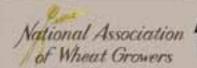
March 2021



National Association National Association of Wheat Growers Update

South Dakota Wheat Incorporated is the wheat industry's lobby arm both in South Dakota and in Washington DC. Your membership dollars help to support both organizations. The letter below is an ongoing effort, to work with administration and congressional leaders.

Yes, you can personally contact your representatives in DC and yes, you can personally contact your state legislators but to have constant vigilant representation it takes a leadership and staff of an organization! Although wheat producers are well versed with the issues in the letter below, agriculture does not have the percentage congressmen to represent their needs and views, which makes agricultural representation even more important!

If the issues mentioned below are important to you please consider a membership in the SD Wheat Incorporated.

Dear Senator/Member of Congress:

On behalf of the National Association of Wheat Growers we welcome the opportunity to work with you dur-

ing the 117th Congress. NAWG is a federation of 20 state wheat grower associations that represents the interests of wheat producers before Congress and federal agencies. Based in Washington, D.C., NAWG is grower-governed and grower-funded and works in areas as diverse as federal farm policy, trade, environmental regulation, sustainability, the future commercialization of emerging technologies in wheat, and uniting the wheat industry around common goals.

We know that Congress has an extensive agenda, with many issues that could have implications for farmers. The intent of this letter is to provide you with you background information about NAWG, wheat production in the United States, and an overview of a few key issues of importance to America's wheat farmers. Enclosed with this letter is a fact sheet with important information about the six different classes of wheat, where each is grown, and their uses.

For the 2020 crop year, American farmers planted 44.35 million acres of wheat in the United States according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), which produced more than 1.825 billion bushels across all six classes of wheat and made it the third largest commodity in terms of acreage. As a food grain, each class of wheat is grown for different types of bread, cracker, and pasta products. Additionally, winter wheat is unique in that it is seeded in the preceding fall, which has implications for how wheat farmers are affected by programs that are based on calendar years instead of crop years.

In late February, NAWG's Board of Directors will be finalizing policy priorities for 2021 and we will touch base with you and your staff soon after. In the meantime, below is an overview of a few key issues. We are here not only to be advocates for our farmer members, but to also be a resource for you.

Economic conditions in wheat country

Wheat farmers have seen several years of low commodity prices, which have dropped much faster than the change in cost of production. Critical Farm Bill programs like crop insurance, the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) program, and Price Loss Coverage

(Continued on page 3)







Reid Christopherson, Executive Director Office: (605) 773-4645 Bryan Jorgensen, Ideal Tregg Cronin, Gettysburg Terry Hand, Midland Julian Roseth, Midland

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CARL GUNDERSON:
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Trail of Governor's Sponsorship of Governor Carl Gunderson

Contributions in any amount are gratefully acknowledged and may be mailed to:

Trail of Governors, % South Dakota Community Foundation, PO Box 296, Pierre, SD 57501.

2020 Wheat Quality Crop Report

HARD RED WINTER PRODUCTION

FOR THE MAJOR PRODUCING STATES (MMT)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
California	0.15	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.32
Colorado	1.08	2.51	1.74	2.10	2.66
Idaho	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.28	0.41
Kansas	7.35	9.10	7.25	8.81	12.34
Montana	2.07	2.59	2.14	1.82	2.87
Nebraska	0.89	1.41	1.25	1.19	1.85
Oklahoma	2.80	2.96	1.89	2.66	3.68
Oregon	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.07
South Dakota	0.95	1.09	0.86	0.57	1.74
Texas	1.61	1.87	1.42	1.74	2.37
Washington	0.33	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.53
Wyoming	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.11
Twelve-State Total	17.67	22.66	17.75	20.06	28.93
Total HRW Production	17.93	23.00	18.02	20.42	29.45

Based on USDA crop estimates as of September 30, 2020.

Courtesy of US Wheat Associates

NAWG Update

(continued from page 1)

(PLC) program are critical tools to help farmers manage their risk and to provide a safety net. Additionally, several factors significantly impacted farmers in recent years, including retaliatory tariffs on U.S. wheat, extreme weather events impacting production and crop quality, and the COVID-19 pandemic which presented economic hardship for farmers across the country.

Bottom line

- Farm Bill risk management and safety net programs like crop insurance, ARC, and PLC are absolutely critical and should be maintained as Congress undertakes the FY 2022 budget and appropriations process.
- Events in recent years have justified and necessitated programs like the Market Facilitation Program (MFP), Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program Plus (WHIP+), and the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP).
- Any future federal support programs should include all classes of wheat and provide equitable levels of support based on economic conditions and levels of support for other commodities.

Importance of International Trade – Fair trade and market access are essential to wheat growers throughout the United States, and agricultural trade is critical to the overall balance of trade for the country. Wheat farmers in the U.S. maintain a competitive advantage in growing wheat and our nation is well positioned to help feed a growing world population. Every year approximately half of the wheat grown in the U.S. is exported and the country remains a top exporter of wheat globally. During the 2019/2020 marketing year, the U.S. exported 26.3 million metric tons of wheat, valued at more than \$6 billion. Top export markets for U.S. wheat were Mexico, the Philippines, Japan, South Korea, Nigeria, Taiwan, Indonesia, and the European Union.

Bottom line

- Market development programs like the Market Access Program (MAP) and Foreign Market Development (FMD) are necessary and effective tools. Congress should continue to fully fund these programs.
- Support continuation of the Phase 1 agreement with China and continue efforts to ensure China comes into compliance with 2019 WTO rulings the United States won regarding China's domestic support programs and Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) implementation.
- Encourage the Administration to actively work to expand existing and open new markets for wheat farmers.

Sustainability – Wheat farmers know the importance of managing their operations to maintain the economic and environmental sustainability and long-term viability of their operations. This includes balancing seed selection, tillage practices, use of crop protection, equipment selection and more all while managing time, employees, and markets. Wheat farmers are leaders in the adoption of conservation tillage practices, protecting the soil from wind and water erosion, and maintaining healthy soils.

Bottom line

- Any climate or sustainability legislation should be voluntary, incentive-based, and recognize the unique and varied landscapes and climates of wheat production.
- Early adopters of conservation tillage and conservation management systems must be recognized by any pol-

icy or environmental markets to ensure the long-term benefits of these systems are maintained.

• Support continuation of the Navigable Waters Protection Rule which provides clarity for farmers to understand what waters fall under the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act.

Crop Protection – Farmers need to have a variety of crop protection tools based on the unique cropping systems across the diverse wheat production regions. If farmers don't have access to herbicides, including glyphosate, they cannot ensure the fields to be planted for their wheat crop are free from weeds, which is needed to ensure the wheat meets the requirements of buyers. Conservation and sustainability efforts require the continued access to EPA-approved pesticides, which is essential for being able to incorporate practices like no-till into their operations.

Bottom line

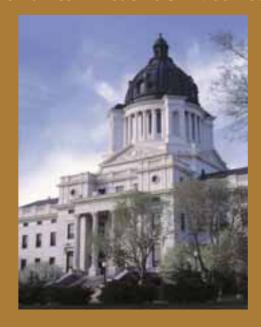
- Wheat growers rely on a sound regulatory system to ensure that the crop protection tools they use are fully evaluated and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Oppose legislation that would restrict or limit the use of pesticides through bans or by setting residue tolerance levels that are not based on science.
- Continued access to and use of herbicides and other crop protection tools are instrumental to conservation management systems aiding in the use of crop rotations and conservation tillage.

We look forward to working with you during the 117th Congress. Please feel free to reach out to us at any time.

Sincerely,

Dave Milligan, President National Association of Wheat Growers

If you are interested in receiving a legislative update please send a email to: wheatinc@midco.net



Wheat Producer Advantage 3

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SPEAKERS











Feb 7 - Sunday 1 NM Dr. Lee Briese, Doctor of Plant Health Feb 8 - Monday 1 PD Nate Fransen, First Dakota Bank Senators John Thune & Mike Rounds — Feb 9 - Tuesday 1 PD Rep Dusty Johnson Feb 10 - Wednesday 1 PM Adam Varenhorst, Field Crop Entomologist Michael Krueger, The Money Farm 1 PD Feb 11 - Thursday 1 SW Tim McGreevy, CEO US Pea Lentil Council Anthony Bly, SDSU Extension Soils Feb 12 - Friday 1 CM Field Specialist Feb 13 - Saturday 1 PM Wally West, Agronomy Science — Syngenta

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We fight every day to ensure that life on the family farm continues to prosper and grow. We need your involvement and thank you for your continued support.

SDWI's current top priorities are:

- Helping shape the Farm Bill
- Preserving the farm safety net by protecting crop insurance
- Protecting land owner rights
- National farm program spending
- Shortline rail and transportation
- Agricultural research
- Free trade and marketing

SDWI officers, board of directors, and staff have been actively representing wheat farming interest in many policy areas in Pierre and Washington, DC.



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Check the front of the Prairie Grains Magazine address label to see if you are a member. (SDWI member) will be printed behind the your name if you are.

Please understand that your wheat checkoff does NOT pay for your SDWI membership.

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COMMODITY CLASSIC ANNOUNCES 2021 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Online Event Features 50+ Educational Sessions

The tentative schedule for the 2021 Special Edition of Commodity Classic has been announced. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, this year's event is being presented digitally on March 2-5, 2021. The 2021 Commodity Classic, originally scheduled for San Antonio, Texas, in early March, is the Silver Anniversary of America's largest farmer-owned, farmer-focused agricultural and educational experience.

Registration is now open at CommodityClassic.com. Thanks to the generous support of sponsors, the first 5,000 farmers who register can do so at no charge. All other attendees can register for \$20. The registration fee includes access to the entire week's program as well as access to archived sessions through April 30, 2021.

"Education is a significant emphasis of this year's Commodity Classic and that is clearly evidenced by the fact that we have more than 50 sessions scheduled over 3-1/2 days," said Brad Doyle, an Arkansas soybean farmer and co-chair of the 2021 Commodity Classic. "This is an outstanding schedule of information, insight and innovation that is sure to have something of value for every farmer."

"The 2021 schedule includes Learning Centers on a wide range of topics from soil health to grain marketing, from stress management to pest management and much, much more," said Anthony Bush, a corn farmer from Ohio and co-chair of the 2021 Commodity Classic. "We're also offering more What's New Sessions than ever before, showcasing the latest innovations, technology and services designed to help farmers improve efficiency and profitability."

The week's schedule also includes three Executive Roundtables, during which the leaders from some of the nation's top agribusiness companies and organizations will discuss their perspectives on the future of their industry and agriculture in general.

The Opening General Session kicks off the 2021 Commodity Classic at noon Central on Tuesday, March 2 and will feature a discussion between the leaders of the five associations that present Commodity Classic annually: American Soybean Association (ASA) President Kevin Scott; National Corn Growers Association (NCGA) President John Linder; National Association of Wheat Growers (NAWG) President Dave Milligan; National Sorghum Producers (NSP) Chairman Kody Carson; and Ag Chair for the Association of Equipment Manufacturers (AEM), Todd Stucke who serves as the Senior Vice President, Product Support & Strategic Projects for Kubota Tractor Corporation.

The Closing General Session starts at 11:30 a.m. Central on Friday, March 5 and will feature a high-ranking government official discussing the outlook for agriculture. Both General Sessions are sponsored by Corteva Agriscience.

The schedule also includes evening sessions from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Central on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday featuring well-known ag personalities.

Premier Sponsors of the 2021 Special Edition of Commodity Classic are AGCO, Bayer, Case IH, Corteva Agriscience, John Deere and United Soybean Board/Soy Checkoff.

Champion Sponsors are BASF and Syngenta. Key Sponsors are Kubota/Great Plains, New Holland, Pioneer, Precision Planting and Valent.

Established in 1996, Commodity Classic is presented annually by the American Soybean Association, National Corn Growers Association, National Association of Wheat Growers, National Sorghum Producers and the Association of Equipment Manufacturers.

For more information contact:

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Josh Tonsager, jtonsager@wheatworld.org, 202-547-7800

Jennifer Blackburn, NSP, jennifer@sorghumgrowers.com, 806-749-3478

Sandra Mason, AEM, smason@aem.org, 414-298-4122

How will the cold temperatures effect cereal crops?



Barley

When temperatures dip below zero and continued cold temperatures, many are wondering what effect this will have on cereal crops.

What temperatures will cause injury?

Figure 1 shows the various wheat growth stages and when injury is likely to occur to the crop after experiencing cold temperatures for a two hour duration. Other crops such as triticale and rye are slightly more cold tolerant while spring cereals such as oats and barley are more sensitive. However, they are less sensitive to cold injury currently based on their growth stage relative to planting date.

The amount of injury that occurs is highly dependent on the growth stage of the crop and the amount of time the crop is exposed to the cold temperatures. The later the growth stage, the greater risk of injury at low temperatures. Soil mositure can also have an impact with dry soils being more prone to temperature fluctuations because they give off built up heat quicker.

Most of the winter wheat crop in the province is at growth stage(GS) 33 (3rd node) or less while most spring cereals are not yet at the tillering stage. Fields that are up to GS29 (tillering), can withstand temperatures as low as -11°C (table 1). Once temperatures fall to -11°C injury can

Annrovimato



Figure 1: Temperatures (°F) that cause injury to winter wheat at various stages after two hours duration. Graph adapted from A.W. Pauli.

be identified by leaf tip burning and chlorosis as well as a silage odour. Temperatures are not expected to get that low so the risk of injury is relatively low. However, those fields currently at stem elongation or the jointing stage (GS30), are less tolerant to cold temperatures. Once at the jointing stage cereals are susceptible to injury if temperatures fall to -4°C for two hours or more. At this point death of the growing point can occur with splitting or bending of the lower stem and leaf yellowing or burning. Yield losses with cold temperatures at this stage can be anywhere from moderate to severe.

When should I assess my fields?

Assessing cereal fields after frost should occur after a few days of warm temperatures. At that point any injury will become more evident. Fields with the most advanced cereal crop should be checked first as they are most at risk. Assess low lying areas, especially if the nights were still with little to no wind. Kansas State, Texas A&M and Purdue have some good photos showing freeze injury to cereals.

Table 1: Temperatures that cause freeze injury to wheat at spring growth stages and symptoms and yield effect of spring freeze injury (Source: Spring Freeze Injury to Kansas Wheat, Kansas State University. 1995)

Growth Stage	Injurious Temperature (2 hours)	Primary symptoms	Impact on yield
Tillering	-11°C	Leaf chlorosis; burning of leaf tips; silage odor; blue cast to fields	Slight to moderate
Jointing	-4°C	Death of growing point; leaf yellowing or burning; lesions, splitting, or bending of lower stem; odor	Moderate to severe
Boot	-2°C	Floret sterility; head trapped in boot; damage to lower stem; leaf discoloration; odor	Moderate to severe
Heading	-1°C	Floret sterility; white awns or white heads; damage to lower stem; leaf discoloration	Severe
Flowering	-1°C	Floret sterility; wheat awns or white heads; damage to lower stem; leaf discoloration	Severe
Milk	-2°C	White awns or white heads; damage to lower stems; leaf discoloration; shrunken, roughened, or discolored kernels	Moderate to severe
Dough	-2°C	Shriveled, discolored kernels; poor germination	Slight to moderate
Showing 1 to 7 of	7 entries		

Wheat Producer Advantage 7

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