

Wisconsin Crop Manager

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Vegetable Crop Update 5/14/12

The 8th issue of the Vegetable Crop Update is now available. Click [here](#) to view the update.

New video helps with corn replanting decisions

Dr. Joe Lauer, University of Wisconsin Agronomy Department and UWEX, takes you into the field to show you how to evaluate your newly planted stand of corn to help determine if you would benefit by replanting.

1. Determine plant population
2. Evaluate plant health
3. Assess evenness of the stand
4. Compare the yield of a reduced stand to that of a full stand
5. Calculate replanting costs
6. Factor in risks of replanting

Resources

Corn Replanting or Late-Planting Decisions publication
<http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Pubs/UWEX/A3353.pdf>

<http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu>

<http://fyi.uwex.edu/grain>

or your local UWEX agent

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin 5/17/12

A new issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is now available. The Wisconsin Pest Bulletin provides up-to-date pest population estimates, pest distribution and development data, pest survey and inspection results, alerts to new pest finds in the state, and forecasts for Wisconsin's most damaging plant pests.

Issue No. 6 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

<http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/index.jsp>

<http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/05-17-12.pdf>

Managing Hail Damaged Alfalfa and Red Clover

Dr Dan Undersander, University of Wisconsin

For determination of keeping stand of new seedlings:

Determine whether or not the seedlings have developed crowns (pull a plant and feed if ridge between root and top growth which usually develops when plant is 3 to 4 inches tall). All seedlings without crowns and with damaged terminal buds will die. Count remaining plants and keep if over 25 plants/square foot. Seedlings with crowns and over 6 inches will likely put out new shoots and survive.

For hay from established stands:

Hail damage of alfalfa and red clover occurs in varying degrees of severity ranging from some terminal bud and leaf damage to completely defoliated plants. Stands may also be lodged by accompanying wind and rain.

Alfalfa and red clover grow from the terminal (highest) portions of the plant. If these are damaged growth is stopped on that stem. Thus, loss occurs from physical removal (loss) of forage and from terminated growth, requiring the plant to begin new shoots (stems) for growth.

Yield losses from any percentage defoliation will be in relation to the total undamaged yield potential. Data collected at UW Marshfield Research Agricultural Station suggest that forage losses from hail damage to first cutting will be approximately 35 lb dry matter per acre for each percentage defoliation occurring within two weeks of harvest for both alfalfa and red clover. These losses occurred where the undamaged yield was 2.25 tons dry matter/a. Hail damage losses for later cuttings are the same for alfalfa and 23 lb dry matter for each percentage defoliation of red clover occurring with two weeks of harvest. Actual losses are lower for 2nd or 3rd harvests since undamaged yield will be typically lower for these cuttings.

Forage quality losses also occur, since the top and highest quality portions of the plant are removed when hail defoliates a plant. However, these losses are small.

Hail damage occurring earlier than two weeks before harvest will generally be to plants short enough so that the crown is exposed to some light. These plants will put out new shoots and produce a hay crop, though somewhat delayed. There is no advantage to cutting or flail chopping the remaining forage unless harvesting. Cutting the residue takes time and fuel and produces no additional yield.

When harvesting lodged alfalfa or red clover, our experience has been that disc mowers will pick up more forage than sickle bar mowers. Harvesting against the direction the forage is leaning will allow more to be harvested. With both mower types, tilt the cutter bar or discs forward to increase forage picked up. When using a sicklebar mower one can additionally move the reel forward and down and increase reel speed to help pick up downed forage.

For haylage from established stands:

Losses and regrowth will be the same as for hay mentioned above. The major difference is that, if alfalfa is to be harvested and fermented (for either baleage or chopped haylage), then it is recommended to flail chop or mow at 4 to 6 inches the stems remaining after hail so that the material cannot mold and affect fermentation of the next harvested crop.

Recommendations are:

1. If alfalfa or red clover is within two weeks of harvest and lodged, wait 3 to 4 days to allow stand to recover and harvest.
2. If alfalfa or red clover is within two weeks of harvest and but less than 50% of terminal buds damaged allow stands to mature to normal harvest schedule and harvest. Yield will be reduced but undamaged buds will continue to grow and produce additional yield.
3. If alfalfa or red clover is within two weeks of harvest and but greater than 50% of terminal buds damaged harvest immediately because little additional growth will occur (to

the extent that terminal buds have been destroyed) except that coming from new stems which could better be a part of the next regrowth.

4. If alfalfa or red clover is not within two weeks of harvest (stand generally 12 inches or less tall) wait to stand to regrow from new shoots and harvest when forage at normal harvest height and quality.

Recommendations for Managing Hail Damaged Alfalfa			
		Less than 50% of terminals damaged	50% or more of terminals damaged
Damaged more than 2 weeks before planned harvest	For harvest as hay	Wait until normal harvest time – expect reduced yields	Wait until regrowth reaches harvest maturity
	For harvest as silage	Wait until normal harvest time – expect reduced yields	Flail or cut immediately. Wait until regrowth reaches harvest maturity
Damaged less than 2 weeks before planned harvest	For harvest as hay	Wait until normal harvest time – expect reduced yields	Harvest immediately if yield justifies harvest. If lodged, delay 3-4 days before harvest. If yield does not justify immediate harvest, wait until regrowth reaches harvest maturity.
	For harvest as silage	Wait until normal harvest time – expect reduced yields	Flail or cut immediately. Wait until regrowth reaches harvest maturity.

Fusarium Head Blight Risk Remains Low for WI

Wheat will begin flowering in the southern portion of Wisconsin over the next several days. This is a critical time to determine if the crop is at risk for Fusarium head blight (FHB). Following from our previous updates, a check of the risk map for today indicates a low risk of infection across the state. Weather over the next week is forecasted to range from overnight temperatures around 50F to daytime highs around 75-80F (Air Resources Laboratory, ready.arl.noaa.gov).

A similar check for rainfall suggests an extended dry period, with isolated showers or thundershowers in the forecast. An examination of several weather stations in the main wheat production areas indicates low amounts of accumulated rainfall. Based on this, the risk for FHB this week appears to be low. Fungicide decisions should be based on a combination of this risk as well as active scouting of fields to determine if any foliar diseases pose a risk to the upper canopy.

The most effective timing for FHB management is Feekes 10.5.1 Recent work has shown (Christine Cowger, USDA and NCSU) that post-flowering infection can occur. However, I would say that going in early doesn't get you the best efficacy. There are still questions related to the early, pre-anthesis risk of infection however, because the greatest risk of infection is at that early flowering period, this is the optimal timing.

Joint contribution from Shawn Conley, State Soybean and Small Grain Specialist; University of Wisconsin, Madison and Dr Paul David Esker, University of Costa Rica.

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