To All Ag Reporter Email Recipients:

Here is your weekly update for ag information. Click on the topic and it will take you directly to that article. In order of appearance:

Badger Crop Connect

June 3, 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM
Register by 5:00 PM on June 2: https://go.wisc.edu/1sf4l3

Badger Crop Connect is a new crop production webinar series developed by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Extension Crops and Soils Program for the 2020 growing season. Badger Crop Connect's goal is to bring agronomists, crops consultants and farmers timely crop updates for Wisconsin. This bi-weekly webinar is planned to continue through September. Webinars will have CCA CEUs available as assigned. There is 1.0 credit available in the area of Integrated Pest Management for this webinar. Unfortunately, we are not able to record this webinar series, but resources shared by Extension Specialists will be available from the **Resources** link listed below.

June 3rd Agenda:

Managing Winter Wheat Diseases
Field Crops Extension Pathologist Damon Smith, PhD.

Insect Development and Current Risks – Culprits to be Watching For
Field Crops Entomologist, UW-Madison IPM Bryan Jensen

Pre-registration is required –Connection link will be sent on June 3rd by 9:00 AM. Please register for this free webinar at: https://go.wisc.edu/1sf4l3

Resources from the webinar will be posted to this website https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/grain/badger-crop-connection/

Please direct any questions to Extension Agriculture Educators Mike Ballweg michael.ballweg@wisc.edu or Dan Marzu dan.marzu@wisc.edu

This program is sponsored by University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension with special support from the following Extension Educators: Mike Ballweg, Sheboygan County, Dan Marzu Lincoln and Langlade Counties, Nick Baker Rock County, Josh Kamps Lafayette County, Jerry Clark Chippewa County and Kimberly Schmidt Shawano County.

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) signup began on Tuesday

Helpful resources are on the CFAP website (www.farmers.gov/cfap):

CFAP Payment Calculator: This Excel workbook allows you to input information specific to your operation to determine estimated payments and populate the application form. NOTE: Microsoft Excel is required to use this workbook. A video preview with more information is available here

CFAP Call Center is available for producers who would like additional one-on-one support with the CFAP application process. Producers can call 877-508-8364 to speak directly with a USDA employee ready to offer assistance. This may be particularly helpful for those who have less experience working with FSA.

CFAP Fact Sheets: A general CFAP fact sheet is available, as well as commodity-specific fact sheets for non-specialty crops, wool, livestock, dairy, and specialty crops. Extension factsheets include example calculations for CFAP direct payments for dairy, commodity crop and livestock farmers be found at https://farms.extension.wisc.edu/coronavirus/

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin Vol 65 Issue No. 5

is now available at: http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/ PRINT THIS ISSUE

Looking Ahead: Black cutworm peak damage window now open

Forages & Grains: Alfalfa weevil larvae appearing in alfalfa fields

Corn: European corn borer flight beginning in southern Wisconsin

Soybean: Soybean aphid dispersal to soybeans expected next week

Fruits: Spring codling moth biofix recorded May 24-26 in orchards

Vegetables: Overwintered Colorado potato beetles emerging soon

Nursery & Forest: Assorted reports from this week's inspections

Degree Days: Growing degree-day accumulations Jan 1-May 27

Diagnosing Early Season Insect Damage in Corn

BRYAN JENSEN, DEPT. OF ENTOMOLOGY AND INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

In the next few weeks, many agronomists will be spending time in corn fields assessing corn stands. Insects are just one of those factors that can reduce emergence and/or injure plants. I could give you a written description of each insect, but I am not sure you would want to spend that much time reading! I have included a chart which, hopefully, can help troubleshoot insect injury.

Early corn insect damage	Seed corn maggot	White grub	Wireworm	Black cutworm	Stalk borer	Hop vine borer	Sandhill cutworm	True armyworm
What crop stage(s) is damage occuring?	Seed to VE	VE to V4+	Seed to V5+	VE-V5	V1/V2+	V1/V2+	VE-V4+	V4-V10+
Is there poor emergence and/or seed feeding?	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Is the leaf feeding from the leaf margin in?	No	No	No	Yes, early instars	No	No	No	Yes
Are there holes in the leaf?	Cotyledon only	No	Yes	Possible, early instars	Yes	Yes	No	Possible, but edges ragged
Do plants have a wilted whorl (dead heart)?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Are plants wilted or stunted?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Are plants cut at soil surface?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
How is the damage distributed in the field?	Random	Clumped	Clumped	Clumped (usually)	Clumped	Clumped	Clumped	Random (usually)

Nothing can take the place of finding the actual insect but unfortunately that is not always possible. Instead, we usually must focus on injury symptoms. In the absence of finding the insect this chart should help you contrast and compare insect damage in seedling corn. Keep in mind that each species can have multiple symptoms. What I have listed are classic symptoms. Also, consider that you may be in a field with multiple insect species present.

To conclude, let me explain the bottom row titled “how is the damaged distributed in the field”. I have listed the “typical distribution” that we might expect to find. That can easily be altered based on current field conditions and/or cropping history. For example, an insect that is typically randomly distributed may be clumped if there is a manure application, wet area, or something similar that will concentrate damage in one area.

As always, when troubleshooting insect damage walk a representative part of the field, stay unbiased and look at several plants before reaching a diagnosis.

Wisconsin Winter Wheat Disease Update

Damon Smith, Extension Field Crops Pathologist, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Brian Mueller, Assistant Field Researcher, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

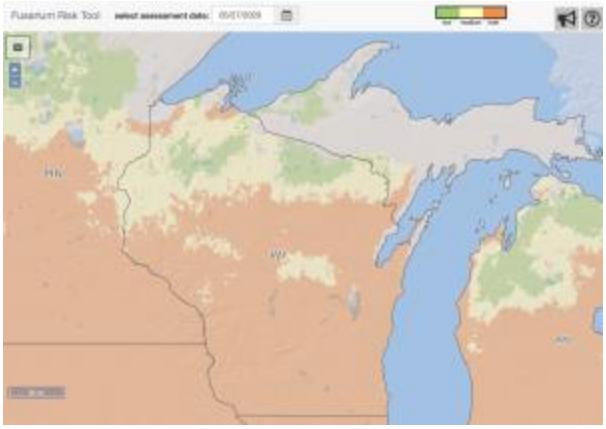

Figure 1. Fusarium Risk Tool prediction for FHB-susceptible varieties of winter wheat in Wisconsin on May 27, 2020.

Winter wheat in Wisconsin has responded to above average temperatures and rainfall, rapidly advancing through growth stages. In just a week or so, mainstems have rapidly elongated. In some varieties in southern and south-central Wisconsin, flag leaves are fully out. While now is a good time to consider a fungicide application, foliar disease has been non-existent in fields we have been in. We are monitoring the stripe rust situation carefully, and while it is active in states to our south, we have not observed any in fields we have scouted. The above average heat will also keep stripe rust moving slowly, especially in varieties with moderate resistance. So for now, I think we can hold off on fungicide. With margins being tight, I think it is wise to keep our fungicide application for Fusarium head blight (FHB or scab). Fungicides directed toward FHB are also effective against stripe rust, should it move in later in the season. Continue to scout fields between now and head emergence to catch any foliar diseases that might emerge.

Speaking of FHB, conditions have been VERY conducive for this disease in Wisconsin over the past week. The Fusarium Risk Tool is showing very favorable conditions for the entire state of Wisconsin for susceptible varieties (Fig. 1) and favorable conditions in the southern portion of the state for even moderately resistant varieties. This situation needs to be monitored over the next few days as heads start to emerge and anthesis (flowering) begins. Humid/wet and warm conditions will keep risk of FHB high as anthesis begins. We have also had several years of significant FHB and Gibberella ear rot in corn, meaning we have ample inoculum sources locally to initiate FHB epidemics. Farmers with winter wheat should be prepared to make a fungicide application if these conditions persist, especially those with wheat varieties rated as susceptible to FHB.

Remember that the best time to apply a fungicide for FHB control is at the start of anthesis, up to 7 days after the start of anthesis. In Wisconsin, our research has demonstrated that we can significantly reduce the levels of deoxynivalenol (DON or vomitoxin) in finished grain if we wait until 5 days after the start of anthesis to apply our FHB fungicide. This is due to the fact that we often have uneven head emergence in our fields and delaying applications a few days after the start of anthesis can let these heads (or those on secondary tillers) “catch up.”

Fungicides considered most consistent in efficacy in University research include Prosaro®, Caramba®, and Miravis Ace®. Efficacy ratings for these and other products can be found on the Crop Protection Network’s Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Wheat Diseases fact sheet. Results from fungicide efficacy trials from the Badger Crop Docs, can be found by CLICKING HERE. Research trials from 2019 that include the newest fungicide, Miravis Ace®, can be found by CLICKING HERE and scrolling down to the last several pages. Remember, that the goal is to reduce damage by FHB and reduce DON levels as far below 2ppm as possible. The ideal method to do

this includes an integrated approach of using resistant varieties and well-timed fungicide applications. Continue to monitor the wheat disease situation closely and get out and Scout, Scout, Scout!

Weekly Emails Online!
http://columbia.uwex.edu/ag-calendar-and-deadlines/

The Ag Reporter "Snapshot" is presented to you each week by George Koepp, Columbia County UW-Madison Extension Agriculture Agent. If you have any questions about these articles or need other ag-related information, please contact George at 608-742-9682 or by email george.koepp@wisc.edu.