Wheat Producers Advantage
South Dakota Wheat, Inc.
August 2021

South Dakota Wheat Inc., Name Change to be Voted On by Members

SOUTH DAKOTA Wheat INCORPORATED
One Strong Voice

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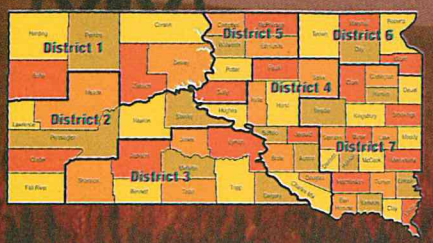


We all know and recognize the name SD Wheat Growers. It stopped being a house hold name when Agtegra was created with the merging of SD Wheat Growers and North Central Farmers Elevator. It has been four years since the merger, which has opened up an opportunity for SD Wheat Incorporated for a name change.

SD Wheat Incorporated was created over 40 years ago but the SD Wheat Growers name was already taken by the elevator cooperative. But our association members have always been wheat growers and now we have the opportunity to have the Association name reflect its membership.

Members of the SD Wheat Incorporated will have the opportunity to vote on the name change at the Ag Horizons Conference held in Pierre on November 30 and December 1, 2021. You must be a current member to participate in the voting process. Several names for the Association will be presented during its Annual meeting.

SD Wheat Incorporated would like to publicly thank Agtegra for providing this opportunity to the wheat growers of South Dakota. Agtegra's Board agreed to release the name once several legal issues were resolved.

Watch for further information on specific times and dates for the vote.

SOUTH DAKOTA **2021** VARIETY SURVEY

You can fill out this survey online at sdwheatvariety.com

DIRECTIONS: Please list below the approximate number of acres of each variety planted on your entire operation in 2021. 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.*

Hard Red Winter	2021 Planted Acres
Draper	
Ideal	
LCS Diesel	
Lyman	
Oahe	
Redfield	
SD - Lake Andes	
Sy Monument	
Sy Sunrise	
Sy Wolf	
Thompson	
Winner	

Hard Red Spring	2021 Planted Acres
Advance	
Driver	
Focus	
Lang - MN	
LCS Rebel	
LCS Trigger	
MN - Torgy	
Prevail	
Select	
Surpass	
Sy Rustler	
Sy Valda	

Please enter Name and Acreage of other varieties that you planted

Please enter Name and Acreage of other varieties that you planted

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

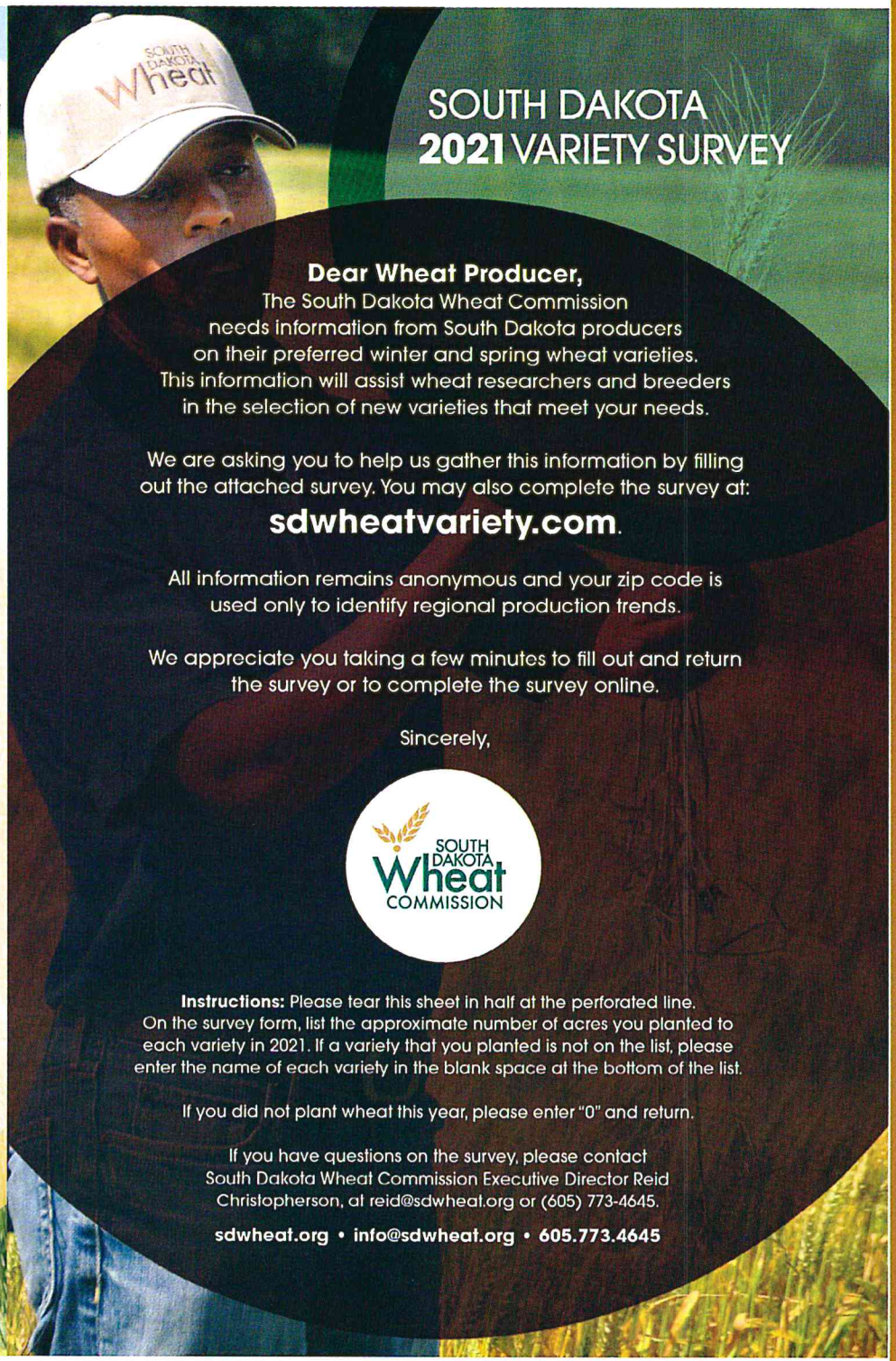
Are your 2021 wheat acres ____ **Increased** *or* ____ **Decreased** from 2020?

Is the majority of your 2021 wheat seed ____ **Certified** *or* ____ **Bin Run**?

Did you spray a fungicide in 2020? ____ Yes *or* ____ No

Did you have DON/Vomitoxin price discounts in 2020? ____ Yes *or* ____ No

Did you replant/abandon winter wheat acres in 2021? ____ Yes *or* ____ No



SOUTH DAKOTA **2021** 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,

SOUTH DAKOTA Wheat COMMISSION

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 2021. 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.

sdwheat.org • info@sdwheat.org • 605.773.4645

NRWG At Work

The Honorable Katherine Tai
U.S. Trade Representative
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20508

The Honorable Thomas Vilsack Secretary of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20250

July 23, 2021

Dear Ambassador Tai and Secretary Vilsack,

The undersigned organizations strongly support U.S. leadership in reforming and revitalizing the World Trade Organization (WTO). We represent a broad array of the U.S. food and agriculture sector, which collectively supports millions of hard-working farm families and 40 million jobs in farming, manufacturing, transportation, retail, services, government, and other professions, while contributing $7 trillion to the U.S. economy. As you know, trade is a leading driver of growth within the agricultural sector, helping family farmers, workers, rural communities, and diverse businesses across America connect to customers around the globe. Agricultural exports are a way to share Americaís bounty of food, fuel, and fiber with others, while simultaneously building back our own economies. However, the benefits of trade to American agriculture are greatly enhanced by well-defined trade rules and well-functioning international institutions, especially the WTO.

The world is looking to the Biden Administration to provide leadership to reform the WTO, a difficult but important task that could serve as a lasting achievement and benefit American workers, including farmers and ranchers, for many years to come. The WTO has served American farmers, ranchers, and workers across the food and agriculture sector well, but in recent years the flaws in the system have become apparent. Reform is badly needed, including changes that lead to a market opening agenda for agriculture and a better functioning institution. These changes can help improve global agricultural sustainability and support rural communities, workers, and better-paying jobs across the United States.

The attachment to this letter outlines a set of principles to address WTO reform issues and priorities for the 12th Ministerial Conference later this year. In summary, WTO reform should focus on further market-based and sustainable trade liberalization, institutional improvements that help members better prevent or address trade problems, and a more effective and efficient dispute settlement system.

Thank you in advance for prioritizing the needs of American rural and agricultural communities as you work towards WTO reform. The undersigned organizations welcome the opportunity to further discuss these principles with you and your respective staff.

Sincerely,

American Farm Bureau Federation
American Seed Trade Association
American Soybean Association
AMVAC Chemical Corporation
Bayer US
CoBank
Corn Refiners Association
CropLife America
Farmers for Free Trade
Gowan Company
International Dairy Foods Association
Leather and Hide Council of America
National Association of Egg Farmers
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
National Association of Wheat Growers
National Corn Growers Association
National Cotton Council
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
National Milk Producers Federation
National Oilseed Processors Association
National Turkey Federation
North American Meat Institute
Northwest Horticultural Council
Pet Food Institute
Sweetener Users Association
U.S. Apple Association
U.S. Cattlemen's Association
U.S. Dairy Export Council
U.S. Grains Council
U.S. Soybean Export Council
U.S. Wheat Associates
UPL
USA Poultry & Egg Export Council
USA Rice

By Ruth Beck, SDSU Extension Agronomy Field Specialist

Benefits of Wheat in a Corn Soybean Rotation Updated August 26, 2020

Crop rotation has long been recognized as a standard component of integrated pest management in cropping systems. However, in recent years, the combined improvement in pesticide technology and crop genetics has made it possible for many producers to step away from crop rotation and rely solely on improved genetics, pesticides, and tillage to control pests. In 2012 planted corn acres across South Dakota increased 15% and soybeans acres increased 12%. Winter wheat and spring wheat acres were down 18% and 12% respectively. The current economics of growing corn over wheat and the wet weather trend of the last two years have both factored in the decision to increase corn acres this past spring.

However, the increasing lack of diversity in crop rotations can and is providing an opportunity for weed, disease and insect organisms to build to harmful levels. One example of this is the breakdown of corn rootworm resistance in some corn hybrids which showed up in corn fields in eastern South Dakota this summer. A two season interval between growing a given crop or crop type can help to guard against pest species shifts and minimize the probability of developing resistant, tolerant or adapted pest species. Some of the weed pressure that continues to mount with resistance might be better handled by including wheat or some other small grain in a rotation. The result could be a reduced pesticide bill.

The 2012 drought has demonstrated that there are also other benefits to a diverse crop rotation including reduced risk associated with adverse weather. Where wheat producers harvested an above average crop in 2012, many corn fields across the state have suffered from the hot dry weather. In many areas the dry hot conditions did not set in until well into the wheat growing season and wheat was past the high water use time in its life. Corn and soybeans begin to utilize water later in the growing season. The timing coincided with above average temperatures and dry conditions this year. Growth was affected to a greater degree in these crops. Wheat can also affect soil moisture storage. Fields where wheat was harvested in 2012 should have a greater period of time to regenerate soil moisture. Crop rotations can benefit by including crops with different crop water use patterns.

Proper application of rotational planning can increase yields and reduce costs. Maintaining and improving soil health and fertility positively affects whole farm economics by reducing weed, disease, and insect pressure and resistance to pesticides. Well planned crop rotations spread workloads to reduce fixed machinery and labor costs; provide more optimum planting and harvesting timing; and diversify income and spread weather risks.

Means of control of production need no longer give same sense of supremacy

Food security is built around trade these days and not actual production

How easily can foodstuffs be traded across borders? That determines food security hierarchy more than anything else.

Food security is not about food production only. As a concept and as a national security matter, it has become more globalized and will continue to be so.

A few multinational companies that control most food trade played, and continue to play, an imperative role in processing and moving food commodities from one region to another. That, and other factors such as food aid and trade deals inclusive of agriculture, have turned food commodities that they focused on into strategic staples in regions and countries where they were not originally.

Advertising

To illustrate, Mexico had the production and price of maize under control before the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed, resulting in a flood of cheaper to produce maize from elsewhere. Farmers lost their livelihoods, and the price of maize became trade-controlled and influenced.

The same happened in the Middle East and North African (MENA) region, when wheat was either cheaply imported or provided as food aid that was sometimes part of a larger aid package to countries. Consequently, the region lost its production comparative advantage, wherever and whenever it had one, and the regionís diet became increasingly 'wheatified'.

The price of wheat then became a prominent factor in the region's troubles and a trigger to many of its protests, like in 2011, with diminishing domestic production to flatten price fluctuations.

Another example here is from the UAE. My grandmother used to be the family holder of a subsidy card to purchase rice when she was a child in the 20th century. Rice is not a food commodity that can be naturally and cheaply produced in the UAE.

Rice was, and still is, imported from nearby regions that possess comparative advantage to produce it. The whole process seemed manageable at the time. However, growth in the UAE's population, in a tremendously globalized food security environment, heightened the need to import various food commodities for a diverse population.

Truly beyond borders

Given that there are limitations on what can be domestically produced at reasonable costs, such a diverse pop-

(Continued on page 6)

You're invited to the

AG HORIZONS CONFERENCE

November 30 & December 1, 2021

Ramkota River Centre

Pierre, SD

Keynotes:

- Marketing
- Economists
- Political

Breakout Sessions:

- Industry Seminars
- Soil Management
- Crop Diseases & Treatment
- Variety Reports
- Climatologist Updates
- State Government Reports
- Farm Financial Transition

Sponsored by:
SD Crop Improvement Association, SD Oilseeds Council, SD Pulse Growers, SD Seed Trade Association, SD Soil Health Coalition, SD Wheat Inc., No-Till Association

www.sdwheat.org 605-224-4418

Connie Strunk, SDSU Extension Plant Pathology Field Specialist
Additional Authors: Emmanuel Byamukama, Sara Bauder, & Adam Varenhorst

Sooty Mold: A Saprophytic Fungi Observed in Wheat

Sooty mold (Figure 1) is a saprophyte, which can be easily mistaken for a disease caused by plant pathogens. Saprophytic fungi feed on dead or decaying organic matter and may become a problem, especially when wheat dies prematurely. Sooty mold does not cause the plantsí death or reduced yield.

What It Looks Like/How It Occurs

Sooty mold varies from dark, olive-green to a black color, but other colors may be observed (there are more than one causal fungi). Sooty mold can occur in wheat fields which have died prematurely due to stress from chemical damage, insect pressure (especially aphids), frost, hail other pathogens, such as root rots, or drought. Sooty mold can grow on dead wheat leaves, stems and heads. Now that we have received some moisture, the concern for these saprophytic fungi increases, because it may continue to develop on the unharvested wheat heads. Black point discoloration may occur on infested wheat kernels.

Black point symptoms include the brown or black discoloration of the kernel. Although black point isnít associated with yield loss, the presence of discolored kernels can result in reduced grain quality.

Management

The best management practice for sooty mold is following best management practices and scouting to minimize plant stress and prevent plant injury, which contributes to sooty mold development. Timely harvesting also reduces chances for continued sooty mold development on the wheat heads. It is important to note that fields with sooty mold will be much dustier during harvest.

Figure 1.
Dirty, dark-colored appearance of sooty mold on wheat heads.
While out crop scouting, sooty mold was observed in some South Dakota wheat fields.

Food Security *(continued from page 4)*

ulation can never be fed from the country's own food production. What resulted from these and other examples throughout history is a globalised food security that is driven more and more by food trade, not food production. Saying so does not dismiss food production altogether.

Rather, it explains how food security has become borderless that production comparative advantage could easily shift from regions well entrenched in the production of a food commodity to others that did not necessarily possess such an advantage.

The earlier NAFTA example is a case in point here. Whether production comparative advantage is gained through expensive subsidies and protectionist tariffs is a separate and debatable matter, which is yet to be settled in multilateral organizations like the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Expanding need for land

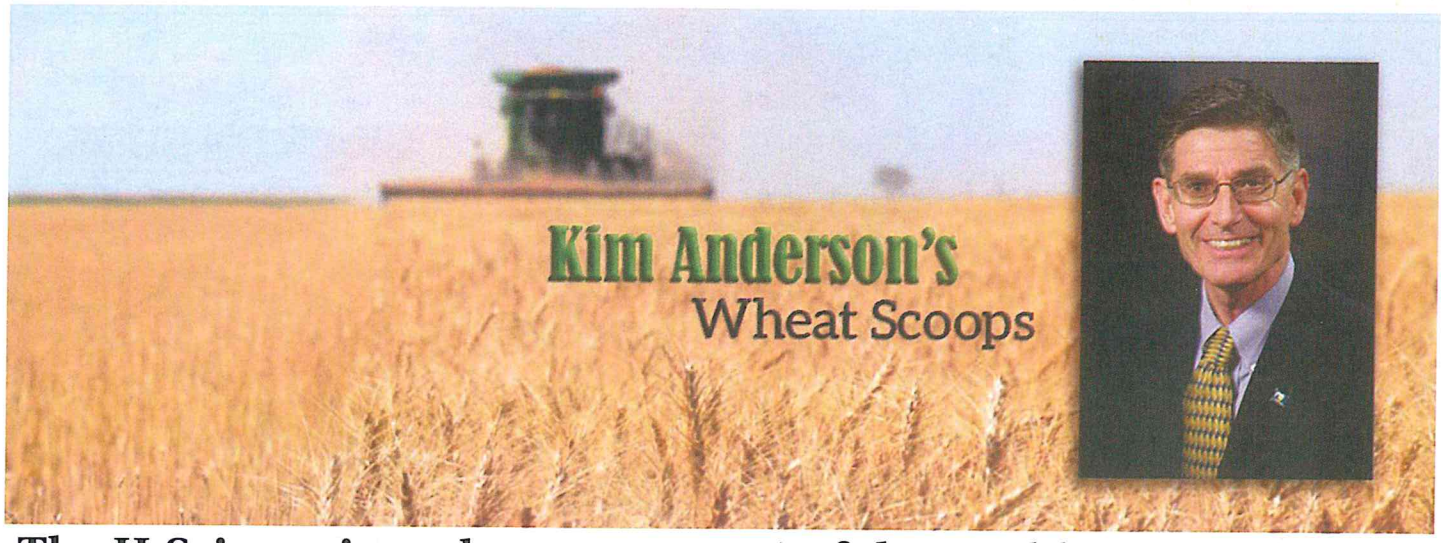
Notably, the globalization of food security has been in the work for centuries. Historically, countries achieved self-sufficiency by producing what the land could naturally produce without the intervention of governments of the day through subsidies and protectionist tariffs.

As populations grew beyond what the land can produce to feed them, civilizations grew beyond their initially intended borders to acquire new lands and bring them under their own tillage. Akin to today's case with multinational companies controlling a majority of food trade, the trade of food and spices centuries ago was controlled by trading companies with colonial affiliations of that time.

To summarize, the notion of food security is no longer determined by food production. The growing role of international food trade in todayís globalized food security will be even more essential in the future. More so as populations continue to grow beyond what the land can naturally and inexpensively produce.

The last thought that I want to leave you with: Will food production keep up with food trade?

Published: July 27, 2021
Abdulnasser Alshaali, Special to Gulf News



The U.S. is projected to export 12% of the world's wheat exports in the 2021-22 wheat marketing year.

There are indications that the U.S. percentage share of world wheat exports (and of most grains and oilseeds) will continue to decline. At the beginning of the 21st century (2000), the five-year average for U.S. wheat exports totaled 27% of the world's exports. Black Sea exporters (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine) supplied 6% of the worldís wheat exports.

Today's market tells a different story. The U.S. is projected to export 12% of the world's wheat exports in the 2021/22 wheat marketing year. Black Sea exporters are projected to export 34% of the world's 2021-22 wheat exports.

The U.S. percentage share of the world's wheat exports may continue to decline. The good news, however, is that increasing world wheat exports may cause little change in the number of bushels that the U.S. exports.

In 2000, the five-year average (1995-1999) Ukrainian wheat production was 560 million bushels. In 2021, Ukraine had increased its five-year average (2016-2020) wheat production to 980 million bushels.

On July 1, 2021, the Ukraine opened the market for the purchase of farmland. Farmers can now purchase up to 100 hectares (247 acres) of farmland. The limit for farmland ownership is scheduled to increase to 1,000 hectares (2,471acres) on January 1, 2024.

About 104 million acres of Ukraine's farmland is regarded as the world's most fertile soil. Land ownership is expected to bring investments into the farming community for production and infrastructure. A comparison to U.S. farmers is investments in owned land versus rented land.

Since 2000, Ukraine farmers have increased grain and oilseed production from 10 milliontonnes (tonne=2,205 pounds) to nearly 100 million tonnes. With the change in land ownership, production is projected to reach 113 million tonnes by 2026.

This wheat and other grain and oilseed production increase is expected to be placed on the export market. Of the Black Sea exporters over the last five-years, Ukraine has had the largest increase in wheat exports.

While the EU-27 has always been a major player in the wheat export market, it ranked as the number two wheat exporter in the world for the 2013-14 marketing year. It was number one during the 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2019-20 marketing years. The EU is expected to continue to challenge Russia as the number one world wheat exporter.

The Black Sea exporters have the biggest impact on hard red winter wheat prices. The EU-27 has the biggest impact on soft red winter wheat prices. This phenomenon is expected to continue.

India (the third largest world wheat producer with 4 billion bushels, and the world's second largest population of 1.4 billion) announced that changes will be made in their wheat marketing system. These changes are expected to increase wheat production, improve the quality, and reduce the massive losses of wheat in storage. India's objective is to become a major wheat exporter.

Brazil, Pakistan, and Romania have increased their wheat exports. While the exports have been relatively small, every bushel exported replaces a bushel that could be available for U.S. exports. This situation indicates that these countries are developing export systems and markets for the future.

Some good news is that Russian wheat production may have reached a plateau. Three out of the last five years, Russian wheat production has been nearly 3.12 billion bushels. Russia's five-year average production is 2.945 billion bushels.

Russia's wheat exports have averaged 1.4 billion bushels per year for the last five-years. The exports ranged from 1.267 billion bushels to 1.47 billion bushels. Producers should expect little change to our markets.