



# Indiana Crop &

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS  
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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2

Scattered showers slowed harvest, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Corn harvest advanced 10 percent, while farmers only harvested 3 percent of the soybean acreage during the past week. This was the first break most farmers have had since harvest began, as conditions have been ideal. In addition to harvest activities, many farmers have been busy seeding wheat, applying fertilizer and lime, and continuing fall tillage operations.

### CORN

Fifty-nine percent of the **corn** acreage has been **harvested**, slightly behind the 60 percent average. By region, corn harvest is 47 percent complete in the north, 64 percent in the central, and 72 percent complete in the south. **Moisture content** of harvested corn is down to around 21.5 percent.

### SOYBEANS

Ninety-six percent of the **soybean** acreage has been **harvested**, ahead of 91 percent for the 5-year average. By region, soybean harvest is 94 percent complete in the north, 99 percent in the central, and 91 percent complete in the south. **Moisture content** of harvested soybeans is currently running around 12 percent. Most of the remaining soybeans were planted late, or on double crop acres.

### WINTER WHEAT

Ninety-six percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **seeded**, ahead of 87 percent last year and the 91 percent average. Seventy-eight percent of the wheat acreage has **emerged**, ahead of 67 percent last year and the 73 percent average. Winter wheat **condition** was rated 57 percent good to excellent, compared to 70 percent at this time last year.

### DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 5.1 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 11 percent very short, 40 percent short, 45 percent adequate and 4 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 19 percent very short, 33 percent short, 44 percent adequate and 4 percent surplus.

#### CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Harvested	59	49	45	60
Soybeans Harvested	96	93	78	91
Winter Wheat Seeded	96	92	87	91
Winter Wheat Emerged	78	63	67	73

#### CROP CONDITION

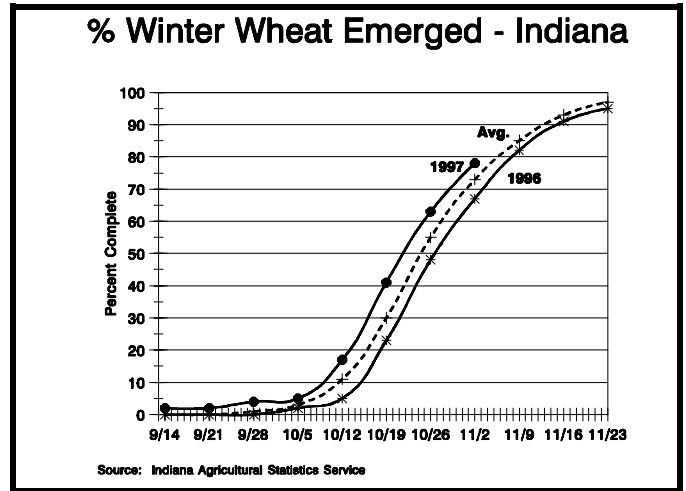
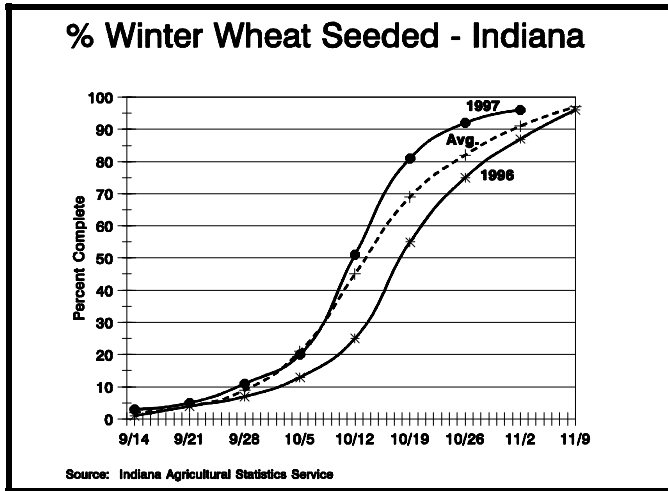
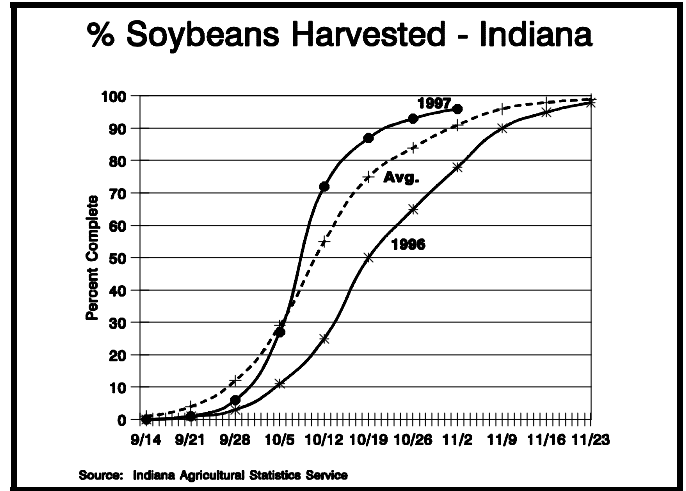
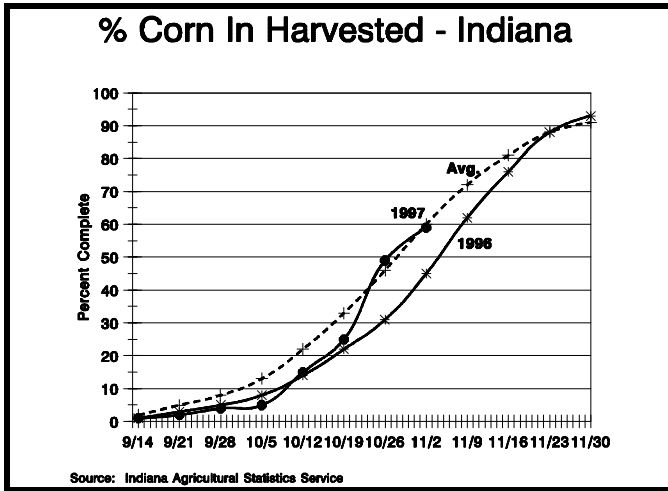
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Pasture	16	27	37	18	2
Wheat	2	6	35	49	8

#### SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	11	15	0
Short	40	45	5
Adequate	45	39	87
Surplus	4	1	8
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	19	17	1
Short	33	42	15
Adequate	44	40	79
Surplus	4	1	5

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## Crop Progress



### Managing Western Corn Rootworm North of I-70 Next Year

Because of rootworm damage in 1997 corn and the high numbers of western corn rootworm beetles found in corn and soybean fields north of Interstate 70 in Indiana, many northern Indiana producers will need to apply soil insecticides to protect corn roots from rootworm larvae in 1998.

However, we observed poor performance of some soil insecticides in 1997, so producers should remember that an insecticide application is not a guarantee that economic damage will not occur.

It's important for producers to understand the pros and cons of each insecticide so they can choose the best product of their particular farming practices. It also is important to understand what each product's guarantee really means. In addition, it makes sense to have untreated check strips in fields to gauge the performance and economics of using the product.

When using a soil insecticide, the main goal is to protect the primary portion of the root system from economic attack by larvae.

Occasionally, despite insecticide use, some economic damage occurs due to the larval population, weather, product performance, planting date, plant development, and time of larval hatch. All of these factors can affect insecticide performance.

The following are considerations for managing western corn rootworm north of I-70 next season. They do not guarantee complete control due to variables we mentioned earlier:

- In corn and soybean fields where no rootworm beetles were seen this year and where corn will be planted in 1998, a soil insecticide should not be needed for rootworm larval control. (An insecticide may be needed if other insect pests may be present in economic numbers.)

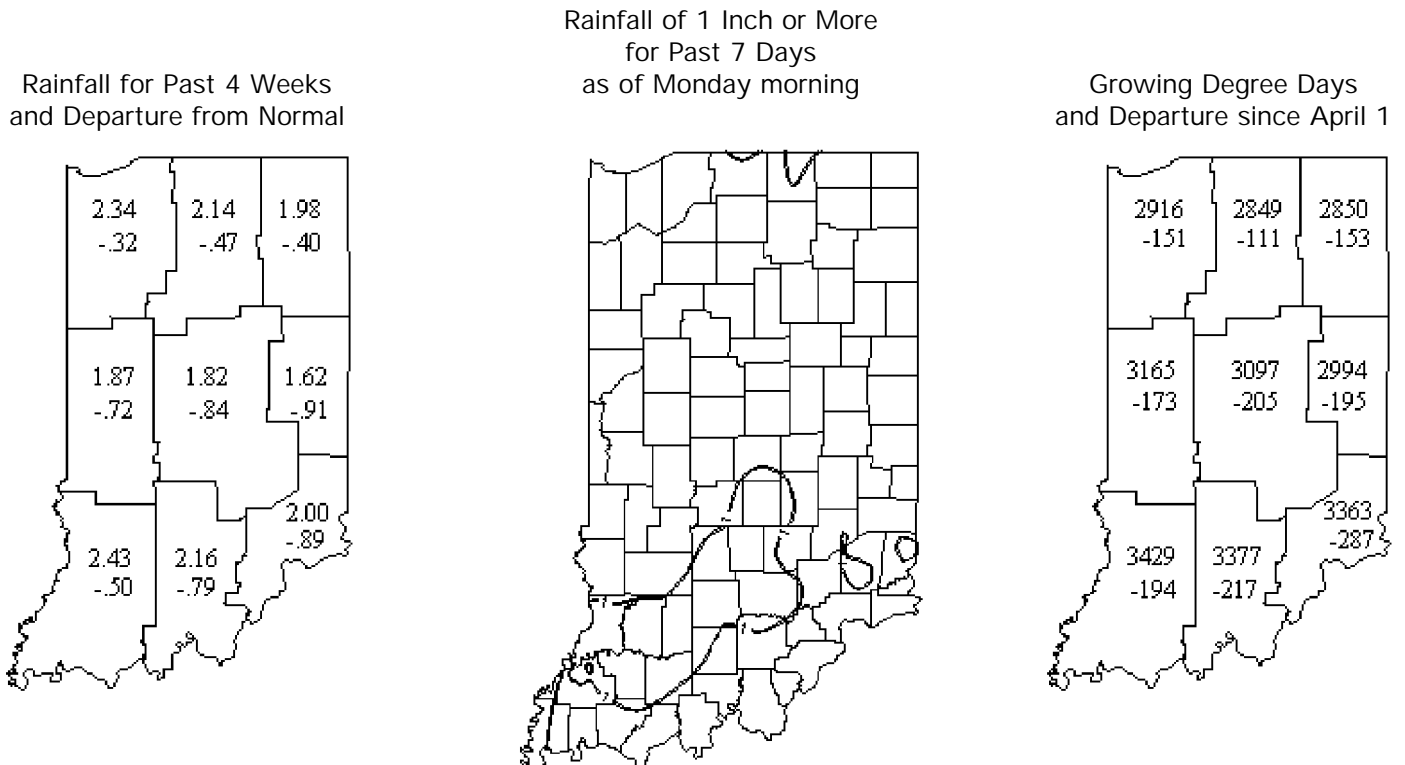
(Continued on Page 4.)

## Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning November 3, 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	54	35	-2	.31	24.39	-1.87	24	2818	-84
	Kentland	55	35	-2	.43	19.36	-6.60	27	3146	-117
	Winamac	54	35	-2	.59	25.80	+4.49	23	2981	-72
NC	South Bend	54	38	-1	.98	21.32	-4.24	25	2938	-40
	Waterford Mills	56	36	-1	1.10	29.05	+4.95	28	2920	-107
NE	Prairie Heights	52	35	-1	.67	25.62	+9.0	17	2831	+122
	Columbia City	54	36	-1	.40	26.98	+2.32	23	2963	+50
	Fort Wayne	53	38	-2	.44	28.26	+5.67	21	2976	-160
	Bluffton	54	35	-3	.43	26.55	+2.43	24	3069	-163
WC	West Lafayette	56	36	-1	.42	20.30	-4.72	28	3204	+65
	Lafayette	56	35	-2	.47	19.15	-5.87	28	3282	+143
	Perrysville	55	36	-4	.41	18.61	-9.15	29	3258	-373
	Crawfordsville	55	33	-3	.42	19.51	-4.80	27	3071	-98
	Terre Haute 8s	55	36	-4	.36	21.64	-5.18	25	3543	+9
C	Tipton	54	33	-3	.67	21.23	-4.62	24	2934	-137
	Indianapolis	55	39	-2	.47	16.54	-8.56	28	3387	-100
	Indian Creek	55	36	-3	.50	19.85	-6.26	26	3411	+69
EC	Farmland	55	34	-2	.44	20.17	-4.47	29	3047	+38
	Liberty	55	35	-2	.58	21.76	-4.85	27	3176	-153
SW	Vincennes	56	36	-4	.66	26.89	+3.2	28	3607	-25
	Dubois	57	35	-4	.97	26.23	-2.86	30	3509	-52
	Evansville	59	40	-2	.57	18.39	-7.24	42	3801	-169
SC	Bedford	56	32	-5	1.04	28.86	+1.12	27	3377	-65
	Louisville	59	41	-2	.80	22.45	-4.14	40	3913	-29
SE	Butlerville	56	34	-6	1.38	26.91	+4.44	27	3315	-364

DN = departure from normal.

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



## Rootworm (continued)

- Where rootworms caused problems in 1997 corn that followed beans or some other crop, and there was no scouting for rootworm beetles in 1997, a soil insecticide may be needed in 1998.
- In corn fields with economic levels of rootworm beetles where corn will be planted again in 1998 (see Extension Publication E-49, Managing Corn Rootworm-1997, Rev. 6/97), use a soil insecticide.
- Where rootworm beetles were seen in soybeans or other crops, such as alfalfa, a soil insecticide application is probably justified. Economic thresholds for beetles in soybeans have not been established, but when they can be found after a few minutes of searching, economic damage is likely. Your decision on whether to treat in this situation will depend on how much risk you are willing to take.
- When using insecticides, producers have to decide which one to use, and how and when to apply it. Each variable affects control. On the following list, "A" is the most advantageous and "C" the least:
  - A. Apply the product at full rate as a cultivation treatment directed toward the base of the plant shortly before or at egg hatch. Incorporation, by light tillage or about .5 inch of rain shortly after application is a must.
  - B. If "A" is not possible due to tillage or other considerations, delay planting fields that showed high 1997 beetle infestations until after May 1, 1998. Apply the full rate of a soil insecticide with calibrated applicators during planting.
  - C. If planting in April, plant fields that had the highest 1997 beetle infestation last, and apply a full rate of the soil insecticide at planting.

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