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Sun Protection Awareness Season

According to CDC, nearly 5 million people are treated for skin cancer each year in the United States. Some people are at higher risk of skin cancer than others, such as farmers, but anyone can get it. UW-Extension would like to increase the awareness of skin cancer and to call for actions to reduce its risk in this heated summer.

The most preventable cause of skin cancer is overexposure to ultraviolet (UV) light, either from the sun or from artificial sources like tanning beds. UV rays can damage our skin in as little as 15 minutes. Here are some recommendations to help protect farmers and others from harmful UV rays during our summer outdoor work and play activities.

- Take frequent breaks, remember REST -WATER- SHADE.
- Wear a wide-brimmed hat, sunglasses, and protective clothing.
- Use broad spectrum sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 15 or higher.

Assessing Flood Damage to Soybeans

See this article by Shawn Conley, UW-Extension Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist

Severe flooding over the weekend has many low-lying soybean fields underwater. As the water dissipates yield potential and replant questions will arise. Flooding can be divided into either water-logging, where only the roots are flooded, or complete submergence where the entire plants are under water (VanToai et al., 2001). Water-logging is more common than complete submergence and is also less damaging. Soybeans can generally survive for 48 to 96 hours when completely submersed. For the rest of the article, follow the link below:

<http://coolbean.info/2018/06/18/assessing-flood-damage-soybean/>

The Soybean Flowering – Summer Solstice Fallacy

June 3, 2018/in Uncategorized /by dank

Shawn P. Conley, Lindsay Chamberlain and James Specht

Every agronomist has been ingrained with the *Nowledge* that soybean is considered a “short-day” plant and will not flower until after June 21st a.k.a. the summer solstice. This belief has held true for decades; however, with agronomists now preaching the virtues of early soybean planting, coupled with the power of Twitter, we now see pictures and evidence of soybean flowers occurring as early as June 1. This empirical evidence has prompted many to question the foundational belief.

In soybean, floral induction occurs when soybean leaves can measure the night length (from dusk to dawn), and thus begins when [unifoliolate leaflets appear at stem node 1 \(V0\) and a young trifoliolate leaf appears at node 2](#), with induction continuing thereafter in every subsequent leaf (Wilkerson et al. 1989; Fehr and Caviness, 1977). If soybean is planted early enough, flower initiation can then be triggered on the front of the summer solstice (Figure 1). This response is dependent upon the maturity genes present in the adapted cultivars and region of country, however given the germplasm available to farmers in the north central region it is plausible that any soybean planted in this region would flower “early” if planted early.

In 2018 we have experienced exceptionally warm temperatures after V1 that have significantly hastened the calendar date of R1, because the temperature sensitivity of floral evocation (development of floral meristems into flowers – the first such visible flower leading to an R1 stage call), though floral induction in itself is not very temperature sensitive. In NE in 2017, the website program SoyWater (SoySim) predicted that an Apr 24 planting date would lead to the R1 stage dates for MGs 1, 2, 3, & 4 to occur on Jun 12, 14, 17, & 19; however, this year (2018), SoyWater (SoySim) is [predicting for the same planting date of Apr 24 and near similar MGs, R1 stage dates of June 05, 10, 13, & 16!](#) Those R1 stage predictions were (as Dr. Specht recall) 3-5 days later a couple of weeks ago, so not only a warm spring, but also this exceptional heat wave in the last few days has hastened floral evocation. R1 is likely to be earlier in all NC USA areas that have experienced both early soybean planting and a much warmer than normal spring. Early soybean flowering has many management implications including shorter herbicide label timings for dicamba (up to R2) and glyphosate products (through R2) (*FYI it usually only takes 3-5 days to go from R1 to R2*) and earlier risk for white mold infection. In 2018 it is paramount that you scout and don’t just rely on the calendar for spray applications!

USDA Resumes Continuous Conservation Reserve Program Enrollment

One-Year Extension Available to Holders of Many Expiring Contracts through Continuous Signup

WASHINGTON, June 1, 2018 – As part of a 33-year effort to protect sensitive lands and improve water quality and wildlife habitat on private lands, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will resume accepting applications for the voluntary [Conservation Reserve Program](#) (CRP). Eligible farmers, ranchers, and private landowners can sign up at their local [Farm Service Agency \(FSA\)](#) office between June 4 and Aug. 17, 2018.

“The Conservation Reserve Program is an important component of the suite of voluntary conservation programs USDA makes available to agricultural producers, benefiting both the land and wildlife. On the road, I often hear firsthand how popular CRP is for our recreational sector; hunters, fishermen, conservationists and bird watchers,” U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue said. “CRP also is a powerful tool to encourage agricultural producers to set aside unproductive, marginal lands that should not be farmed to reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, provide habitat for wildlife and boost soil health.”

FSA stopped accepting applications last fall for the CRP continuous signup (excluding applications for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) and CRP grasslands). This pause allowed USDA to review available acres and avoid exceeding the 24 million-acre CRP cap set by the 2014 Farm Bill. New limited practice availability and short sign up period helps ensure that landowners with the most sensitive acreage will enroll in the program and avoid unintended competition with new and beginning farmers seeking leases. CRP enrollment currently is about 22.7 million acres.

2018 Signup for CRP

For this year's signup, limited priority practices are available for continuous enrollment. They include grassed waterways, filter strips, riparian buffers, wetland restoration and others. [View a full list of practices.](#)

FSA will use updated soil rental rates to make annual rental payments, reflecting current values. It will not offer incentive payments as part of the new signup.

USDA will not open a general signup this year, however, a one-year extension will be offered to existing CRP participants with expiring CRP contracts of 14 years or less. Producers eligible for an extension will receive a letter with more information.

CRP Grasslands

Additionally, FSA established new [ranking criteria](#) for [CRP Grasslands](#). To guarantee all CRP grasslands offers are treated equally, applicants who previously applied will be asked to reapply using the new ranking criteria. Producers with pending applications will receive a letter providing the options.

About CRP

In return for enrolling land in CRP, USDA, through FSA on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), provides participants with annual rental payments and cost-share assistance. Landowners enter into contracts that last between 10 and 15 years. CRP pays producers who remove sensitive lands from production and plant certain grasses, shrubs and trees that improve water quality, prevent soil erosion and increase wildlife habitat.

Signed into law by President Reagan in 1985, CRP is one of the largest private-lands conservation programs in the United States. Thanks to voluntary participation by farmers, ranchers and private landowners, CRP has improved water quality, reduced soil erosion and increased habitat for endangered and threatened species.

The new changes to CRP do not impact the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, a related program offered by CCC and state partners.

Producers wanting to apply for the CRP continuous signup or CRP grasslands should contact their USDA service center. To locate your local FSA office, visit <https://www.farmers.gov>. More information on CRP can be found at www.fsa.usda.gov/crp.

Agronomy/Soil Fields Day



AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY

Wednesday, August 22, 2018
UW-Arlington Agricultural Research Station



PROGRAM

8:00	Registration (\$0), coffee
8:30 Tours	Soil Fertility & Management
	Pest Management
	Interseeding in Grain & Forage Systems
10:30 Tours	Soil Fertility & Management
	Grain Production Systems
	Pest Management
	Lunch Speaker: Dan Veroff
12:00	Wisconsin Population & Demographic Megatrends: Implications for Agriculture & Farming Lunch provided by Badger Crops Club (\$5 donation)
1:00 Tours	Pest Management
	Interseeding in Grain & Forage Systems
	Equipment Rodeo
2:45	Have a safe trip home!

The Arlington ARS is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington and 15 miles north of Madison.

Watch for Field Day signs.

GPS coordinates: 43.300467, -89.345534

In the event of rain, presentations will be held inside.

For more information contact the Arlington Ag Research Station at 608-846-3761 ext 101.

To help us organize a successful event,
if you are considering attending
please complete a RSVP at
<https://go.wisc.edu/uwtu24>

Thanks!



The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences will make a reasonable effort to provide accommodations for participants with disabilities when notified in advance. To request a disability accommodation, please contact ars_accommodation@cals.wisc.edu or call 608-846-3761 ext.101 at least 10 days in advance of event. Efforts will be made to meet same day requests to the extent possible.

TOURS

8:30	10:30	Soil Fertility & Management
		Improve ROI and NUE by timing N applications for corn
		Carrie Laboski
		Soil sampling with banded fertilizer
		Andrew Stammer
		Use of a rye cover crop in dairy forage production: Environmental and yield benefits
		Francisco Arriaga
		Soil health in Wisconsin
		Matt Ruark
8:30	10:30	Grain Production Systems
		Forages: Old, new and reimagined
		Ken Albrecht
		Management practices that minimize the soybean yield gap on your farm
		Shawn Conley
		Advances in crop biotechnology at the Wisconsin Crop Innovation Center
		Heidi Kaepller
		The Wisconsin corn pop-up/starter fertilizer challenge
		Joe Lauer
10:30	1:00	Pest Management
		Using fungicide in corn for grain and silage
		Damon Smith
		Weed management for annual cropping systems
		Rodrigo Werle
		Using an integrated approach to western bean cutworm management
		Bryan Jensen
		White mold management
		Megan McCaghey
8:30	1:00	Interseeding in Grain & Forage Systems
		Interseeding cover crops in organic corn and soybean production
		Erin Silva
		Interseeding legumes with Kernza
		Valentin Picasso
		Small grains with frost seeded clover
		Lucia Gutierrez
		Interseeding corn and alfalfa
		Will Osterholz
1:00		Equipment Rodeo
		Agriculture technology: Planting, UAV remote sensing and autonomous machines
		Brian Luck, Jessica Drewry, Jeff Nelson

Visit exhibits between tours and during lunch

UW Soil & Forage Analysis Lab, SnapPlus,
Nutrient & Pest Management Program and more!

Certified Crop Advisors
7.5 CEU credits requested

Dairy Situation and Outlook, June 19, 2018

By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension

USDA estimates May milk production 0.9% higher than a year ago. This is a little stronger growth than April which was up just 0.5%. Milk cow numbers were 2,000 higher than April, but just 3,000 higher than a year ago. The increase in milk per cow remains well below trend at just 0.7%. Nine of the 23 reporting states had lower milk production than a year ago and two had no change. Ten had fewer cows than a year ago and ten had lower milk per cow. Two states with the most added cows were Colorado with 16,000 and Texas with 12,000. California had the largest decline in cows with 18,000. States with the largest increase in milk production were Colorado at 11.6%, Kansas at 9.7%, Texas at 6.6% and Utah at 5.2%.

Milk production in some of other states was up 0.9% in Arizona, 0.5% in California, 0.6% in Idaho, 1.1% in Iowa, 4.0% in South Dakota, 2.3% in Washington and 1.1% in Wisconsin. But, milk production was down 0.3% in Michigan, 1.2% in New York, 1.8% in Ohio and Oregon, 2.1% in Pennsylvania and unchanged in both Minnesota and New Mexico.

Positive factors for milk prices were relatively strong domestic sales both at food service and retail, increased dairy exports and improved stock levels. On a volume basis dairy exports were at an all-time high during April. April exports compared to a year ago were up 37% for nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder, 22% for cheese, 190% for butterfat, 24% for whey products, 23% for lactose and 24% for milk protein concentrate. On a total solids basis exports were equivalent to 18.8% of U.S. milk production. Butter stocks did increase from March to April and were 5.2% higher than a year ago, but American cheese stocks were 2.9% lower with total cheese stocks just 3.3% higher. Total whey stocks were 19.7% lower and nonfat dry stocks just 2.5% higher.

But, the market appears to be negatively reacting to U.S. decision to place tariffs on Mexico steel and aluminum and tariffs on a number of China goods and products. In retaliation Mexico announced that they will place a tariff on U.S. cheese and China announced tariffs on some dairy products, corn, soybeans and other products. Mexico is the largest export market for U.S. cheese. In 2017, Mexico accounted for 28.3% of U.S. cheese exports. While these tariffs don't take effect until July and the degree of impact on U.S. dairy exports is unknown at this time dairy product prices have already fallen.

On the CME butter averaged \$2.3751 per pound in May, was \$2.3784 early June but has fallen to \$2.31. Cheddar cheese barrels averaged \$1.5870 per pound in May, were \$1.5983 early June but have fallen to \$1.3250. The 40-pound cheddar blocks averaged \$1.6397 per pound in May, were \$1.6525 early June but have fallen to \$1.5675. Nonfat dry milk averaged \$0.8441 per pound in May, were \$0.8277 early June but have fallen to \$0.7525. Dry whey averaged \$0.2981 per pound in May, was above 0.40 in June and has fallen to \$0.3950.

Hopefully these declines in dairy product prices are an over-reaction to the imposed tariffs and retaliation. Prior to this it looked like the Class III price would be near \$16 by June and move to the high \$16's by October with \$17 as a possibility. The Class IV price was forecasted to be in the \$15's by June and the higher \$15's by October and may be reaching the low \$16's by November. But, in recent trades dairy futures have tumbled. Class III futures are now in the \$15's July and August, the low \$16's in September to November and back to the high \$15 in December. Class IV is in just the high \$14's July and August and the low \$15's for the remainder of the year. Domestic sales are anticipated to stay relatively strong for the remainder of the year. A smaller than earlier forecasted growth in milk production is positive for milk prices. USDA is now forecasting milk production for the year to be up just 1.2%. The unknown is how dairy exports will fair for the remainder of the year. Despite the retaliations by Mexico and China USDA still forecasts dairy exports above year ago levels. Class III was \$15.18 in May and may now improve to around just \$15.30 for June. Class IV price was \$14.57 in May and may be around \$15 for June. From here out prices are uncertain. The price outlook is not as optimistic as a month ago. But, the markets could very well have over-reacted and we could see a good correction. And if the growth in milk

production can remain no higher than about 1% Class III during the second half of the year could still reach the mid to high \$16's and the Class IV in the mid to high \$15's.

Robert Cropp, racropp@wisc.edu

FAMACHA Producer Workshop

Registration—FAMACHA Producer Workshop

Name(s): _____

Farm Name: _____ Species: _____ Breed: _____ Rock/Herd Size: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-Mail: _____

First person \$25
Additional person(s) same farm \$15 (no FAMACHA Card)
Make check payable to UWEX. Return to Gene Schriefer, Iowa County UWEX, 303 W. Chapel Street, Dodgeville, WI 53533
Registration is limited to 1st 40 producers, registration deadline is July 2, 2018

PRESENTERS & HOSTS

Jim Morgan, PhD
Operations Manager
Katahdin Hair Sheep Association, Arkansas

Vince & Nancy Pope—HOST
Double Ewe Farm, Arena, WI
<http://www.doubleewe.com/>

Gene Schriefer
Iowa County Agriculture Educator
University of Wisconsin—Extension

UW Extension
University of Wisconsin-Extension

Iowa County Health & Human Services
303 W. Chapel Street
Dodgeville, WI 53533
Phone: 608-930-9850
gene.schriefer@ces.uwex.edu

University of Wisconsin - Extension
Knowledge to go

FAMACHA Producer Workshop



Saturday, July 7
10:45 A.M.
Grandma Marys' Café
216 US-14
Arena, WI

Tel: 608-930-9850

Wisconsin Crop Manager

A compiled pdf is now available at <http://bit.ly/2M952qA>.

Below are some links to the current articles:

Assessing Flood Damage to Soybean

<http://bit.ly/2ysBv99>

First Generation European Corn Borer

<http://bit.ly/2ypraed>

OGRAIN, Field Day Agenda, Janesville, July 12

<http://bit.ly/2MIc3jg>

Armyworms

<http://bit.ly/2ys6brf>

Wisconsin Fruit News- Volume 3, Issue 5

<http://bit.ly/2tlI4EN>

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin, Issue No. 7, June 14

<http://bit.ly/2tpVYFR>

Wisconsin UWEX Vegetable Crop Update Issue 11

<http://bit.ly/2lp465Y>

UW/UWEX Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update June 15

<http://bit.ly/2yrhFLy>

Potato Research Field Day

When: Thursday, July 19th

Time: 8:45am – 2pm

Where: UW-Hancock Agricultural Research Station
N3909 County Road V, Hancock, WI 54943

8:45am Introductions and Storage Research Updates

9:15am Field Research Wagon Tours

12:00pm Lunch (courtesy of WPVGA Associate Division)

**Storage Research Facility Tours: 9:30am, 11am and 1:30pm

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-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@ces.uwex.edu.