



Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY
WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Agriculture Report

July 2023

Greetings Producers,

So, here we go again... while I was a little too young to remember the drought of 1976, I think it is fair to say that for anyone who worked on a farm or was involved in agriculture in 1988, that is still the benchmark. Yes, 2012 was a drought, and we did see a significant impact on yields that year, however the easiest way to understand the difference in the severity of those two events (1988 vs. 2012) can be captured by the National Weather Association records out of Green Bay. We recorded 23 days of 90+ degree temperatures in 2012, whereas there were 34 of those bone-drying days in 1988. Winner 1988.

When asked during a television interview if this was the worst year we had seen recently, I did not hesitate to identify 2019. While the moderate drought we are suffering through right now is definitely bad, most would agree the cold, wet and miserable conditions of 2019 were worse. Why? Well, as I make site visits, I can still identify fields in NE WI where 200 bu. corn potential (especially the lucky few who have caught downpours from the "popcorn" thunderstorms we have had all season long) exists. However, that is all it is at this point... potential. At V6, the corn plant has already determined the ceiling for the number of rows of kernels (16, 18, 20, etc.), however, if we fail to receive timely rains during pollination, and then later during grain fill, the plants in the field will not have the opportunity to ever reach that potential. We will be monitoring fields closely the next two months and expect to share the appropriate harvest management information as we head into the second half of the growing season. Those who are fortunate enough to have received enough precipitation and have corn fields that still have very high yield potential, can find information on fungicide use during dry conditions at:

<https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/articles/should-i-apply-fungicide-during-a-drought/>.

Enclosed you will find information on upcoming meetings, zooms or events. As always, if you have any agronomic specific questions that I can be assistance with, please do not hesitate to contact me. In the meantime, let's hope the potential rain events over the coming weeks are more consistent, uniform, and can help those who need it most right now.

Agriculturally,

Kevin Jarek

Regional Crops and Soils Educator, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties

3365 W Brewster St, Appleton, WI 54914
920-832-5121 | outagamie.extension.wisc.edu

Upcoming Events

July

- 12 Badger Crop Connect | 12:30 pm
- 19 Winter Wheat and Drones in Agriculture Field Day | 10 am - 2 pm | LeMere Farms, 4140 Cry Hwy J, Abrams
- 26 Badger Crop Connect | 12:30 pm

August

- 16 Outagamie Forage Council Twilight Meeting | Meal 6:45 pm, speakers at 7 pm | J-Springs Dairy located at N4182 County Rd. EE, Appleton

September

- 7 Outagamie Forage Council Corn Silage Drydown | Noon - 2 pm | TBD - Wichman Farms or J-Springs Dairy
- 14 Outagamie Forage Council Corn Silage Drydown | Noon - 2 pm | Crop Source, LLC - N3888 French Rd, Freedom
- 21 Outagamie Forage Council Corn Silage Drydown | Noon - 2 pm | Pro-Vision Partners - 354 Morrow Street, Seymour
- 28 Outagamie Forage Council Corn Silage Drydown | Noon - 2 pm | NEW Ag Services, LLC - W7102 Grand View Rd, Hortonville



The Manure EXPO is at Arlington again this year. The foremost event regarding manure spreading and processing technology. Aug. 9 schedule revolves around tours in the morning and demonstrations in the afternoon, with the expo grounds open and a knowledge challenge toward end of day. August 10 focuses on demonstrations, educational and industry sessions, and more opportunities to interact with the sponsors who make this such an affordable event (\$25 tour registration is only fee for attendees). All the information for the event and the registration link is found through their website at: <https://www.manureexpo.ca/>

Nutrient Management regional meetings

Sponsored by NRCS, DATCP, and the UW NPM program, these meetings are designed for farms who write their own NM plans, agronomists, and agency staff.

Topics will include: + Updates from DATCP and NRCS staff

+ Back to basics: understanding the equations SnapPlus runs in the background.

+Producing readable maps in SnapMaps

+ Understanding winter spreading restrictions + SnapPlus V3

| LOCATION | | DATE & TIME | REGISTRATION CODE |
|------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Wausau | Rib Mountain Municipal Use Center 227800 Snowbird Ave Wausau, WI 54401 | August 28 th 9am-12pm | https://conta.cc/40SPkXa |
| Oshkosh | James P Coughlin Center (JPCC) 625 E. County Road Y Oshkosh, WI 54901 | August 29 th 9am-12pm | https://conta.cc/3nYvUBG |
| Eau Claire | CVTC Eau Claire Campus 620 W Clairemont Ave Eau Claire, WI 54701 | August 31 st 9am-12pm | https://conta.cc/3mml5Jk |
| Jefferson | Jefferson County Highway Department 1425 South Wisconsin Drive, Jefferson, WI 53549 | September 6 th 9am-12pm | https://conta.cc/3GuegyS |



Badger Crop Connect

TIMELY CROP UPDATES FOR WISCONSIN

July 12, 2023, 12:30-1:30 pm

Combine Cleaning for Small Grain Harvest and 2023 Cover Cropping Impacts

Dan Smith, UW-Madison Nutrient and Pest Management Outreach Specialist

Corn Pollination and Development Stages

Dr. Joe Lauer, UW Madison Professor and Extension-funded Faculty of Agronomy

CEUs available

For more information and registration links scan the QR code or visit:
<https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/programs/badger-crop-connect/>



July 26 BCC Program: Dr. Matt Ruark – Cover Crop Selection and Management after Corn Silage; Forage alternatives for 2023 or early 2024.

August 9 – No BCC due to Manure Expo

August 23 BCC Program: Corn Silage Prep Edition: Managing harvest in an uneven year; nitrates; storage issues with inconsistent moisture; pricing corn silage for sale/purchase. Featuring Dr. Joe Lauer and others.

Past Badger Crop Connect videos are available at the website listed above.

Winter Wheat Management Field Day

Also Featuring Drones in Agriculture

Wednesday, July 19th 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

LeMere Farms; 4140 Cty. Hwy. J; Abrams, WI
1.5 miles north of Hwy. 41 on Cty. J, or take
Liegeois Road east from Hwy. 141 to J, turn north onto J and look for Parking signs.

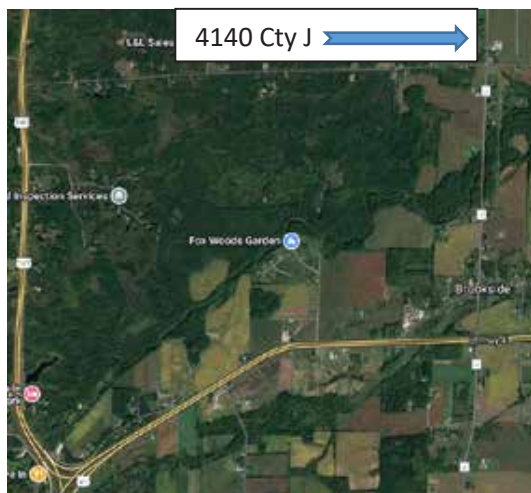
Featuring Dr. Shawn Conley, Winter Wheat and Soy Agronomist; Dr. Damon Smith, Field Crops Plant Pathologist; Dr. Brian Luck, Biological Systems Engineer; Jamie Patton, NRCS Soil Scientist; Dan Marzu, UW Nutrient & Pest Management Program; and Kevin Jarek & Scott Reuss, Regional Crop/Soils Educators.

- 10 a.m. Registration (NOTE: topic order & timing may change.)
- 10:15 a.m. Cover crop and forage crop opportunities and realities after wheat
- 11 a.m. Winter Wheat agronomics & Disease Management – Dr.'s Conley & Smith
- Noon Lunch – provided by Seed Concepts, Inc. and possible other sponsors.
- 12:45 Drones in Agriculture – Dr. Luck
- 1:30 Wheat nutrient management research and current rec.'s. View nitrogen rate, nitrogen timing, and sulfur rate research plots, and fungicide demonstration plots.

Topics will include wheat agronomics; disease identification and management; cover crop and after-wheat forage options; drone usage in agriculture; nutrient management; and Q & A opportunities throughout with each presenter.



A DJI Matrice drone flies inches above a field during a test flight at UW-Madison's West Madison Agricultural Research Station. Photo: Michael P. King



Free to attend, with lunch provided by Seed Concepts, Inc. Registration requested to ensure adequate supplies and food available. Register by July 17 if possible, by contacting Scott Reuss via email at scott.reuss@wisc.edu or call/text him at 715-701-0966. You can also contact him for more information.

An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act requirements. If you need any reasonable accommodation to attend this program, please contact Nancy Servais at 715-732-7514 at least 2 days prior to the date of the program.

Upcoming Events

Considering diverting portions of your grain crops or cover crops into feed crops? Don't forget to check the preharvest intervals for applied crop protection products!

With the dry conditions we are experiencing this year in much of Wisconsin (and beyond), securing enough feed becomes a concern and top priority for dairy farmers and livestock producers. As farmers consider diverting portions of their grain crops into feed crops, it's important that they consider and respect the preharvest intervals for all crop protection products applied to their crops during the growing season.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is the minimum amount of time between the application of a crop protection product (i.e., herbicide, fungicide, insecticide) and when the treated crop can be legally harvested for forage/grazing or for grain. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has set limits on the residue levels ("tolerances") of registered crop protection products for each labeled crop and the PHIs are in place to help meet these safety standards thus reduce the risk of animal and/or human dietary exposure. The PHI information is available on the product label, typically under "Restrictions". Note that the PHI may or may not be the same for forage/grazing and for grain harvest. See below for examples of the PHI information found on the label of common corn herbicides:

- DiFlex herbicide (dicamba, Group 4): "Corn forage may not be harvested within 45 days of the final DIFLEXX Herbicide application. Corn grain and stover may be harvested once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage."
- Status herbicide (dicamba+ diflufenzopyr, Groups 4 and 19): "DO NOT apply within 32 days before corn forage harvest" and "DO NOT apply within 72 days before popcorn, corn grain and stover harvest."
- Aatrex 4L herbicide (atrazine, Group 5): "Note for all applications to corn: Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 60 days following application, or illegal residues may result. For sweet corn, do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 45 days following application, or illegal residues may result."
- Roundup PowerMAX3 herbicide (glyphosate, Group 9): "Allow a minimum of 50 days between application of this product and harvest of corn forage or grain" and "Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest or feeding of corn stover or grain."
- Dual II Magnum herbicide (S-metolachlor, Group 15): "DO NOT graze or feed forage for 30 days following application."
- Callisto herbicide (mesotrione, Group 27): "Do not harvest forage, grain, or stover within 45 days after application."

For additional information, please check: A3646 Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops. Always check the product label. The label is the law.

This article was written by Dr. Rodrigo Werle, Associate Professor and Extension Cropping Systems Weed Scientist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Crops & Soils

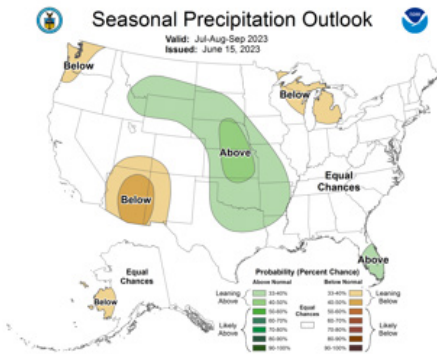
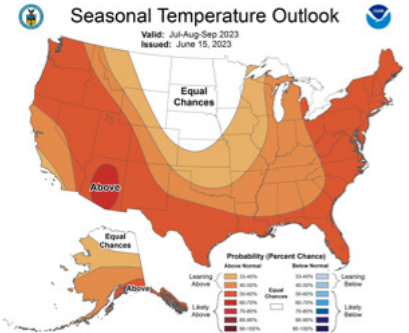
Managing Forage in Highly Variable (Droughty) Weather Conditions

Kevin Jarek – Crops and Soils Educator, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties

We have all heard at one time or another “If you don’t like the weather in Wisconsin, wait 10 minutes...” or some variation of this expression.

Unfortunately, despite best efforts to trace the origins of this often cited and regionally adapted quote, the exact origins remain undetermined/anonymous. Soil moisture levels are currently deficient in many areas across the Badger state.

While weather models can and do change, the current NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) forecast for the next 90-days indicates an enhanced chance for above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for much of Wisconsin. Unfortunately, it does not appear that change is on the horizon. As a result, we may need to adjust some of our forage management strategies moving forward to mitigate or lower the risk of inadvertently causing additional distress or damage to already drought-stressed crops.



Alfalfa Cutting Management



Late germinating alfalfa in new seeding stand in Outagamie County.

Let's start with newly established alfalfa stands. Abnormally dry conditions this spring resulted multiple emergence events. We observed partial areas of alfalfa fields germinate in May after planting, however, large areas of some fields did not begin germinating until rains arrived in mid-June. Alfalfa requires at least 40 days of growth after emergence, not planting, to develop the ability to regrow from the crown after cutting. Farmers will need to be careful or they could inadvertently lose those late June germinated plants during cutting by removing all of the leaves before the plant has the ability to put up new basal growth from the crown. Moisture-stressed stands may not have developed extensive root systems, so it is advised new seeding stands are not harvested under extreme summer drought stress.

Crops & Soils

Managing Forage in Highly Variable (Droughty) Weather Conditions (continued)

These new seeding stands can be harvested later in the growing season if conditions improve, however, ideally as we head into late fall, your alfalfa stand should have at least 8-inches of regrowth or recently cut with no potential for new regrowth at the time frost arrives. Delaying one cutting of your newly seeded or established alfalfa stands to early bloom will enable the plant to replenish root reserves by increasing the stored energy/carbohydrate levels that have been expended during the previous cuts, thus temporarily reducing stress on the plant. Download more information on alfalfa management at:

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/effect-of-drought-on-alfalfa-and-managing-for-next-growing-season/>

Alfalfa Pest and Fertility Management

As if drought stress wasn't enough for newly established alfalfa stands to deal with, during drier conditions, potato leafhoppers have increased potential to cause significantly more damage to new seeding stands. This can result in decreased dry matter (DM) yields not only this year, but reduced yield potential over the life of the stand. You can find thresholds and guidelines for treatment at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/cut-bale-scout/>. Weeds compete with newly established alfalfa. Treatment is based on an individual field by field assessment. Always follow the product label application instructions or seek the advice of a CCA (Certified Crop Advisor) agronomist or independent professional crop consultant or consult Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops at

https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/files/2022/12/A3646_Book_web.pdf.



Early season manure application made to alfalfa in Outagamie County.

Last, but not least, be careful with manure applications to alfalfa regardless of the age of the stand during drought. When manure with high solids content is applied to stands with extremely dry soils and already stressed plants, it can result in crusting, crown damage and plant loss if rains fail to arrive thereafter. As always, any decision to apply manure should occur immediately after the crop has been removed from the field. This helps limit wheel traffic damage to the crown and the manure primarily contacts the soil, not new basal growth.

Corn Management

Usually, one would see the first tassels appearing on the earliest planted corn by mid-July... I haven't nor any of the many independent crop consultants and agronomists I work with have. As a result of the highly variable emergence, it is not uncommon to find fields with corn at V3, V6 and V8 all in the same two feet of row. While there are fields that had great emergence, are completely uniform, and are not showing significant distress right now, we all know of or have fields that resemble those seen here. Even if rain does arrive in the second half of the growing season, we still have a problem.

Crops & Soils

Managing Forage in Highly Variable (Droughty) Weather Conditions (continued)

The Outagamie Forage Council (OFC) will host Corn Silage Drydown Events on September 7, 14, 21, and 28 in 2023 to help farmers identify the ideal time to begin harvesting their corn silage to maximize both yield and quality. The OFC will also be hosting a Twilight Meeting on Wednesday, August 16 at J-Springs Dairy located at N4182 County Rd. EE, Appleton, WI 54913. Free meal will begin at 6:45 p.m. and speakers at 7 p.m. Joe Lauer, UW Corn Agronomist, and Todd Schaumberg, Agronomist, Tilth Agronomy will address the many issues farmers will face with the 2023 crop at harvest time. We already know there are corn fields intended for grain that will need to be harvested as silage. Save the date on your calendars now so you don't miss this event!

Those who are fortunate enough to have received enough precipitation and have corn fields that still have very high yield potential can find information on fungicide use during dry conditions at: <https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/articles/should-i-apply-fungicide-during-a-drought/>.



Photo: Bill Schaumberg, Tilth Agronomy Inc.



Crops & Soils

Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest

June 26, 2023

To view this and other Hay Market Reports visit <https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/>

| Hay Grade | Bale type | ----- Price (\$/ton) ----- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | Average | Minimum | Maximum |
| Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ) | Small Square | \$332.00 | \$260.00 | \$400.00 |
| | Large Square | \$264.00 | \$200.00 | \$335.00 |
| | Large Round | \$261.00 | \$240.00 | \$280.00 |
| Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ) | Small Square | \$228.00 | \$200.00 | \$288.00 |
| | Large Square | \$213.00 | \$195.00 | \$296.00 |
| | Large Round | \$200.00 | \$145.00 | \$215.00 |
| Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ) | Small Square | No Reported Sales | | |
| | Large Square | \$181.00 | \$125.00 | \$240.00 |
| | Large Round | \$170.00 | \$117.00 | \$210.00 |
| Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ) | Small Square | No Reported Sales | | |
| | Large Square | No Reported Sales | | |
| | Large Round | \$167.00 | \$160.00 | \$175.00 |



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

July 2023 Ag Newsletter

3365 W Brewster St

Appleton, WI 54914



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Phone Number 920-832-5121

711 Wisconsin Relay

Fax Number 920-832-4783

An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act requirements.

County Administration

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Thomas Nelson | County Executive |
| Jeff Nooyen | County Board Chair |
| Dan Gabrielson | County Board Vice Chair |

Extension Education Committee

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Debbie VanderHeiden | Chair |
| Dan Rettler | Vice Chair |
| Dustin Koury | Member |
| Rick Lautenschlager | Member |
| Sarah Weinberg | Member |

Extension Staff

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Amy Beck | Office Assistant |
| Kaitlin Bricco | Horticulture Assistant |
| Miranda Dawson | FoodWise Nutrition Educator* |
| Christi Gabriliska | FoodWise Nutrition Coordinator* |
| Katie Gellings | Human Development & Relationships Educator |
| Vicki Handschke | Office Assistant |
| Kevin Jarek | Crops and Soils Educator |
| Mia Ljung | Community Development Educator |
| Karlie Marks | 4-H Program Intern |
| Ina Montgomery | Program Assistant |
| Hannah Phillips | FoodWise Healthy Communities Coordinator* |
| Alicia Schroeder-Haag | 4-H Program Educator |
| Chris Viau | Area Extension Director* |
| MaryBeth Wohlraabe | Positive Youth Development Educator |
| Becky Zoglman | Communication Specialist |
| Vacant | Dairy and Livestock Educator |

**Serves Calumet, Outagamie, Waupaca and Winnebago Counties*