under severe stress, treatment may be needed if the amount of pollen being shed is insufficient for good pollination Remember that normally there is an over abundance of pollen produced in a field. Also, treating a field at this time kills most of the parasites and predators which feed on the aphids so carefully evaluate the need for treatment. For additional information see Extension Publication E-58, Corn Leaf Aphid.

--Rich Edwards, John Obermeyer, and Larry Bledsoe, Purdue University

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148.