

Wisconsin Crop Manager



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CROP MANAGER

NOVEMBER 14, 2019

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DEALING WITH WET FROZEN SOYBEANS

SHAWN P. CONLEY, SOYBEAN AND WHEAT EXTENSION SPECIALIST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Like many farmers the UW BewanTeam still has soybean sitting in the field. Both locations (FDL and East Troy) have not been fit to run since maturity and FDL had 7 inches of snow piled on top of standing water yesterday. Anyway.... once fields freeze and we can get back after the crop, here are a few things to consider. Check back as this information will likely be updated as I glean more information and receive audience feedback. This information is provided in greater detail in the below two excellent resources.



1. Call and mail (i.e. paper trail) your crop insurance agent to let them know you may not be able to get the crop out before the deadline.
2. Take what you can get this fall. Soybean does not "store" well in the field over the winter. Shatter and seed quality degradation may lead to an unmarketable crop if taken in the spring.
3. Set the combine and check it often if you are running snow through the housing. The cold temperatures may be to our advantage as the snow should move easier.
4. Header shatter will be an issue. Make sure you set the combine to manage flow. Remember for every 4 seeds per square foot on the ground that equates to roughly a bushel in yield loss.
5. Double check your combine moisture with another device to verify correct moisture as this cold weather will wreak havoc with sensors. We pulled beans today and they were 16.4%.
6. Call ahead and around. Verify what the elevators will take in terms of moisture content. Furthermore some elevators are assigning a wet bin to assist farmers in harvest.
7. Do not harvest and store wet beans on farm. I have heard some coffee shop talk about cutting and "freeze blasting the soybean seed". This is a bad idea.
8. Don't use too much heat. It appears that 100F is about the right temperature to minimize splits.

[Continue Reading](#)

THERE ARE RUTS OUT IN MY FIELD: DEALING WITH WET SOILS IN THE FALL

FRANCISCO ARRIAGA, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND EXTENSION STATE SPECIALIST,
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Most of the state has experienced wet conditions during harvest. Equipment traffic on wet soil increases the risk for soil compaction and rutting. And there have been observations of deep tillage occurring on fields that are too wet for it to do any good.

The level of compaction and rutting that can be created depends in multiple factors; number of passes done, axle loads of the equipment, type of tires (flotation tires, duals or tracks), and other factors. Tillage is often needed to fix subsoil compaction and rutting. However, doing tillage when soils are wet will make matters worse. Following are some things to keep in mind.

The relative depth of compaction that can be created in wet soils depends on the level of soil wetness at the time the soil is trafficked. Briefly, soils trafficked when soil moisture is around or wetter than field capacity have a greater risk for rutting than subsurface compaction (deeper than 6 inches). Refer to figure 1 for a more detailed explanation.

Surface ruts don't always indicate that subsurface compaction is present. Use a penetrometer to determine if subsurface compaction is present. If there isn't subsurface compaction present, there is no need for deep ripping (also known as sub-soiling or deep tillage).

Doing tillage in spots to fill deep ruts is good approach rather than doing heavy tillage in an entire field. Deep ruts might take 2 to 3 tillage passes to get them filled in.

If soil conditions are still too wet after harvest, waiting until soils are dry enough for the tillage to be effective, possibly later in fall or spring to fix rutted areas and subsurface compaction is a better alternative than fall tillage. Tilling

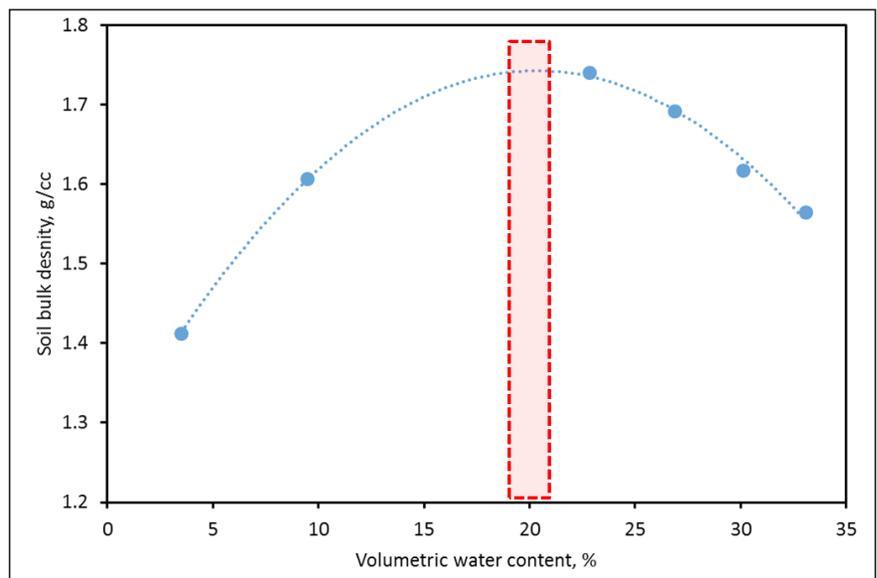


Figure 1. Example of the level of soil compaction, or bulk density, a silt loam soil can achieve at different water contents.



wet soils will create more issues as it leads to more aggregate breakdown and hardening of the soil. Avoid making clods.

Clay smearing is more likely to happen when tilling wet soils. Soils with smeared clay will have a reduced infiltration capacity and can create issues for seed germination.

Limited research has been conducted on tilling frosted soils. Results have been mixed. The biggest factor is the amount and depth of frost present in the soil. The amount of frost can help carry some of the equipment load, but as soil frost increases, the amount of horsepower needed for the tillage operation goes up too.

Tilling wet soils can create more problems rather than solve them. Waiting until spring to fix ruts or soil compaction can be a good strategy. Increasing soil aggregation is a good long-term strategy for improving the trafficability of fields. Timely manure applications, cover crops and reduced tillage practices (including no-tillage) are all good strategies for increasing soil aggregation.

WISCONSIN PEST BULLETIN, NOVEMBER 8, 2019

KRISTA HAMILTON, ENTOMOLOGIST, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

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[CORN](#): Fall European corn borer population remains at all-time low

[SOYBEAN](#): Annual soybean aphid survey finds lowest densities in 18 years

[FRUITS](#): Brown marmorated stink bug confirmed in 30 Wisconsin counties

[VEGETABLES](#): Highlights from this season's vegetable disease surveys

[NURSERY & FOREST](#): Ramorum blight intercepted on rhododendron in August

COVER CROP TERMINATION OPTIONS

MIMI BROESKE, NUTRIENT AND PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This handy one page guide gives a summary of termination options for common cover crop species used in Wisconsin.

<https://ipcm.wisc.edu/download/pubsPM/CoverCropTerminationOptions.pdf>

AMARANTHUS SP...WEEDS WITH AN ATTITUDE!

MIMI BROESKE, NUTRIENT AND PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Use the quick 3 steps in this two-page guide to determine what species of Amaranthus (pigweeds) you have. The guide also provides information on managing Amaranthus sp., documented herbicide resistance in Wisconsin for Palmer amaranth and waterhemp and a list of additional resources.

<https://ipcm.wisc.edu/download/pubsPM/AmaranthusWeedID.pdf>

2020 DISCOVERY FARMS SUMMIT

Celebrate almost two decades of Discovery Farms research at this two-day Summit, co-hosted by the Discovery Farms Programs in Wisconsin and Minnesota January 7 – 8 at the Hilton Minneapolis St. Paul Airport Hotel.

The first-ever Discovery Farms Summit will bring together participants, partners, sponsors and highlight the successes and experiences from the programs. If you are looking for on-farm water quality data, this summit is the place for you. Discovery Farms Programs in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, and Washington have a combined 250+ site years of data to share from edge-of-field surface runoff and tile monitoring on agricultural fields of all varieties. Attendees will come away with practical on-farm management solutions developed from credible research that protect our water resources.

Registration is open! Location: Hilton Minneapolis St. Paul Airport 3800 American Boulevard East Bloomington, MN 55425. Hotel room block available until December 16!

Farmer registration fee: \$150.00, Non-farmer registration fee: \$200.00

<https://discovery-farms-summit.constantcontactsites.com/>

Questions? Contact erica.olson@wisc.edu or call 715.983.5668

Full article at: <https://discovery-farms-summit.constantcontactsites.com/>

PLANT DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC (PDDC) UPDATE

BRIAN HUDELSON, SUE LUELOFF, ALEX MIKUS AND ANN JOY

The PDDC receives samples of many plant and soil samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from November 2, 2019 through November 8, 2019.

View table of diseases/disorders here: <https://dtk9tvco613fv.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/39/2019/11/FullTable110819.pdf>