



Wheat Producers **Advantage**

South Dakota Wheat, Inc.

May 2019

SOUTH DAKOTA
Wheat
INCORPORATED
One Strong Voice

Please join us for the
2019 Wheat Works
A Producer's
Advantage

Rotate Into Profits

“Rotate into Profits” and “Soil Health Benefits” Educational Program

South Dakota Wheat Incorporated, (SDWI) an organization representing the wheat producers across the state, takes education straight to the producer and into the wheat field. The newest addition to the SD Wheat Inc., membership benefits includes a new educational event called “Wheat WORKS, A Producers Advantage!” During the two hour program, held in June, producers hear from Executive Director, Caren Assman, as she presents “Rotate Into Profits” highlighting the financial benefits of adding wheat into your crop management plan.

Working co-operatively with the Soil Health Coalition four (4) seminars located in Mitchell, Platte, Webster and Lantry will provide education, highlighting crop rotation with wheat for soil health. Local specialist will be available to share their experiences and soil health benefits from wheat in the rotation.

Because SD Wheat Inc., is a lobby organization for both the federal and state levels, a brief update about implementation of the Farm Bill will also be included. In addition, state legislation concerning land assessments survey results and a third calculating option will be explained. If you would like further information go to www.sdwheat.org under SDWI events.

In addition to the program and demonstrations, SDSU extension specialists and agronomists will present in-field diagnosis for wheat diseases, insects and soil fertility. Producers discussed wheat yield potential and variety advantages for the area, in addition to chemical and fertilizer treatments.

A meal will be served provided by the following sponsors, SD Wheat Commission, and Soil Conservation Districts.





Directors

DISTRICT 1

Shannon DePoy, Lantry

DISTRICT 2

Adam Roseth, Midland

DISTRICT 3

Tanner Handcock, Wall

DISTRICT 4

Doug Simons, St. Lawrence

DISTRICT 5

Todd Mangin, Gettysburg

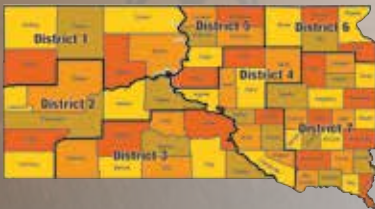
DISTRICT 6

Steve Rumpza

DISTRICT 7

Paul Hetland, Mitchell

Caren Assman, Executive Director
 PO Box 667
 Pierre, SD 57501
 Office: (605) 224-4418
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Two Positions Open for Wheat Commission

A South Dakota Wheat Commission west river position and the at-large position are open for appointment by Governor Noem. The filing deadline for applications is 5 pm, on September 30th. The terms will become effective on October 30, 2019 and run for three years. Qualified candidates include those who are landowners of South Dakota, are at least 25 years of age, have been actively engaged in growing wheat in South Dakota for five years, reside in the appropriate geographic region and derive a substantial portion of income from producing wheat.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES INCLUDE

Regularly evaluates and reviews the Commission’s operations and maintains standards of performance. Monitors all activities of the Commission including: reviewing reports; confirming, modifying or rejecting proposals; and considering, debating and deciding issues. Approves and monitors the finances of the Commission. Sees that sufficient funds are available to meet objectives. Authorizes and approves the annual budget and audits. Selects, employs and evaluates the Executive Director. Approves policies that govern the administration, operations and personnel of the Commission. Participates in recruitment, selection and development of other Commissioners.

SPECIFIC DUTIES

- Participate in meetings of the Commission, committee and activities
- Work to further the goals of the Commission and farmers represented
- Represent the Wheat Commission at local, state, regional and national functions
- Communicate with other farmers, policy makers, media and the public
- Prepare for each meeting
- Provide support and guidance for staff
- Support final decisions and consensus of the Commission

QUALIFICATIONS

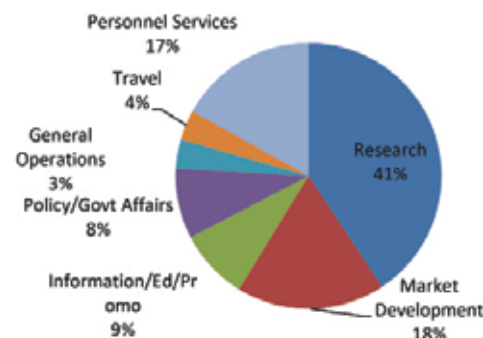
- South Dakota landowner and wheat producer at least 25 years of age
- Actively engaged in growing wheat in South Dakota for five years
- Reside in the appropriate geographic region
- Derive a substantial portion of income from producing wheat
- Recognized, respected local leader with good judgment
- Energetic and sincere, with a desire to serve and see the SD wheat industry thrive
- Willing to give time to further the Commissions goals and objectives (approximately 20 days per year)
- Ability to communicate about wheat issues with other farmers, policy makers and public
- Does not refund

Contact one of SD Wheat Inc., Directors: Todd Mangin, Paul Hetland, Adam Roseth, Shannon DePoy, Steve Rumpza, Tanner Handcock, Doug Simons via our web site www.sdwheat.com or contact Caren at the office at 1-605-224-4418 or wheatinc@midco.net for an application.



Reid Christopherson, Executive Director
 Office: (605) 773-4645
 Chet Edinger, Mitchell
 Tregg Cronin, Gettysburg
 Terry Hand, Midland
 Clinton Vanneman, Ideal
 Leon Koeppel, Claire City

Projected Spending Fiscal Year End 2018



Bake and Take

South Dakota Wheat again held its annual "Bake and Take Day!" This year's event occurred on Saturday March 23, where we invite home bakers of all ages to slow down, relax and embrace community spirit by baking home-made goodies and sharing them with friends, neighbors or folks who may not be able to bake themselves.

Contestants who wrote in to share their Bake and Take activity were entered into a random drawing for \$50 cash in one of four categories. Participants needed to indicate a category -- youth individual (4-17), youth group, adult individual (18 plus), or adult group -- on the entry form.

"Bake and Take Day has a long tradition in South Dakota as an activity designed to educate consumers in the importance of home baking and wheat foods consumption," says Caren Assman, for South Dakota Wheat. "The personal visit to members of the community is as rewarding and important as the baked goods you take them."

This years winners...

Youth Individual: Taya Kirstine

Youth Group: Milesville Ranger 4H Club

Adult Individual: Deanna Ness

Adult Group: Fossum Family



Deanna Ness



Fossum Family

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SOUTH DAKOTA • 2019 WHEAT VARIETY SURVEY •

Dear Wheat Producer,

The South Dakota Wheat Commission needs information from South Dakota producers on their preferred winter and spring wheat varieties. This information will assist wheat researchers and breeders in the selection of new varieties that meet your needs.

We are asking you to help us gather this information by filling out the attached survey. You may also complete the survey at: sdwheatvariety.com.

All information remains anonymous and your zip code is used only to identify regional production trends.

We appreciate you taking a few minutes to fill out and return the survey or to complete the survey online.

Sincerely,



INSTRUCTIONS

Please tear this sheet in half at the perforated line. On the survey form, list the approximate number of acres you planted to each variety in 2019. If a variety that you planted is not on the list, please enter the name of each variety in the blank space at the bottom of the list.

If you did not plant wheat this year, please enter "0" and return. If you have questions on the survey, please contact South Dakota Wheat Commission Executive Director Reid Christopherson, at reid@sdwheat.org or (605) 773-4645.

You can fill out this survey online at sdwheatvariety.com

• SOUTH DAKOTA • 2019 WHEAT VARIETY SURVEY •

DIRECTIONS: Please list below the approximate number of acres of each variety planted on your entire operation in 2019. If the variety that you planted is not on the list, please enter the information in the blank spaces provided. Also please answer the questions below. *This information will remain anonymous.*

You can fill out this survey online at sdwheatvariety.com

Winter Wheat Variety	2019 Planted Acres	Spring Wheat Variety	2019 Planted Acres
AP503 CL2L		Advance	
Expedition		Boost	
Ideal		Brick	
Lyman		Briggs	
Dahc		Faller	
Overland		Focus	
Redfield		Forefront	
Sy Monument		Prevail	
Sy Wolf		Prosper	
Thompson		Select	
WB Grainfield		Surpass	
Wesley		Sy Rowin	

Zip Code: _____ (Used only to identify regional production trends)

Are your 2019 wheat acres Increased or Decreased from 2018?
 Is the majority of your 2019 wheat seed Certified or Bin Run?
 Did you spray a fungicide in 2018? Yes or No
 Did you have DGN/Vormitoxin price discounts in 2018? Yes or No
 Did you replant/abandon winter wheat acres in 2019? Yes or No

sdwheat.org • info@sdwheat.org • 605.773.4645

Fusarium Head Blight (Head Scab)

Fusarium head blight of wheat (FHB), also called head scab, is caused mainly by the fungus *Fusarium graminearum* (also known as *Gibberella zeae*). This disease periodically causes significant yield loss and reduced grain quality. *F. graminearum* also produces mycotoxins, which are chemicals that are toxic to humans and livestock. This publication describes:

- How to identify the disease
- Conditions that favor disease development
- Mycotoxins produced by the fungus
- Proper handling of diseased grain
- How to manage the disease

Disease Identification FHB symptoms are confined to the wheat head, grain, and sometimes the peduncle (stem near the wheat head). Typically, the first noticeable symptom is bleaching of some or all of the spikelets while healthy heads are still green (Figure 1). As the fungus moves into the rachis, spikelets located above or below the initial infection point may also become bleached (Figure 2). If examined closely, pink to orange masses of spores may be visible on infected spikelets. These spore masses are produced during wet, humid weather (Figure 3). Infected kernels, commonly called tombstones, appear shriveled, discolored, and are lightweight (Figure 4). When planted, seeds infected with *F. graminearum* will have poor germination, resulting in slow emergence, and can be affected by seedling blight disease. Infected seedlings will appear reddish-brown, lack vigor, and tiller poorly.

DISEASES OF WHEAT

Fusarium Head Blight (Head Scab) affected by seedling

blight disease. Infected seedlings will appear reddish-brown to brown, lack vigor, and tiller poorly.

Favorable Conditions

In corn, *F. graminearum* (*Gibberella zeae*) causes stalk and ear rot diseases. In Indiana, the fungus survives through the winter primarily in infected corn residue. The following spring, the fungus resumes growth on the corn residue and produces spores. High humidity and frequent rainfall promote production and dispersal of spores from the residue, and air currents transport spores to wheat plants. Wheat is susceptible to FHB infection at flowering (Feekes 10.5.1) through early dough stage (Feekes 11.2). As little as two or three days of light to moderate rainfall can favor infection. Optimum temperatures for infection are between 75°F and 85°F (24°C and 29°C), but during prolonged periods of high humidity and moisture, infection will occur at lower temperatures. The initial infection on the wheat head may produce additional spores that can infect other wheat heads. This secondary infection can be especially problematic in uneven wheat stands with late flowering tillers. Infection will continue as long as weather conditions are favorable, and wheat plants are at susceptible growth stages.

Risk of Mycotoxins

Fusarium graminearum produces the mycotoxin, deoxynivalenol (DON), also known as vomitoxin. The occurrence of scab does not automatically mean that DON is present, however, DON levels can be high even when disease levels are low. If harvested grain has high levels of tombstones or damaged



Figure 1. An individual spikelet infected with *Fusarium graminearum*. During favorable conditions, the fungus may spread into the rachis and infect spikelets above or below the infection point.

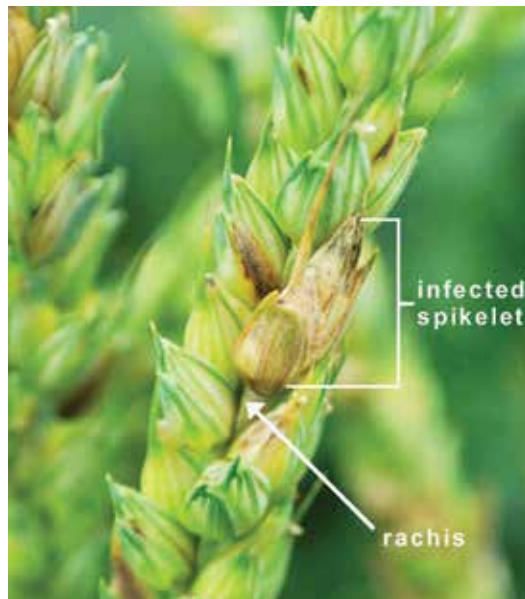


Figure 2. A bleached wheat head symptomatic of Fusarium head blight.

Photos by Kiersten Wise and Greg Shaner



Figure 3. Pink to orange masses of fungal spores may be present on infected spikelets.

kernels DON is likely present. The mycotoxin can continue to accumulate until grain moisture levels fall below 13 percent, so DON levels can be very high when wheat is harvested late in the season. Hogs are most sensitive to DON and may refuse to consume DON-contaminated grain, which will result in poor weight gain. DON affects cattle, sheep, and poultry less.

The mycotoxins FHB produce are typically concentrated in shriveled tombstone kernels. These light-weight kernels can be separated from healthy grain at harvest by increasing the combine's fan speed. After harvest, it is critical to properly store diseased grain to prevent further contamination. Dry infected grain to less than 15 percent moisture to stop growth of the pathogen and mycotoxin production, and then dried to less than 13 percent moisture to prevent spoilage by storage fungi. DON is an extremely stable mycotoxin and drying and storing grain will not reduce DON levels in harvested grain. However, DON concentration will not increase in properly stored grain. When storing infected grain, avoid mixing it with good quality grain. The light, tombstone kernels caused by the disease tend to accumulate in the center of storage bins, and hot spots may occur if higher moisture fine material is present in the core as well. Use a cleaner to remove fines from the wheat before binning and a grain spreader to distribute infected kernels more evenly to minimize spoilage risks. If a cleaner and a spreader are not available, remove the central core of wheat as soon after binning as possible.

Disease Management

Effective FHB management requires an integrated approach: selecting resistant wheat varieties, practicing cultivation, planting high-quality seed, and applying fungicides as needed. No single disease management tactic will provide adequate control of the disease, especially if environmental conditions favor disease development.

Select Resistant Varieties

No commercially available wheat varieties are highly resistant to FHB, but moderately resistant varieties are available. Producers are encouraged to select varieties that have some level of FHB resistance. Resistance ratings are typically available from seed dealers.

Manage Residue

When possible, tillage following a corn rotation is encouraged. Managing corn residue will reduce the amount of overwintering inoculum that can infect a subsequent wheat crop. Planting wheat into corn stubble greatly increases the likelihood of FHB development, so wheat should follow a nonhost or less susceptible crop (that is, soybeans) whenever possible.

Plant High-quality Seed

Planting high-quality seed can minimize seedling blight. Before planting, clean seedlots with symptoms of FHB and conduct a germination test to determine seed vigor. Fungicide seed treatments can help reduce seedling blight caused by infected seed, but they will not protect flowering wheat against infection in the spring. Check with your Purdue Extension county educator or field crop diseases specialist to learn more about seed treatment options and recommendations.

Use Fungicides Effectively

A fungicide's ability to effectively suppress FHB depends on application timing, spray coverage, and disease pressure. Several fungicides are now labeled for use against FHB of wheat, and they vary in how much protection they

provide — see Diseases of Wheat: Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Wheat Diseases (Purdue Extension publication BP-162-W. Research indicates that products within the triazole class of fungicides are most effective if applied at early flowering (Feekes 10.5.1). Fungicide applications may still be efficacious after early flowering if conditions that favor disease development occur past Feekes 10.5.1 and conditions prevent an application precisely at Feekes 10.5.1. The online Fusarium Head Blight Risk Assessment Tool (www.wheatcab.psu.edu) can help producers assess the risk of FHB infection prior to and at flowering and help with optimum fungicide application timing. The tool uses weather data to predict the level of risk for infection. This information can help producers determine whether or not fungicide applications are warranted, and optimum timing when conditions favor disease development. Remember, the model is only one tool in the decision-making process. It is designed to assess the general risk of infection and does not serve as a guaranteed forecast. Producers also should consider a variety's susceptibility, crop production practices, and local weather forecasts when deciding whether to apply a fungicide. Do not use fungicides that contain a strobilurin (qui-none-outside inhibiting class or QoI) mode of action to manage FHB. Before applying any fungicide, always check the pre-harvest interval indicated on the product label.



Get Ahead of Scab!
With the FHB Risk Assessment Tool
[-http://www.wheatcab.psu.edu/riskTool.html-](http://www.wheatcab.psu.edu/riskTool.html)

FUSARIUM RISK Assessment Tool

- Daily in-season risk maps for your locale
- Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) prediction based on geography and grain type, plus recent and forecast weather patterns
- Supplemented by commentaries from state university crop specialists

Developed & Supported With Funding from the U.S. Wheat & Barley Scab Initiative
www.scabusa.org



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- Receive alerts via cell phone or email, per your preference
- Frequency and timing of alerts dependent upon your area's risk for scab problems
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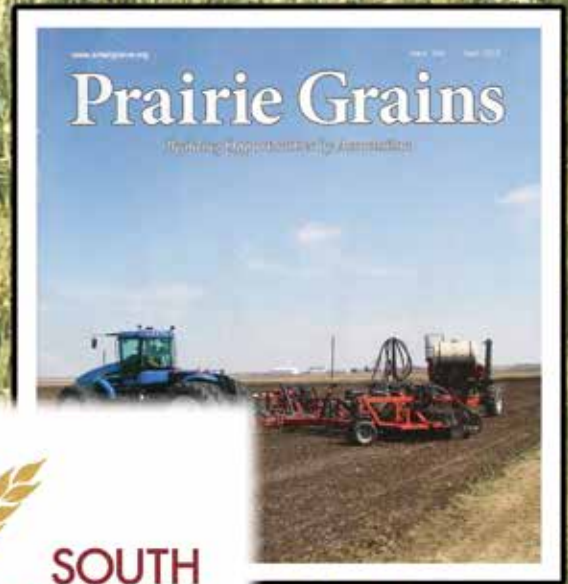
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