

AgWOW

Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin

Week of June 30, 2025

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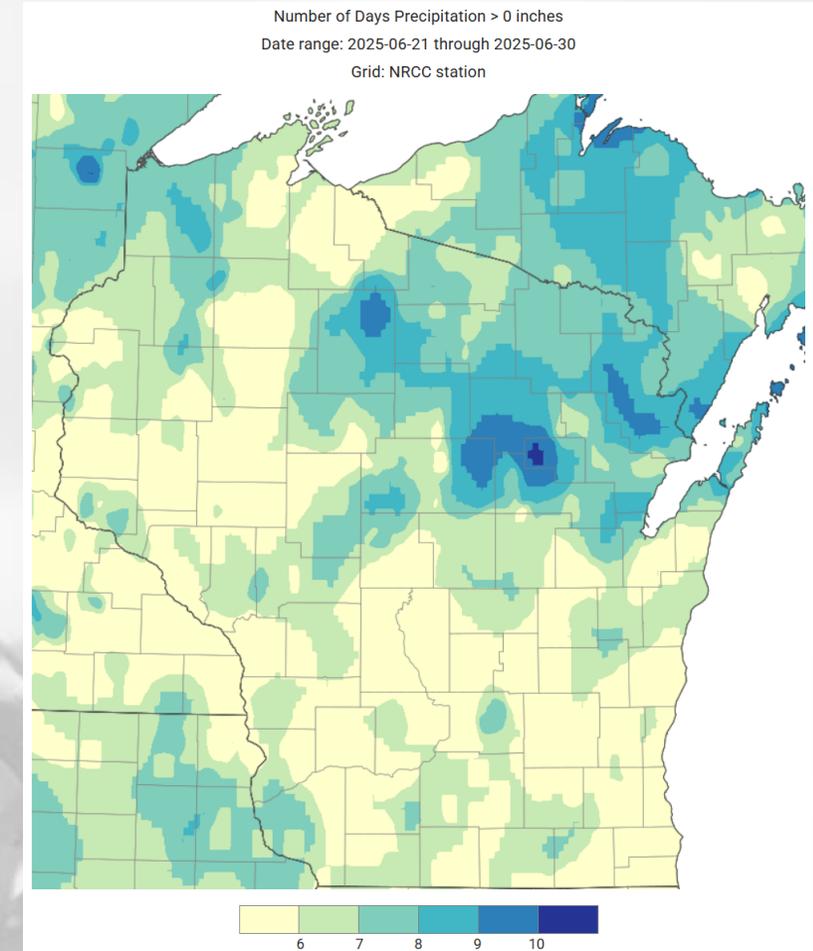
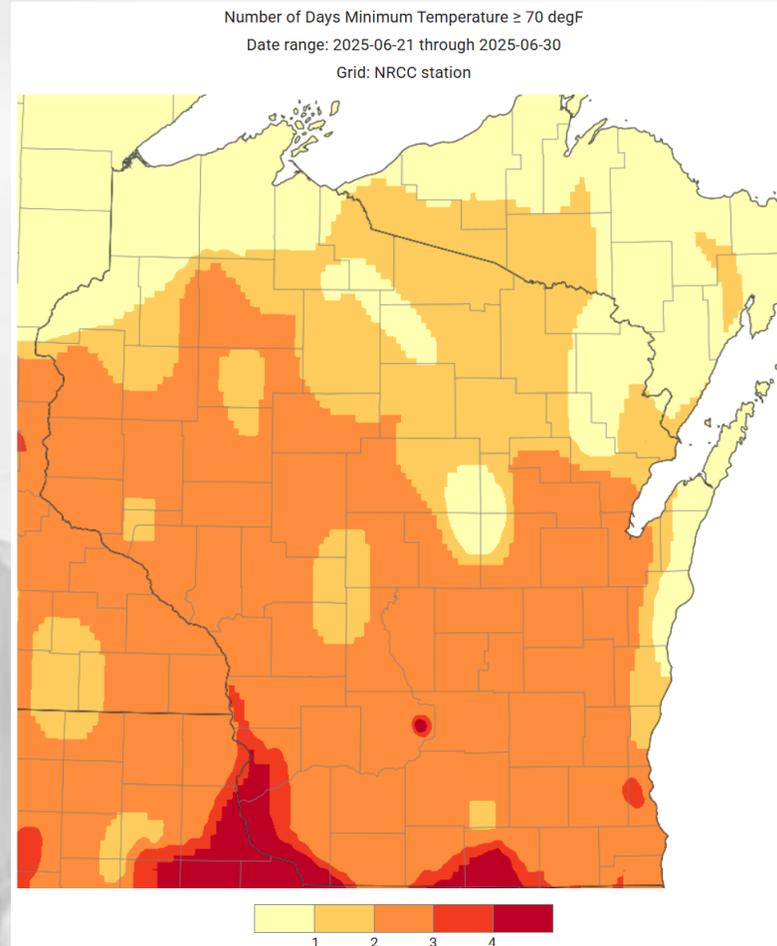
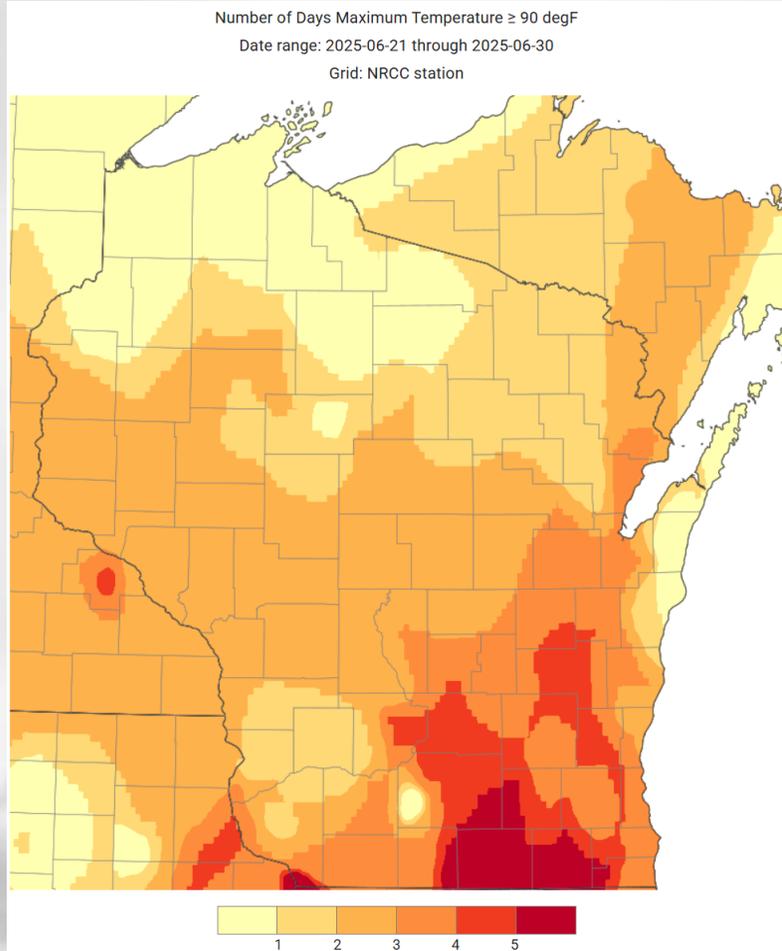
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Key Points

Navigate to select slides by clicking on the [links](#) below.

- 1) Late June was [very rainy](#) across the state, with totals of [2-4" or more](#) across most of northern & western WI.
 - 2) Multiple days of high temps at or above 90°F has pushed [GDD totals](#) for the growing season to higher-than-normal levels.
 - 3) Soil moisture levels [increased](#) from the rainfall, with some decrease in [USDM](#) abnormal dryness coverage.
 - 4) [More rain](#) is on the way next week, with early-to-mid July leaning towards [near-normal](#) temps & precip for most.
- For this week's agronomic recommendations from UW Extension, click [here](#).
 - For this week's crop progress updates from USDA NASS, click [here](#).

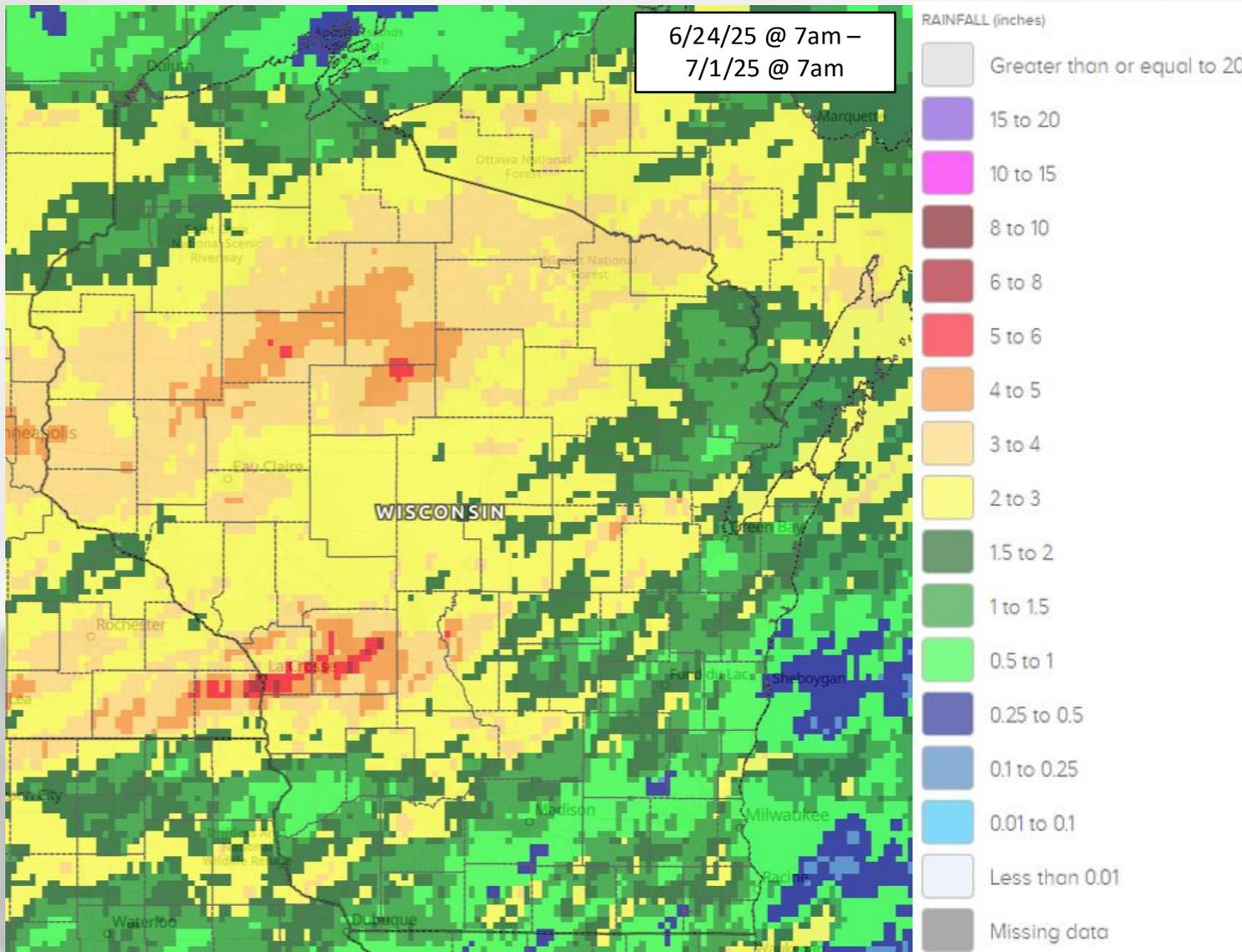
Hot & Rainy Days



The last 10 days of June included:

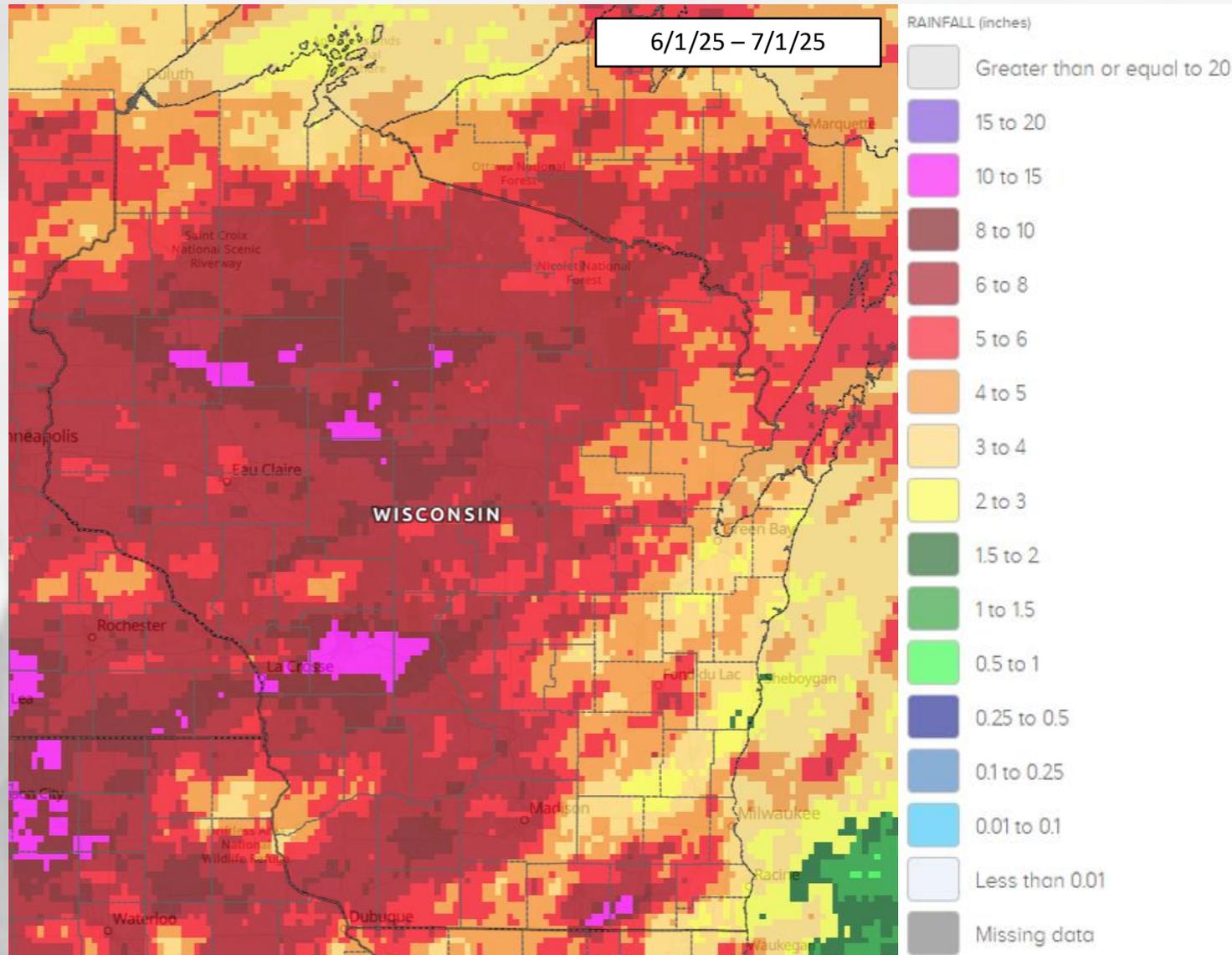
- Multiple days with highs topping 90°F and lows not dropping below 70°F (very humid)
- **5 or more** days with measurable rainfall across the state; **8 or more** in the NE!

7 Day Precip



- **2-4"** across most of northern & western WI, with **pockets of >4"** in the NW and around La Crosse.
- Heaviest totals (>5") between La Crosse & Tomah.
- **0.5"-2"** in the south & east, with the lowest totals in the SC.
- Last week's maximum total: La Crosse, La Crosse Co. (CoCoRaHS, Station WI-LC-27) → **9.41"**

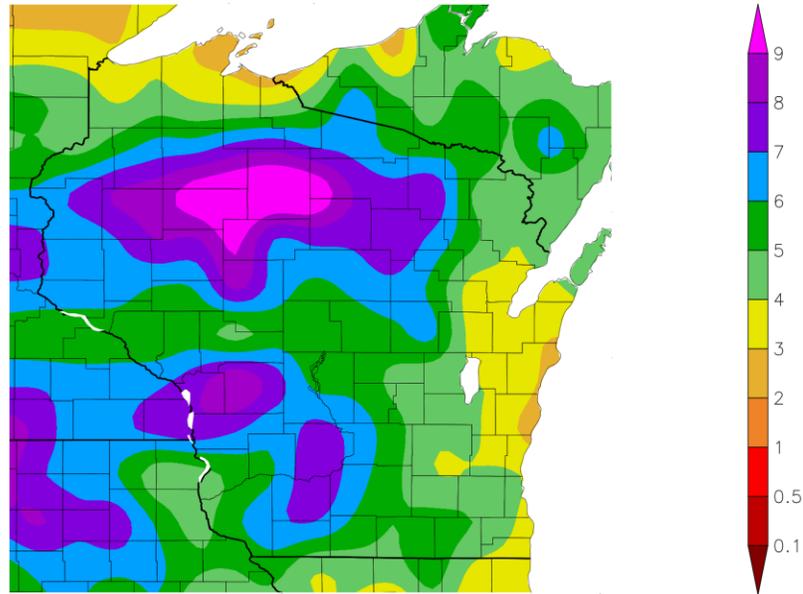
30 Day Precip



- **6-10"** for a large portion of the western half of WI due in part to a **very rainy end to June**.
- Highest totals (**10" or more**) in a few pockets around the south and west.
- Totals taper to **4" or less** in the far north and towards Lake Michigan.

30 Day Precip Total/% Avg.

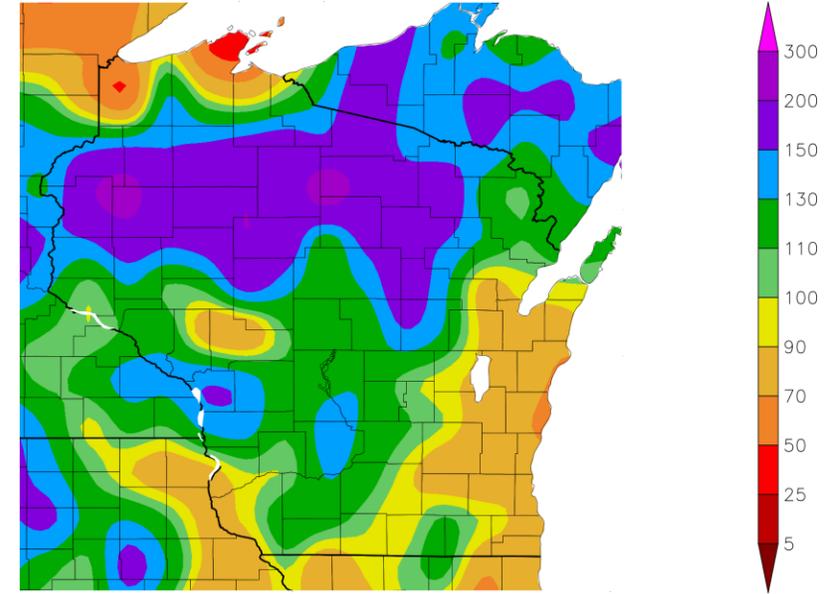
Precipitation (in)
6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025



Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025



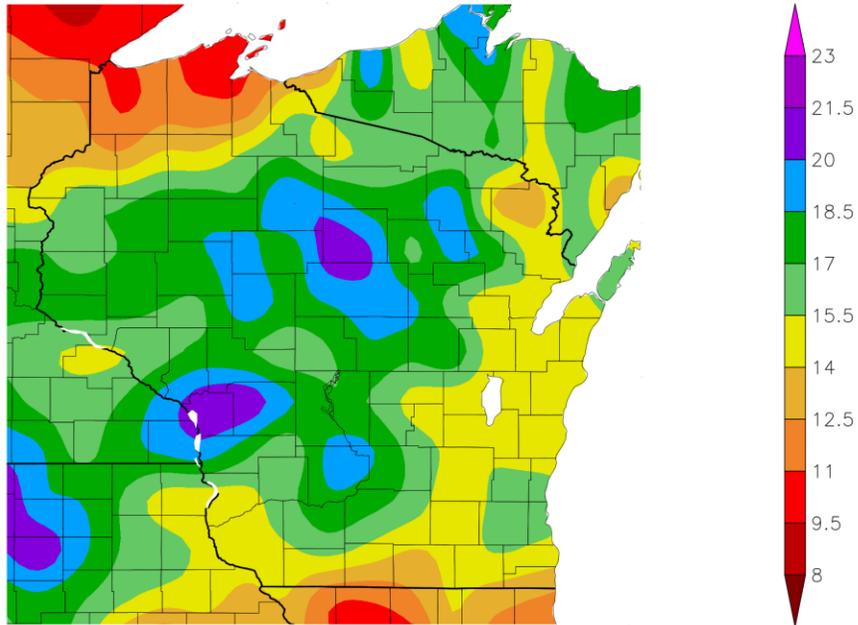
Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

- The majority of WI is **at or above normal** precip since June 1, with totals of **4" or more** for most of WI.
- Areas where 30-day totals topped 6" had totals that were **110% or more** of normal (**150%+** in the north).
- **Near or slightly below normal** in the east, far north, and pockets in the west where totals were lower (**5" or less**).

2025 Precipitation (so far)

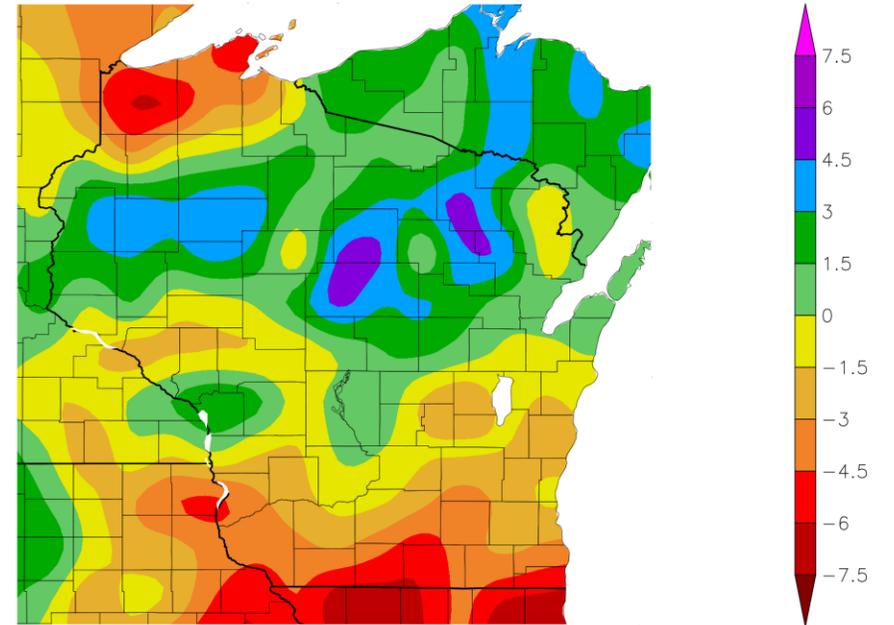
Precipitation (in)
1/1/2025 – 6/30/2025



Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
1/1/2025 – 6/30/2025



Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Soil Moisture Models

- Most of Wisconsin is running at **above-normal soil moisture levels** in the top 1 meter of soil, especially in the north and west where rainfall totals were higher in recent days.
- **Near to slightly below normal** in the south and east where 30-day precip totals slightly below average.

Model Notes:

Red areas = top 5 driest in 100 years.

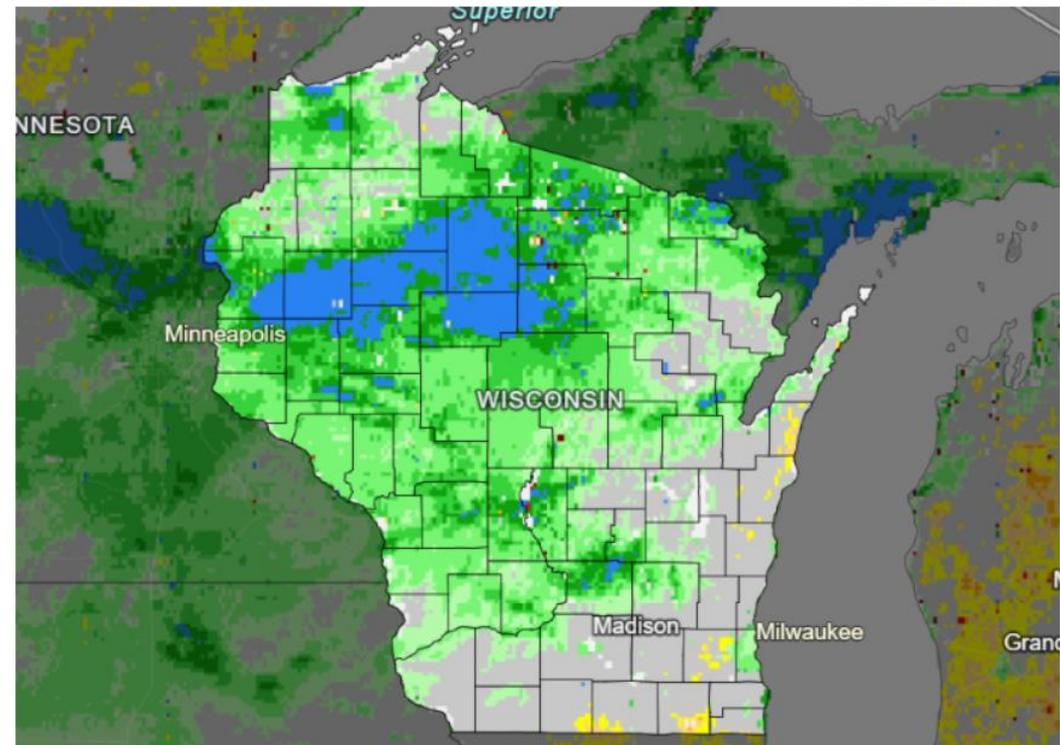
Dark red areas = top 2 driest in 100 years.

Blue areas = top 2 wettest in 100 years.

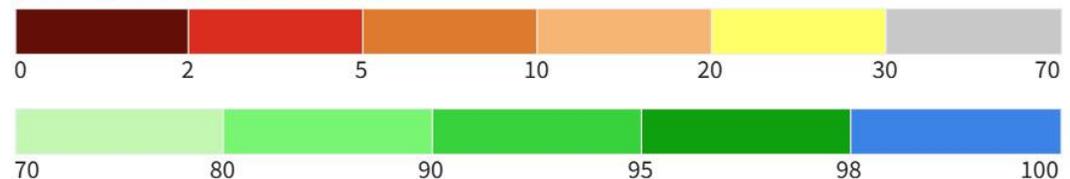
It's worth noting that each soil moisture model has their own characteristics and input variables, so there tends to be variation between models. Thus, it's worthwhile to look at multiple models opposed to just one.

https://weather.ndc.nasa.gov/sport/case_studies/lis_CONUS.html
<https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin>

NASA SPoRT-LIS 0-100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile



0-100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile

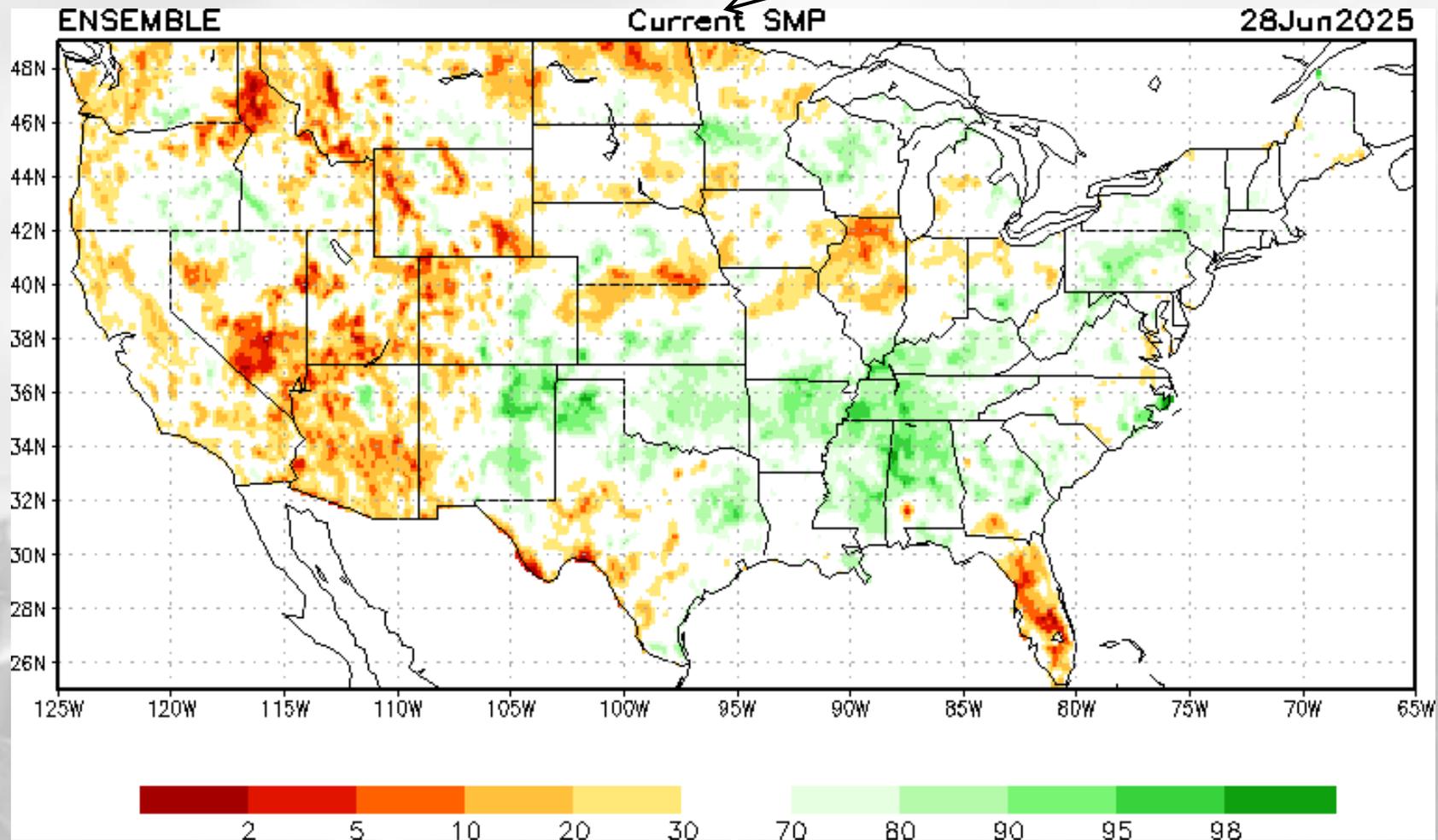


Source(s): NASA
Data Valid: 07/02/25

Drought.gov

Soil Moisture Models

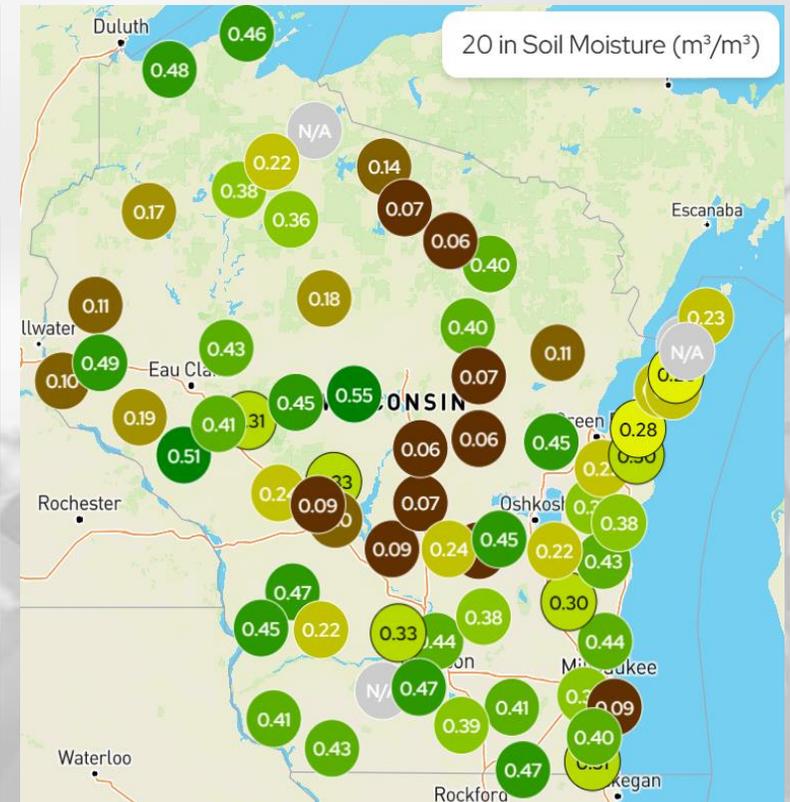
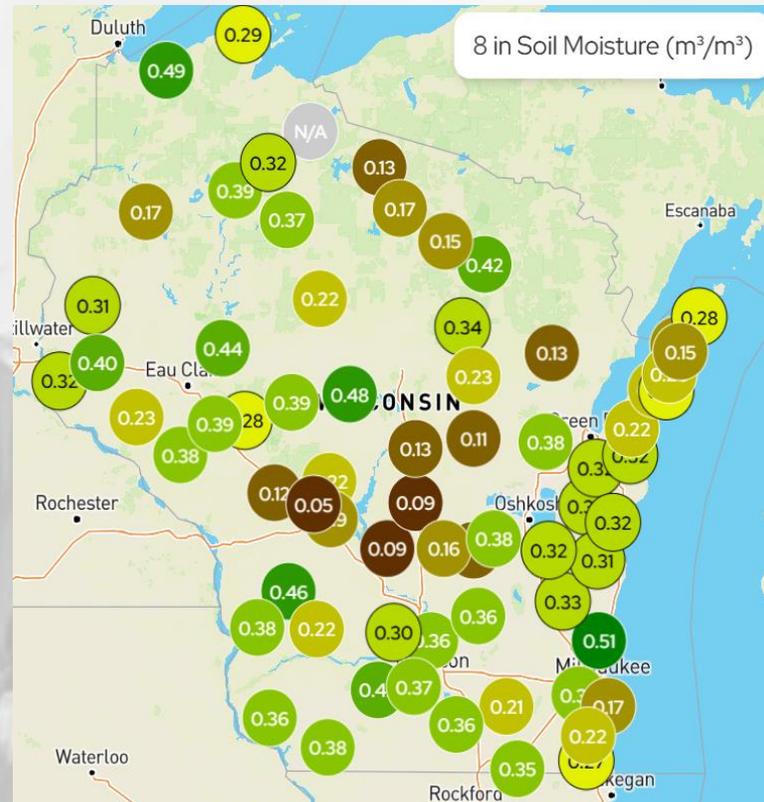
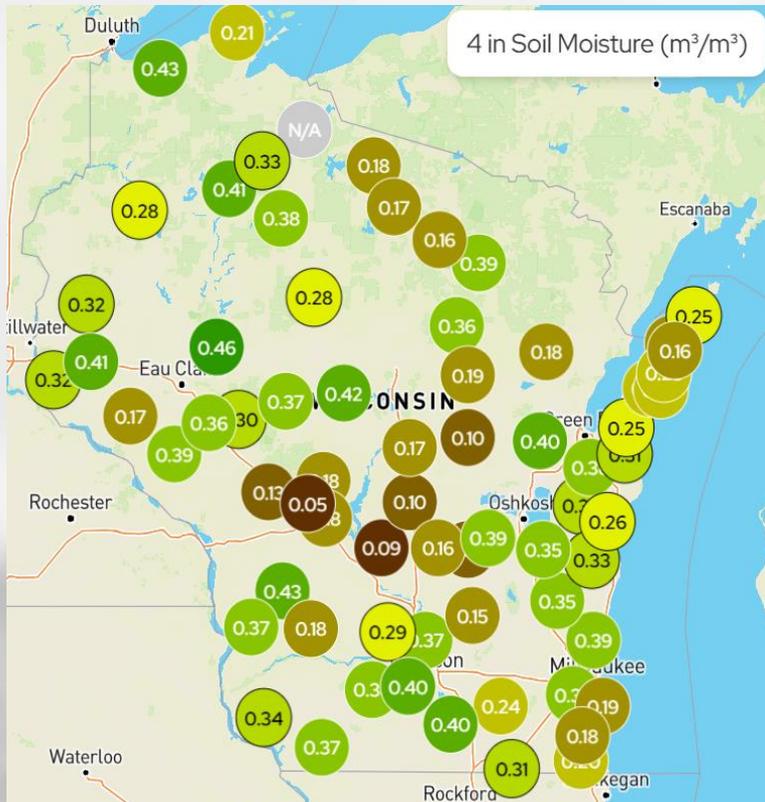
NOTE: this map displays the soil moisture percentile for June 28. It was the most recent update on July 3.



https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Drought/Monitoring/smp_new.shtml

Wisconet Soil Moisture

Maps showing soil moisture conditions on July 1st @ Mid-morning.
Units of map values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.



Wisconet Soil Moisture

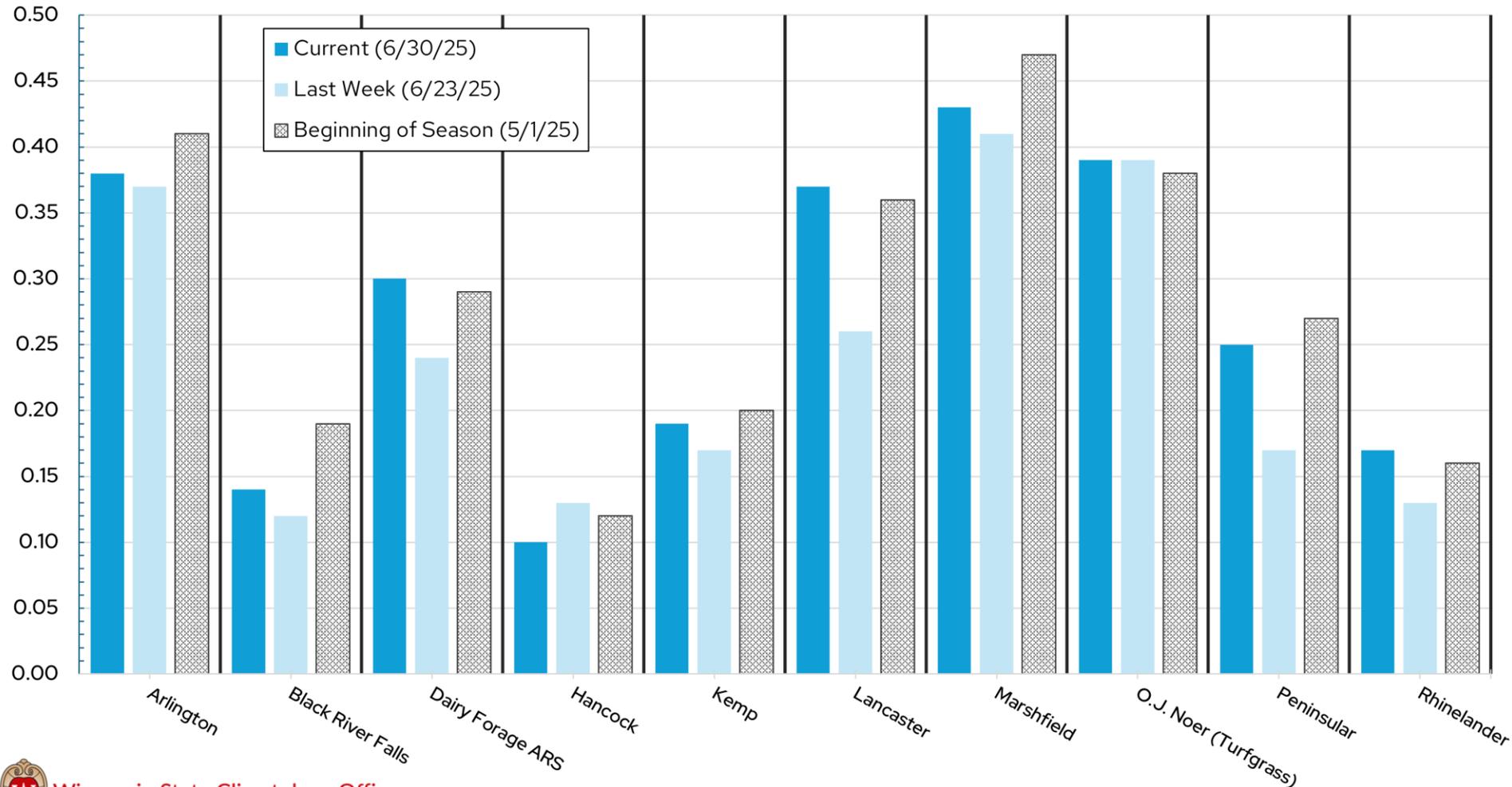
Change in soil moisture from June 24th (Start) to June 30th (End).
Units of change values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.

Research Farm	County	Total Precip (in)	4" Change		8" Change		20" Change	
			(Start)	(End)	(Start)	(End)	(Start)	(End)
Arlington	Columbia	0.96	0.43	0.38	0.41	0.37	0.43	0.45
Black River Falls	Jackson	2.30	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.24
Dairy Forage ARS	Sauk	1.16	0.30	0.30	0.21	0.32	0.32	0.33
Hancock	Waushara	2.65	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.07
Kemp	Oneida	3.36	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.07	0.08
Lancaster	Grant	2.54	0.29	0.37	0.23	0.37	0.40	0.41
Marshfield	Marathon	2.35	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.55	0.55
O.J. Noer (<i>Turfgrass</i>)	Dane	0.74	0.44	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.50	0.47
Peninsular	Door	2.42	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.27
Rhineland	Oneida	3.26	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.05	0.07
Spoooner	Washburn	1.92	0.22	0.29	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.17

Wisconet Soil Moisture

Wisconet 4" Soil Moisture Change

UW Research Farms



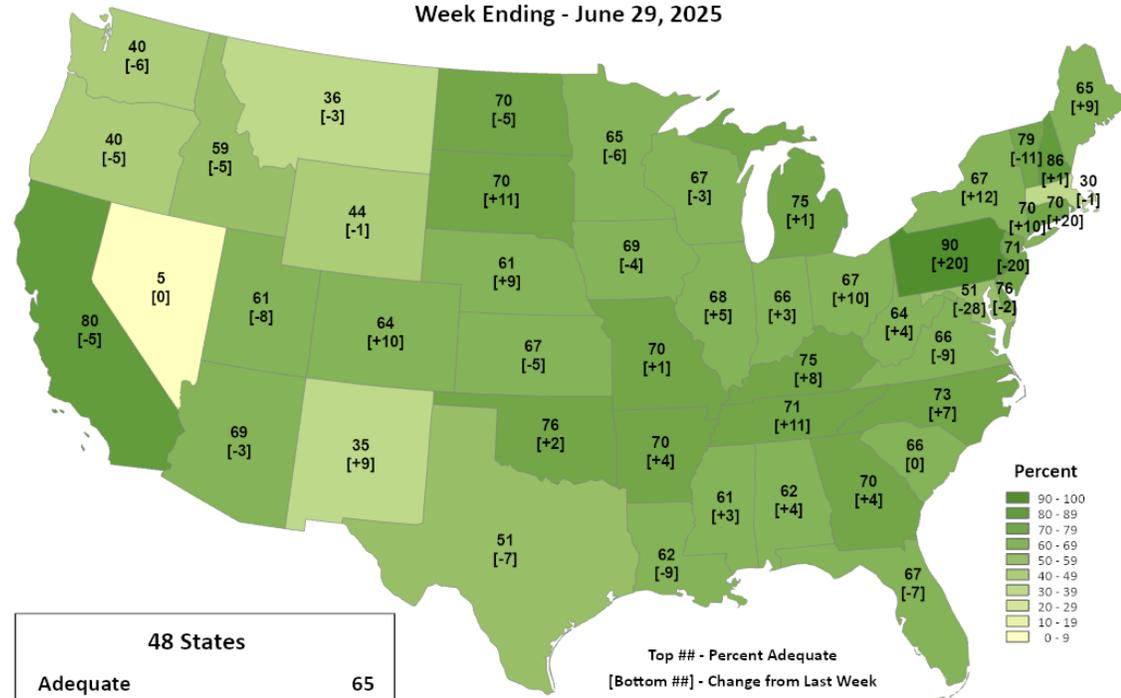
Across most Wisconet research farm stations, soil moisture levels in the top few inches are **higher than last week** and **near to where things were at the beginning of the growing season (May 1st)**.

Adequate Soil Moisture



This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Topsoil Moisture Percent Adequate Week Ending - June 29, 2025

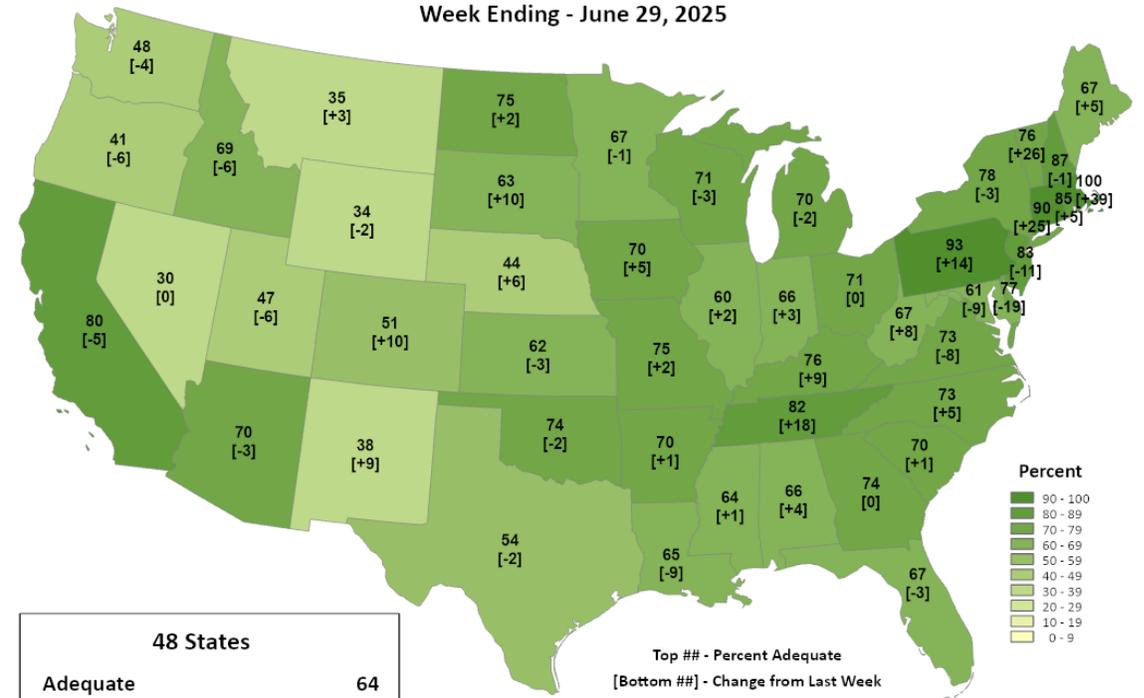


Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service weekly Crop Progress reports.



This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Subsoil Moisture Percent Adequate Week Ending - June 29, 2025

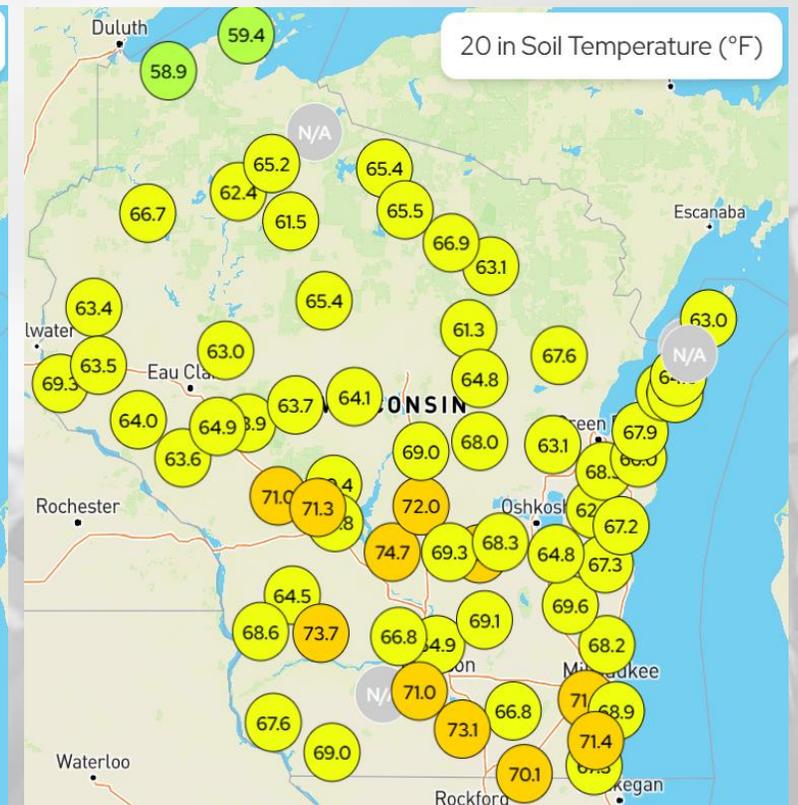
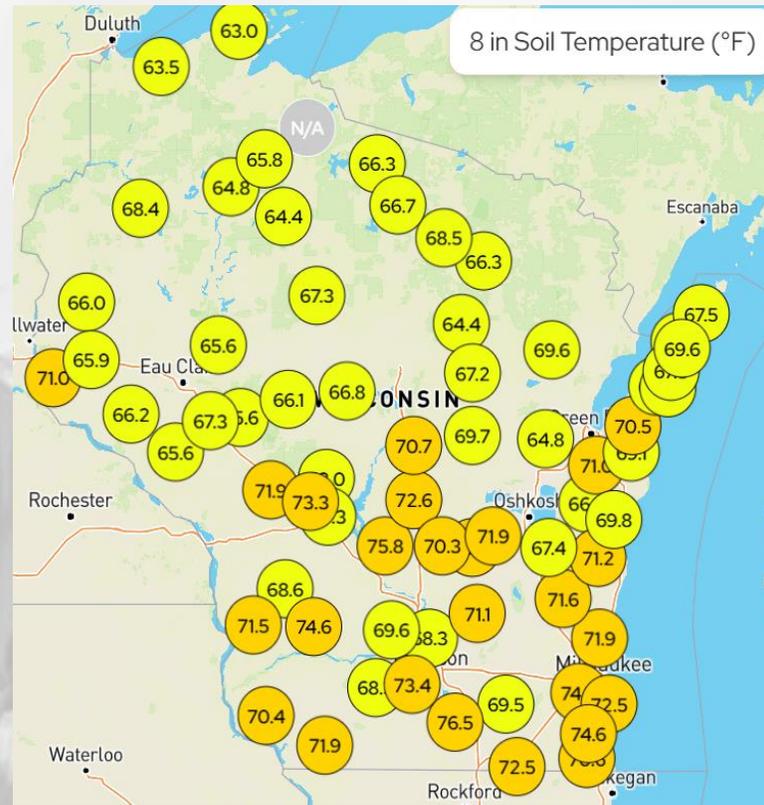
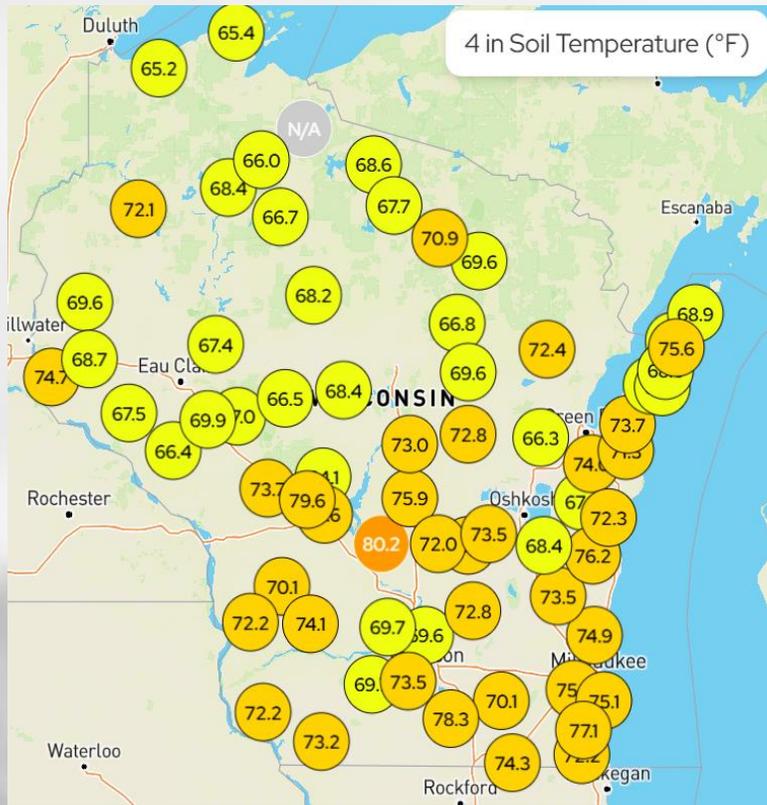


Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service weekly Crop Progress reports.

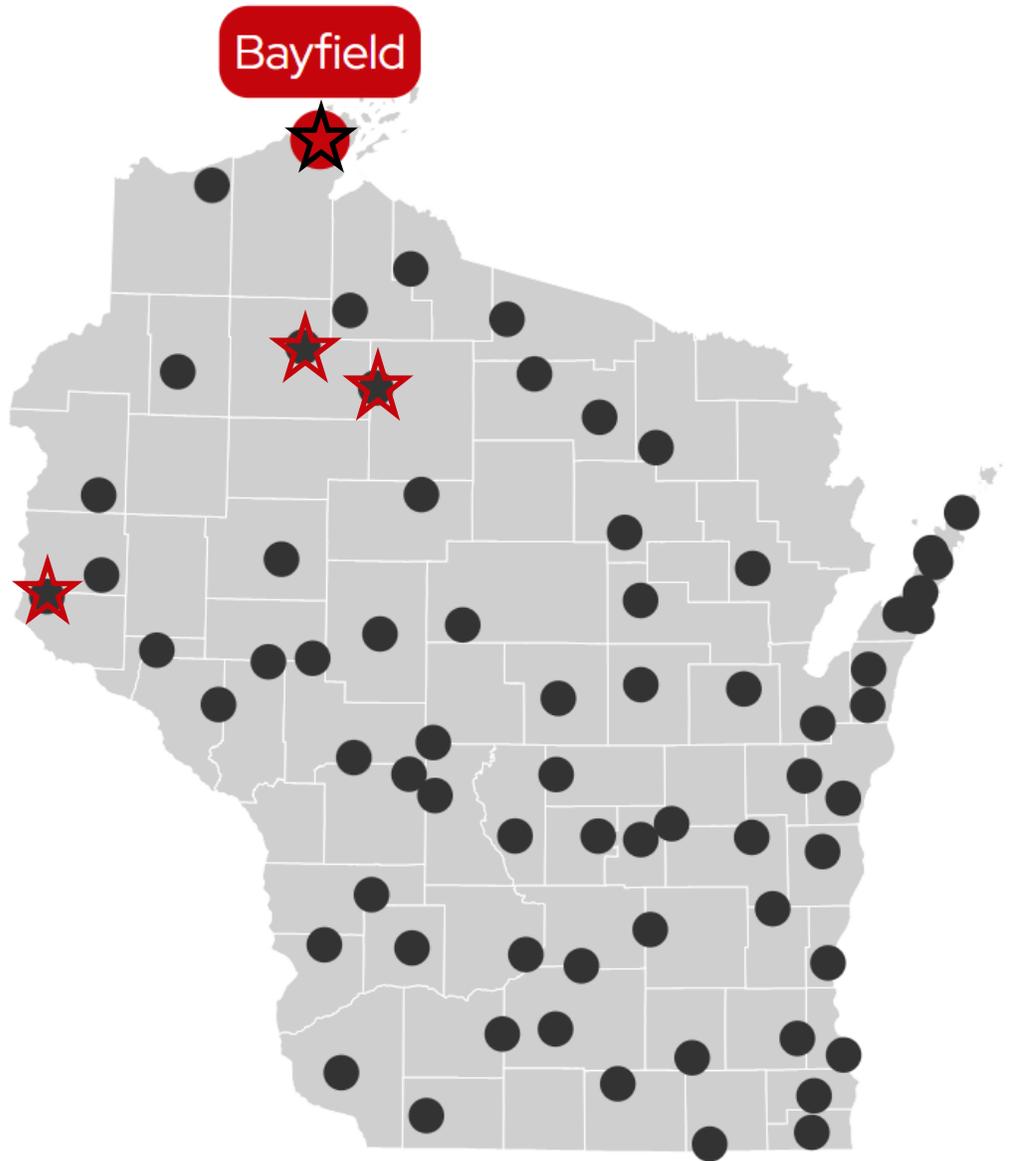
- **67-71%** of agricultural soils in the state with **adequate** topsoil and subsoil moisture.
- **12%** of fields in the state are reported as having **short to very short** topsoil moisture, **down 8%** from last week.

Wisconet Soil Temperature

Maps showing soil temperature conditions on July 1st @ Mid-morning.



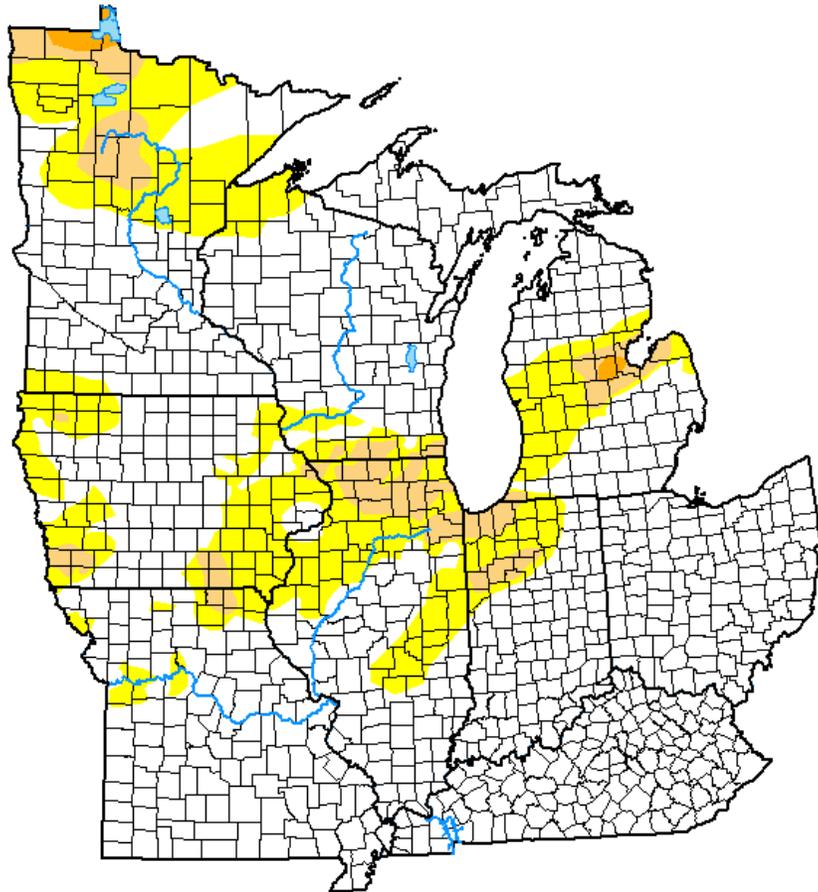
Wisconet Stations



- As of July 1, 2025, there are **69 Wisconet stations** across the state. Stations highlighted in yellow were added since last week's report.
- To find data for the station nearest to you, [click this link](#) to go to a webpage with an interactive Wisconet station map.
- **Stations added since January 1, 2025:**
 - Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County (4/23/25)
 - Brigham, Iowa County (5/7/25)
 - Westboro, Taylor County (5/13/25)
 - Shanagolden, Ashland County (5/28/25)
 - Darlington, Lafayette County (5/29/25)
 - Grand Marsh, Adams County (6/12/25)
 - River Falls, Pierce County (6/17/25)
 - Flambeau, Price County (6/18/25)
 - Hunter, Sawyer County (6/18/25)
 - Bayfield, Bayfield County (6/19/25)

US Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor Midwest



July 1, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 3, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	75.11	24.89	5.60	0.48	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-24-2025	70.78	29.22	6.13	0.11	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-01-2025	37.28	62.72	27.84	2.57	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	44.12	55.88	29.47	3.56	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	21.78	78.22	28.15	6.40	1.46	0.66
One Year Ago 07-02-2024	75.12	24.88	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought	D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Curtis Riganti
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

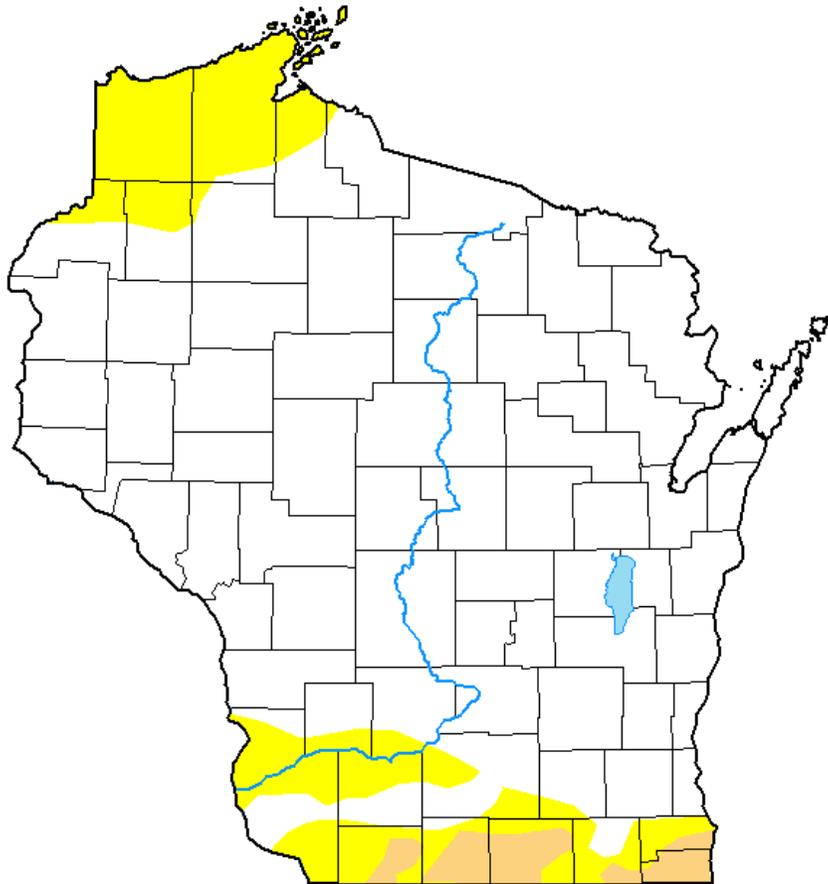
- Compared to last week:
 - **Decrease** in D0-D1 coverage.
- Some improvement in the SW with **D0 coverage reduction**, but D1 remains **unchanged**.
- D0 coverage **remains in place** over the northern tier of counties in WI but has been **reduced in size from last week**.
- **94.4%** of the Midwest is drought free (5.6% in D1 or D2).

Note: D0 is not considered drought.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

US Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor Wisconsin



July 1, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 3, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	83.61	16.39	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-24-2025	76.29	23.71	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-01-2025	42.79	57.21	29.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	36.12	63.88	39.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	18.68	81.32	29.83	8.45	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 07-02-2024	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:



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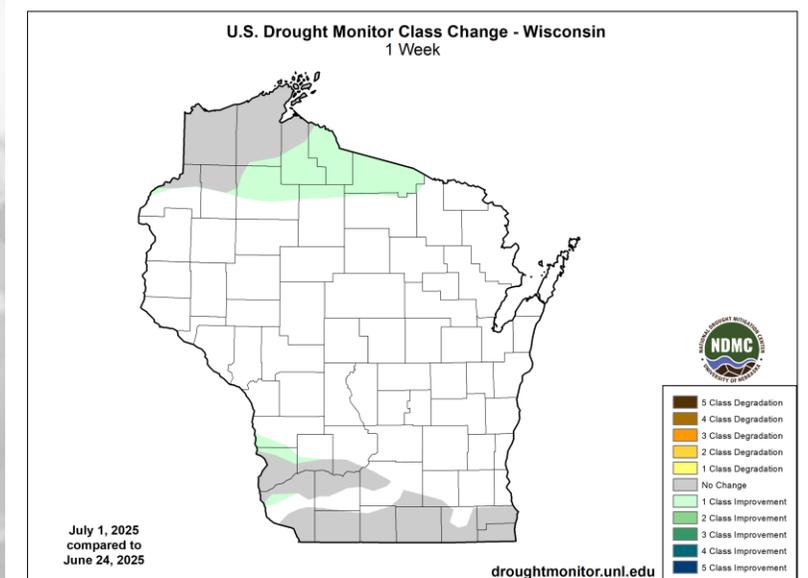
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

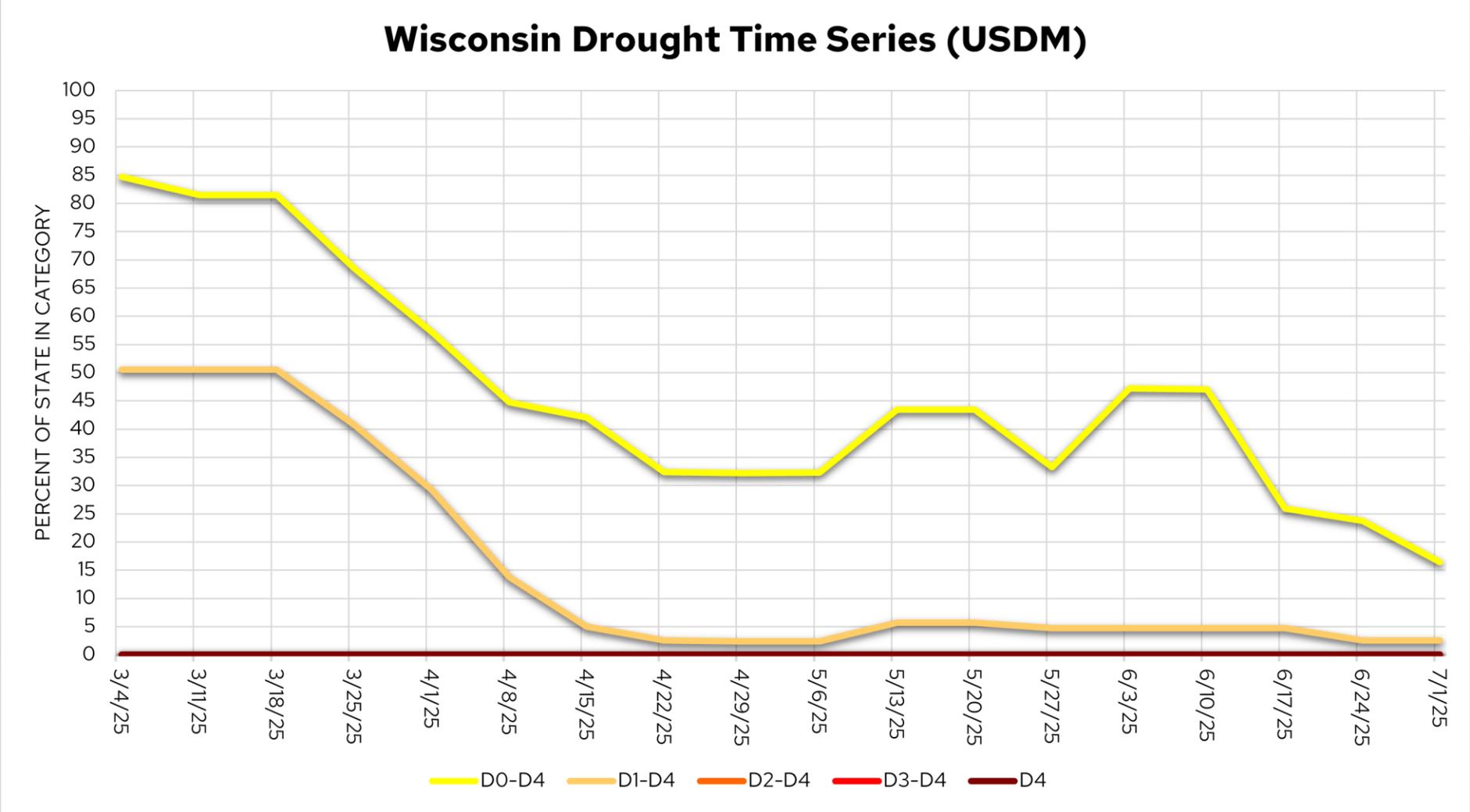
Amount of state in:

- **D1-D4** – 2.6% --
- **D2-D4** – 0.0% --
- **D3-D4** – 0.0% --
- **D4** – 0.0% --

Note: ↑↓ indicate change from last week. Red up arrows indicate increase in drought area; vice-versa for green arrows.

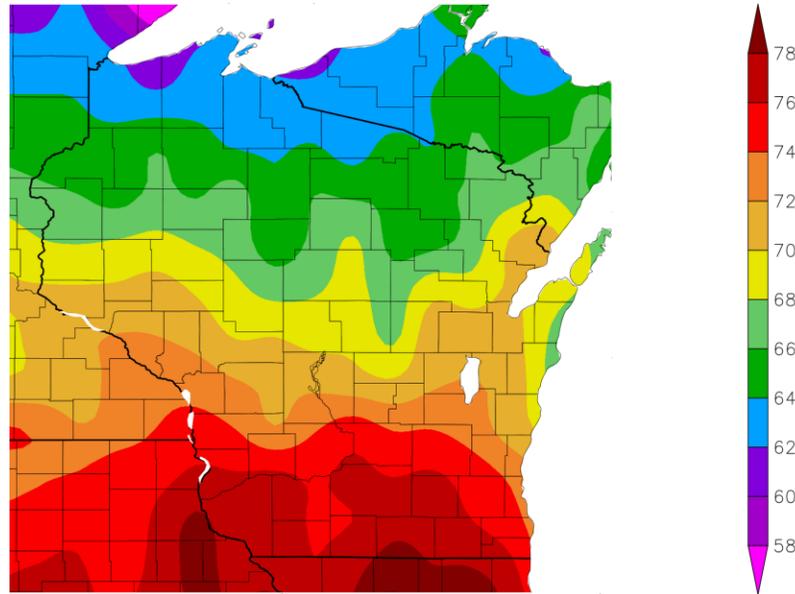


USDM Time Series



7 Day Temperatures

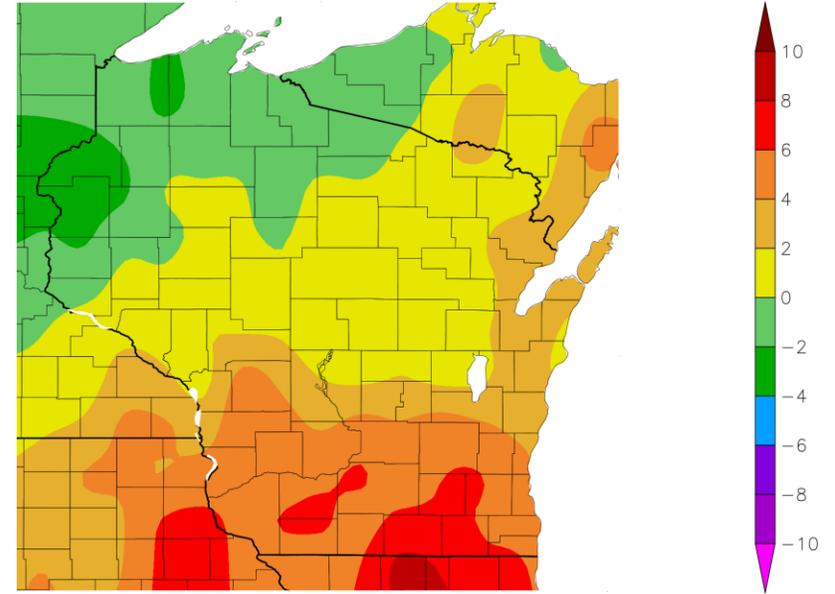
Temperature (F)
6/24/2025 – 6/30/2025



Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/24/2025 – 6/30/2025



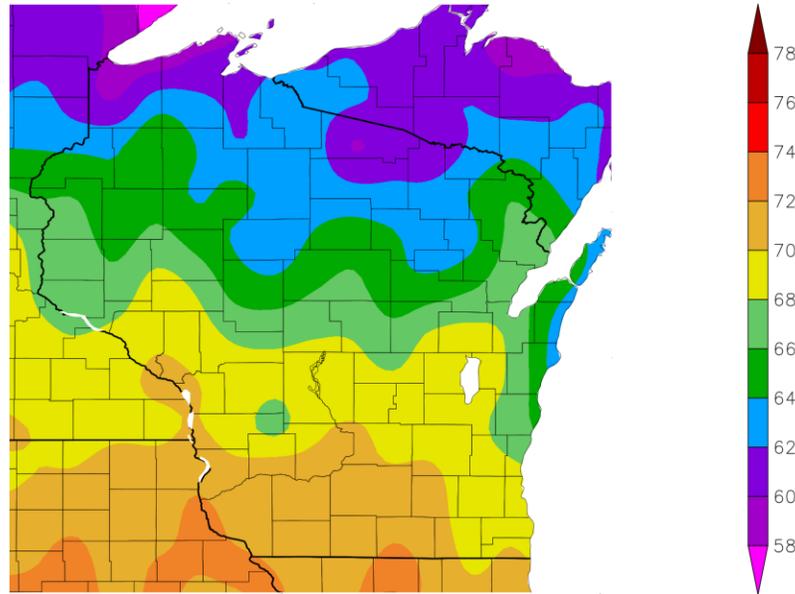
Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

- Average temp. range of **74-78°F** in the south to **60-64°F** along Lake Superior.
- **Near normal** in the northern region; **2-6°F above normal** in the south with **>6°F** in the far south.
- Daily highs **topped 90°F** on multiple days in the SE last week.

30 Day Temperatures

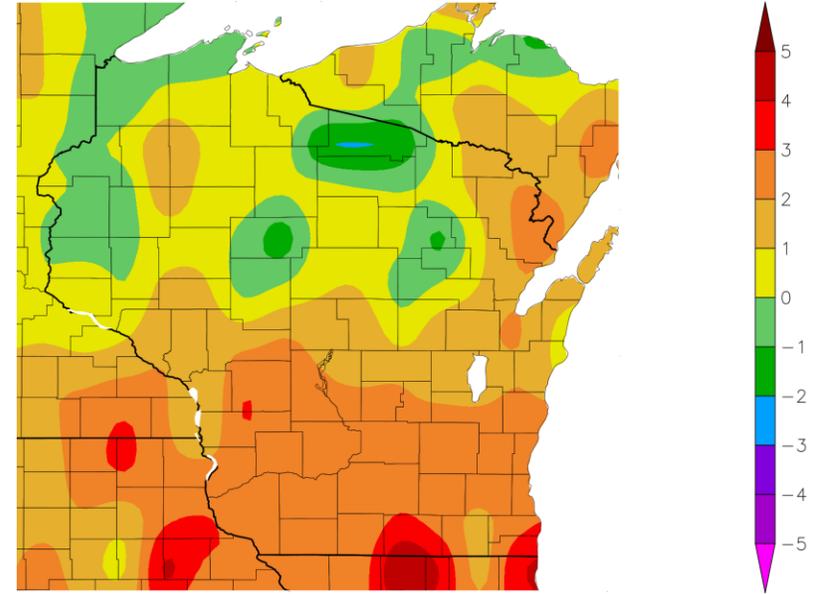
Temperature (F)
6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025



Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2025 - 6/30/2025



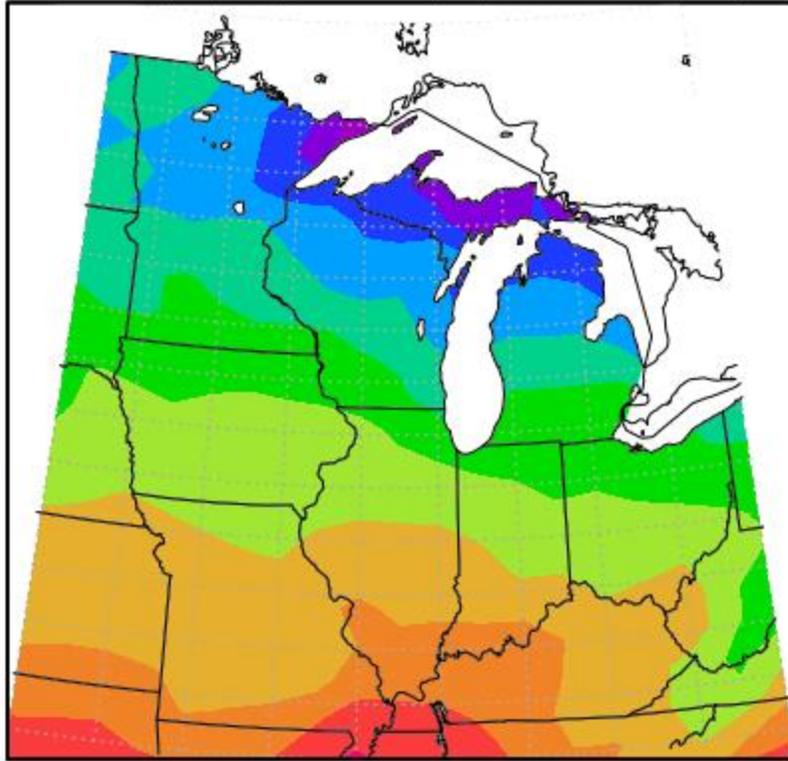
Generated 7/1/2025 using provisional data.

ACIS Web Services

- Average temperatures for the past month ranged from **70-74°F** in the S & W to **58-62°F** in the N.
- **Within +/-1°F or normal** across most of the north, with pockets of **1-2°F below normal**.
- **1-3°F above normal** in the southern half of WI, with pockets of **>3°F below normal**.

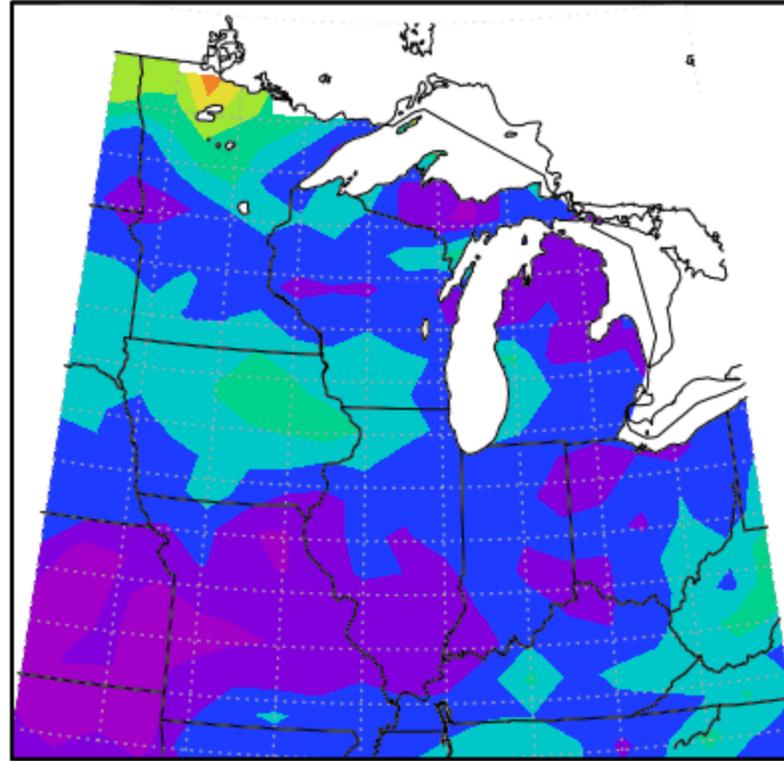
Growing Degree Days (Base = 50°F; Since May 1)

Total MGDD (50/86) from 5/1/2025 to 6/30/2025



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Purdue University

MGDD (50/86) Departure, 5/1/2025 to 6/30/2025



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Purdue University
Normals Period, 1991–2020

- Range from **800-1000 GDD** in the S & W to **600-700 GDD** in the far N.
- GDD accumulation is running **right on schedule** to **60 GDD ahead of schedule** across most of WI.

To calculate GDD for your corn variety and planting date, use this [tool](#).

To see specific degree models for pests in your location, use the [Vegetable Disease & Insect Forecasting Network](#).

Corn & Soybean Progress

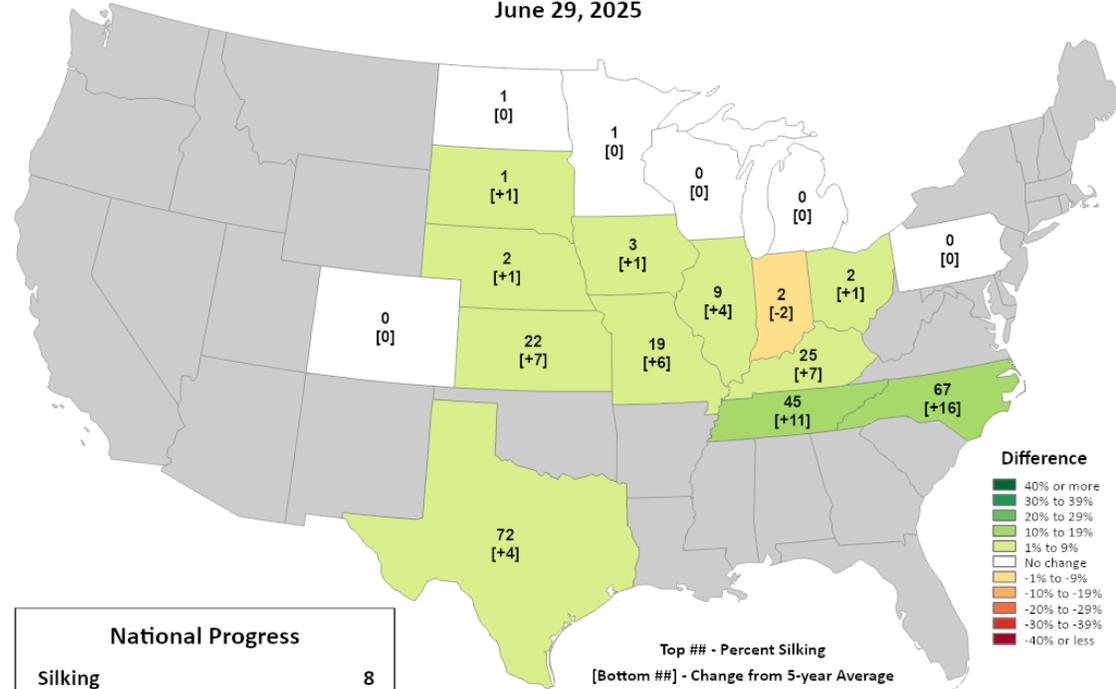


This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Corn Progress

Percent Silking

June 29, 2025



National Progress	
Silking	8
Change from 5-year Average	+2

Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service weekly Crop Progress reports.

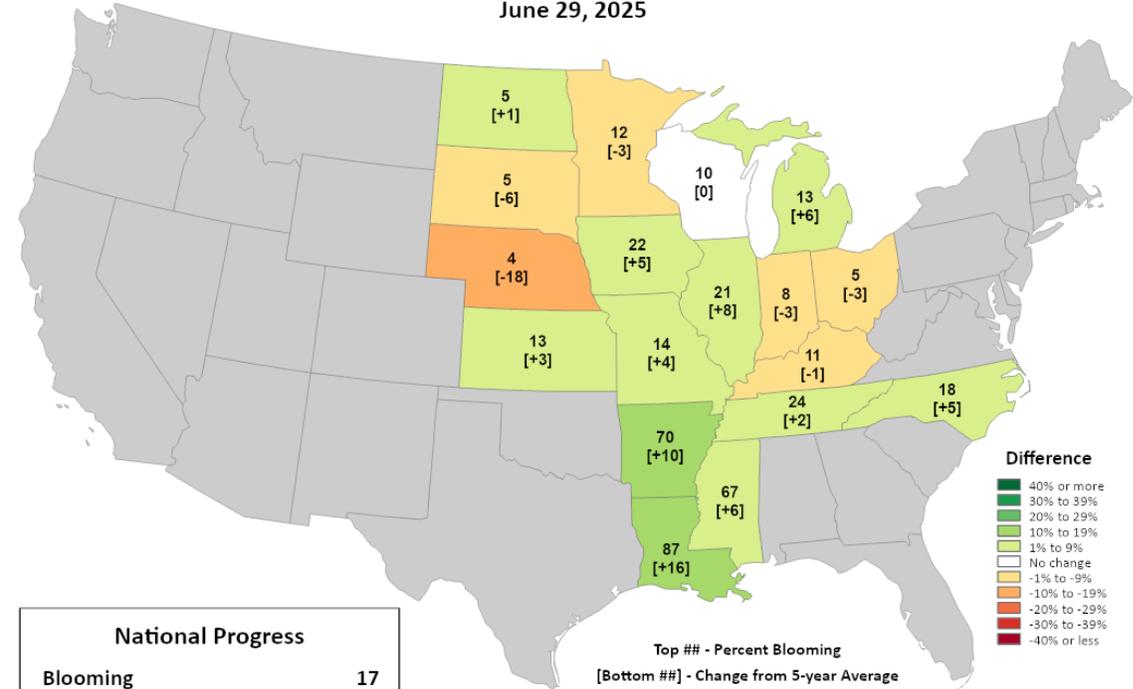


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World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Soybeans Progress

Percent Blooming

June 29, 2025



National Progress	
Blooming	17
Change from 5-year Average	+1

Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service weekly Crop Progress reports.

- Corn emergence is complete, with soybean emergence nearing completion (**97% complete**).
- Soybean blooming is being reported in Wisconsin (**10% complete**), which is normal for late June.
- Corn silking is being reported to the south in Iowa and Illinois.

<https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx>

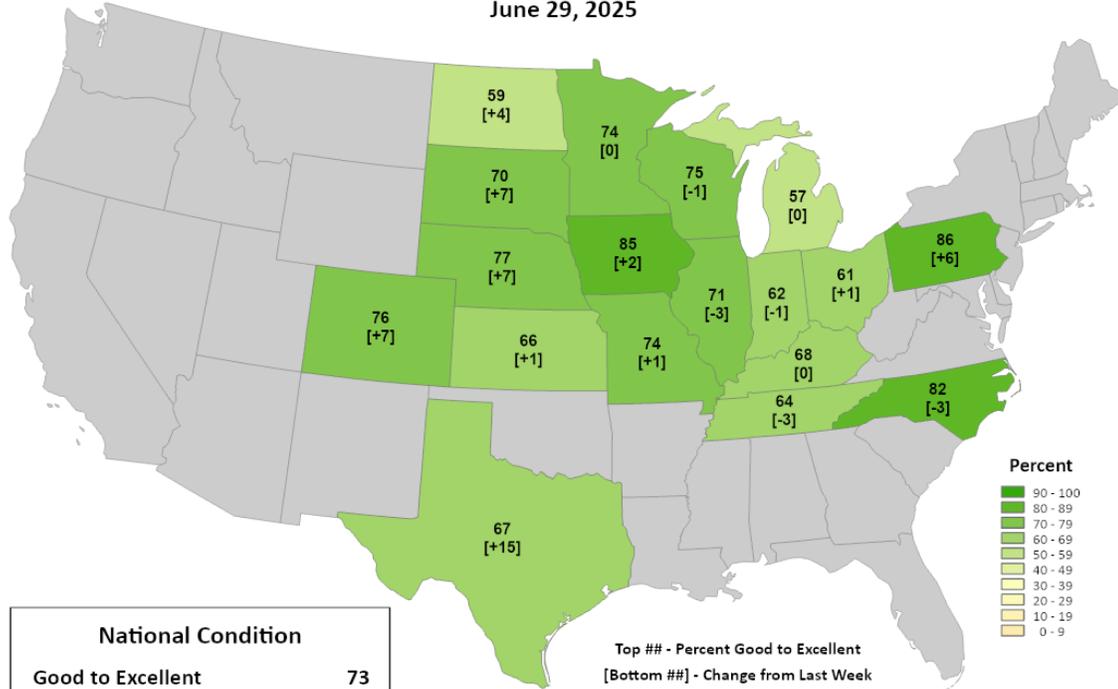
Corn & Soybean Condition



This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
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Corn Conditions Percent Good to Excellent

June 29, 2025



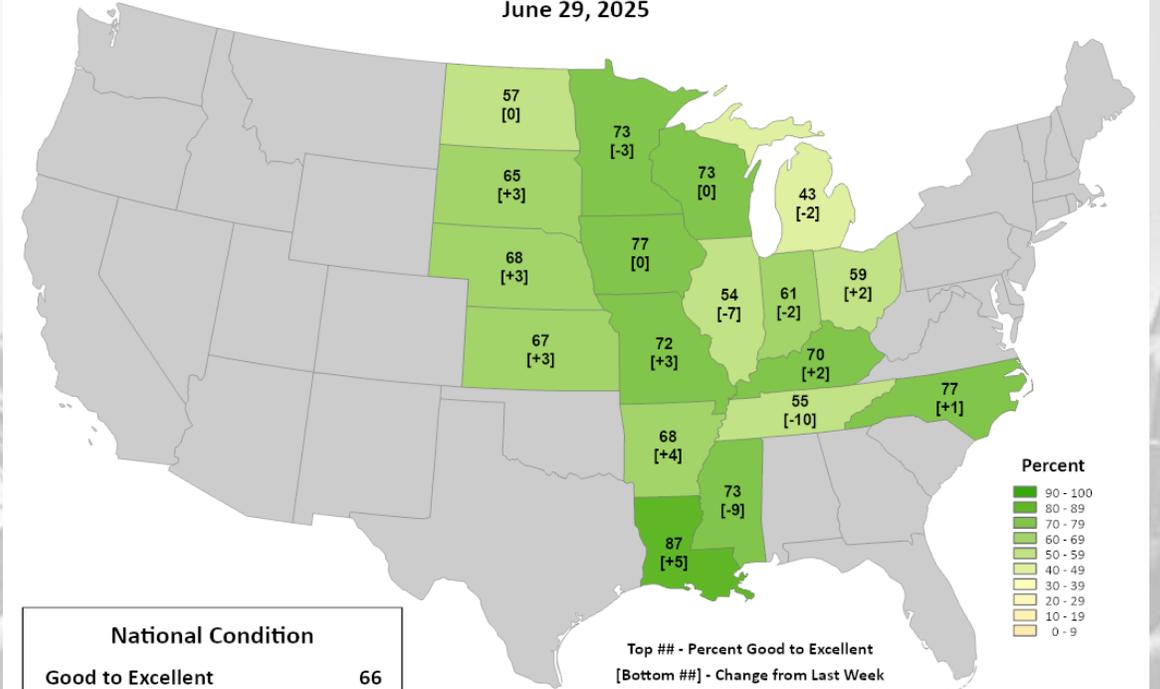
Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service weekly Crop Progress reports.



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World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Soybean Conditions Percent Good to Excellent

June 29, 2025



Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service weekly Crop Progress reports.

Crop Progress Report

Crop progress report for Wisconsin for the week ending on June 29th

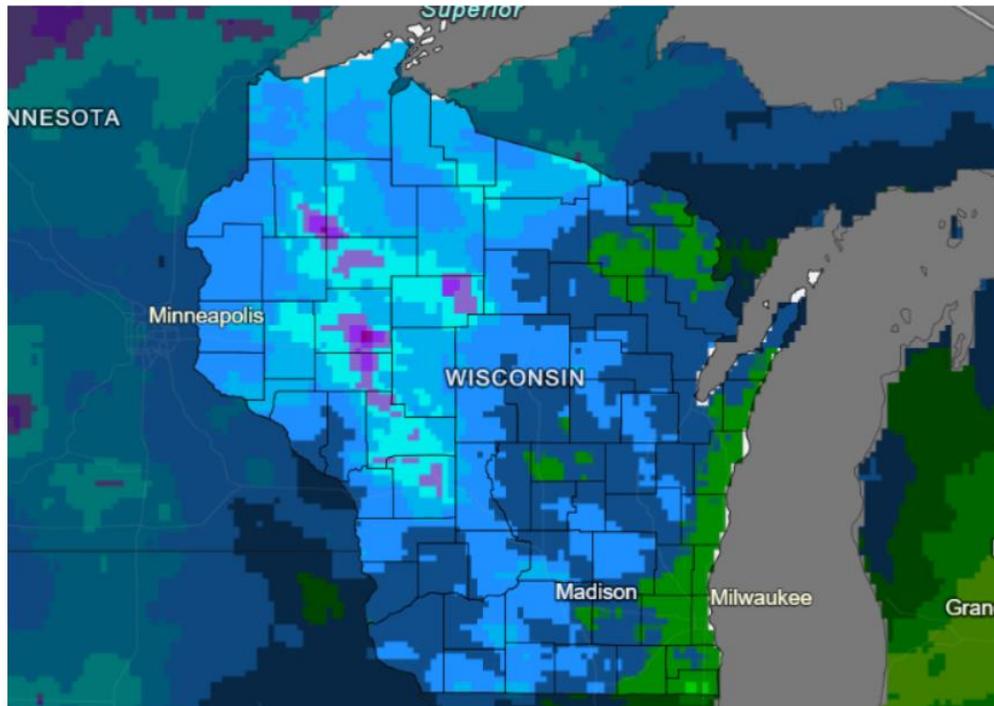
- Corn emergence is **complete**.
 - Condition was rated **75%** good to excellent.
- Soybean emergence is **97%** complete, with blooming reported at **10% complete** (right at the 5-year average).
 - Condition was rated **73%** good to excellent.
- Winter wheat is **95%** headed, **41%** coloring, and is rated **75%** good to excellent.
- The first cutting of alfalfa hay was **94%** complete, with the second cutting at **21%** complete.
- Pasture and range conditions are rated **74%** good to excellent (**up 1%** from last week).
- Oats are **63%** headed and **10%** coloring.

In the news: <https://www.brownfieldagnews.com/news/rainfall-crop-conditions-vary-along-illinois-wisconsin-line/>

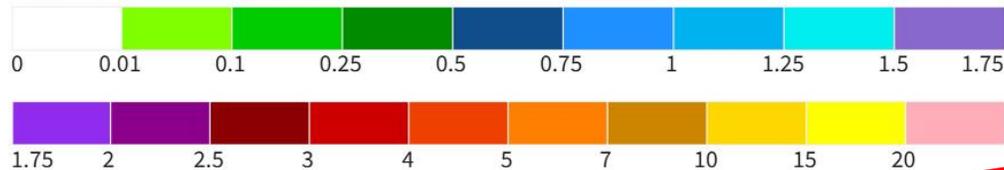
Full report: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2025/WI-Crop-Progress-06-30-25.pdf

7 Day Precip Forecast

7-Day Quantitative Precipitation Forecast for July
3-10, 2025



Predicted Inches of Precipitation



Source(s): National Weather Service Weather Prediction Center
Last Updated: 07/03/25

Drought.gov

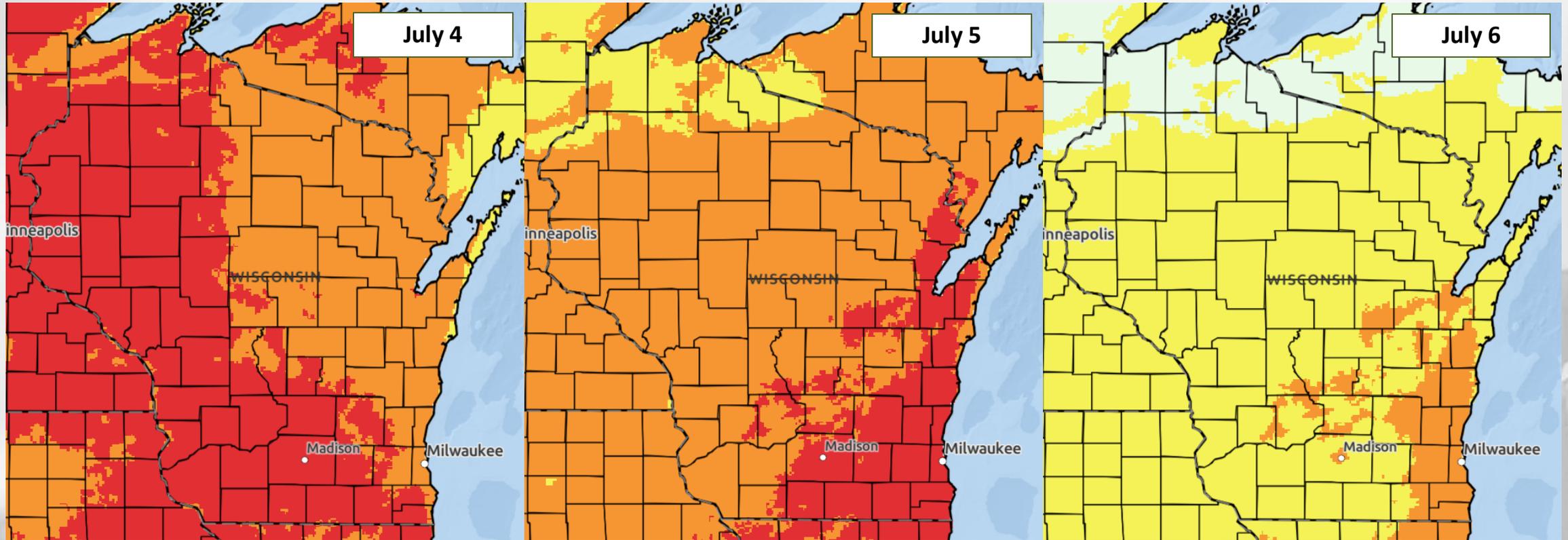
- **When?** → best chances Saturday into Sunday. Chances for rain somewhere in the state on most days.
- **Where?** → best chances in the west-central and NW counties; lesser totals eastward.
- Statewide Normal (1991-2020) for this upcoming week: **1.06"**
- Check your local forecast for details on totals and timing.

Forecast for 7/3/25 thru 7/10/25
(Begins at 7am CDT)

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/qpf/p168i.gif>
<https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin>

Heat Risk

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/heatrisk/>



Little to no risk from expected heat.

Minor - This level of heat affects primarily those individuals extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration.

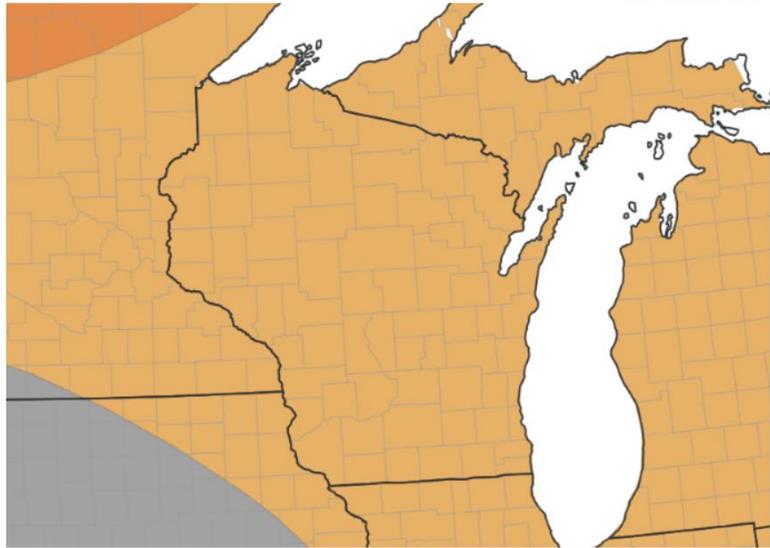
Moderate - This level of heat affects most individuals sensitive to heat, especially those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts possible in some health systems and in heat-sensitive industries.

Major - This level of heat affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in some health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.

Extreme - This level of rare and/or long-duration extreme heat with little to no overnight relief affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in most health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.

8-14 Day Temp & Precip Outlook

8-14 Day Temperature Outlook for July 10-16, 2025



Probability of Below-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Above-Normal Temperatures

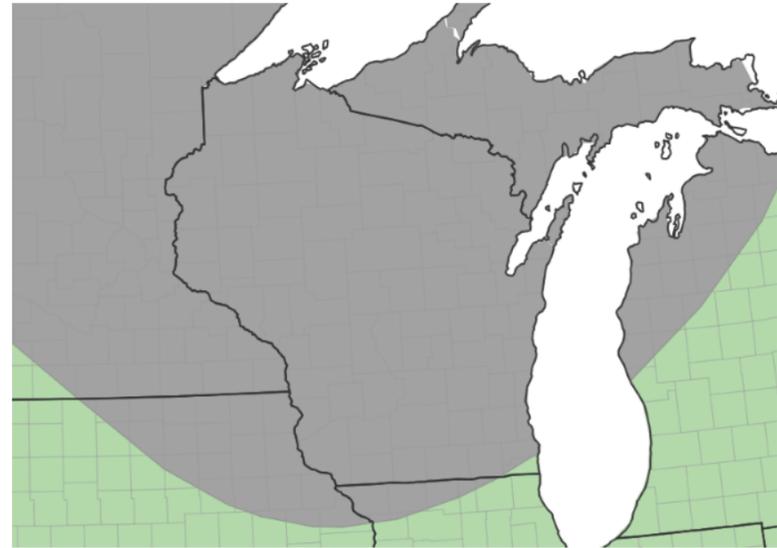


■ Near-Normal Conditions

Source(s): Climate Prediction Center
Last Updated: 07/02/25

Drought.gov

8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook for July 10-16, 2025



Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation



■ Near-Normal Conditions

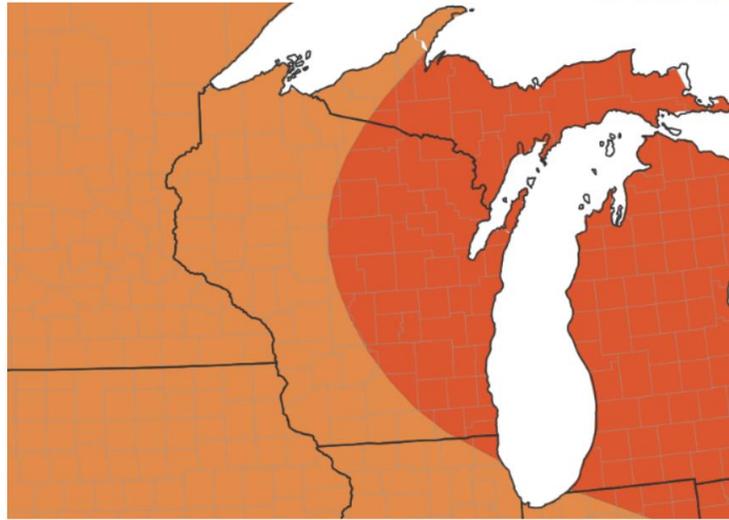
Source(s): Climate Prediction Center
Last Updated: 07/02/25

Drought.gov

Middle of July: Temperatures are leaning towards above normal, with precipitation leaning towards near normal statewide (above normal in the far SE corner).

30 Day Temp & Precip Outlook

Monthly Temperature Outlook for July 1–31, 2025



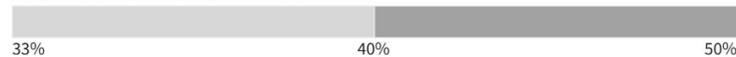
Probability of Below-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Above-Normal Temperatures



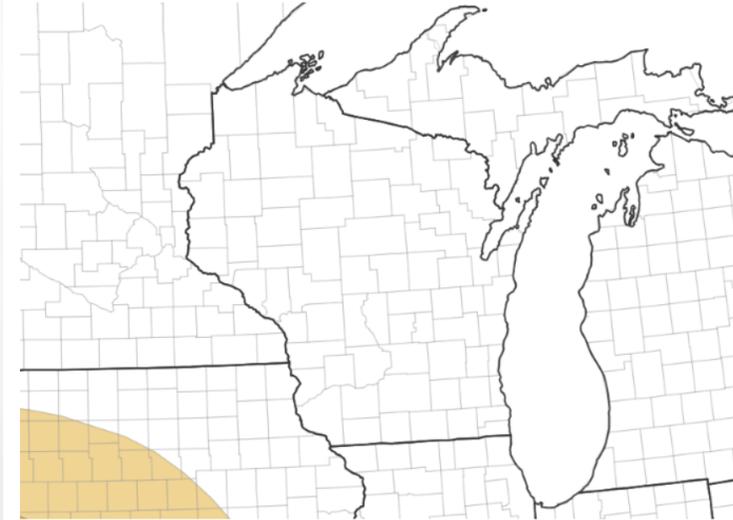
Probability of Near-Normal Temperatures



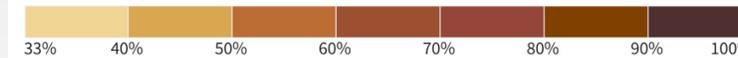
Source(s): Climate Prediction Center
Last Updated: 06/30/25

Drought.gov

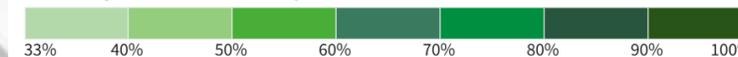
Monthly Precipitation Outlook for July 1–31, 2025



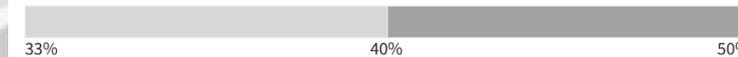
Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Near-Normal Precipitation



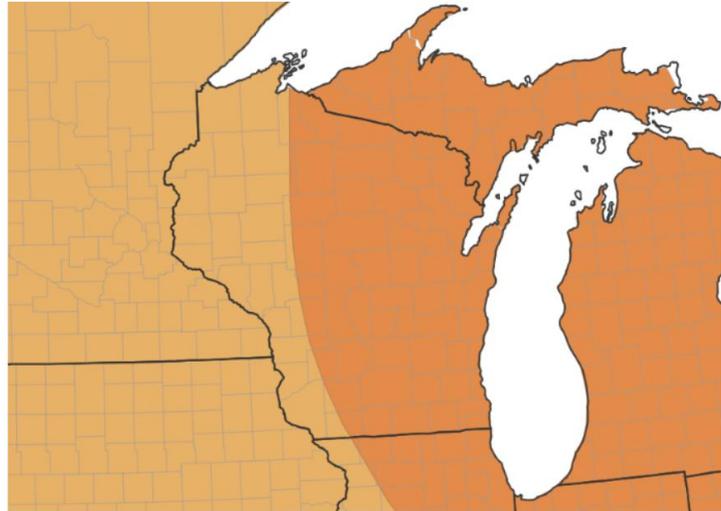
Source(s): Climate Prediction Center
Last Updated: 06/30/25

Drought.gov

Month of July: Temperatures leaning towards being above normal, more strongly in the east. There is uncertainty for precip with equal chances for above, near, and below normal.

90 Day Temp & Precip Outlook

Seasonal (3-Month) Temperature Outlook for July 1-September 30, 2025



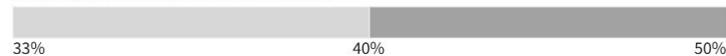
Probability of Below-Normal Temperatures



Probability of Above-Normal Temperatures



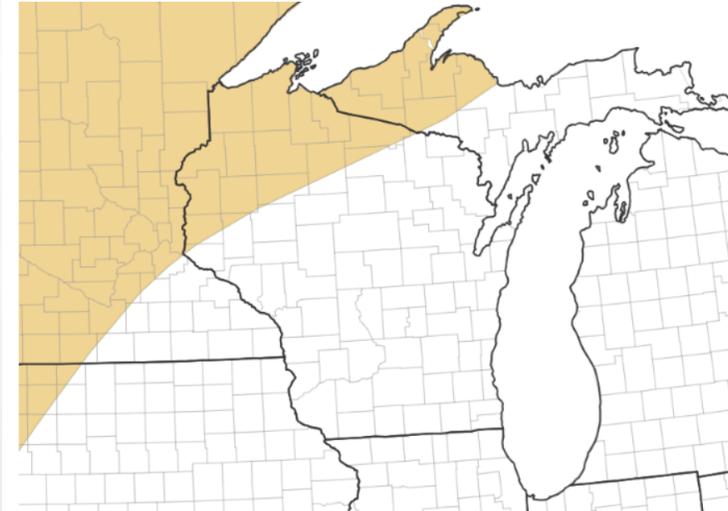
Probability of Near-Normal Temperatures



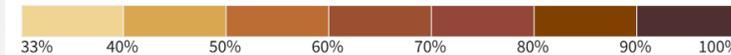
Source(s): Climate Prediction Center
Last Updated: 06/19/25

Drought.gov

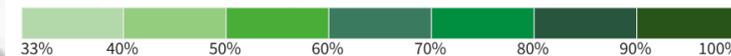
Seasonal (3-Month) Precipitation Outlook for July 1-September 30, 2025



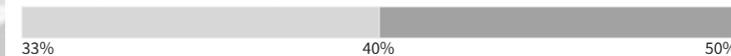
Probability of Below-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Above-Normal Precipitation



Probability of Near-Normal Precipitation



Source(s): Climate Prediction Center
Last Updated: 06/19/25

Drought.gov

Summer into Early Fall: Temperature chances lean toward above normal, with uncertainty (equal chances) for precipitation except for the NW & far NC (below normal lean).

Take-Home Points

Current Conditions

- A rainy end to the month of June brought **2-4" of rain across most of northern and western WI**, bringing 30-day totals up to 110-150+% of average. Totals were **lower to the south and east**, where 30-day totals were slightly below average.
- Late June conditions were very warm and muggy in WI, with **temps in the south 4-6°F above normal**. Accumulated GDD's since May 1st are now **running ahead of normal pace** across most of the state.

Impact

- Abnormally wet soil moisture conditions are **common across the west and north** where rainfall totals were higher last week. Wisconet research farm stations show **jumps in 4" soil moisture** at most sites.
- The area of the state in D0 (abnormal dryness) **decreased from last week**, while D1 drought **remains unchanged** in the far south.
- Corn and soybean development are running at a pace **near to the 5-year normal** for both crops, with blooming underway in soybeans. Crop condition for corn, soybeans, and wheat showed **no change to minimal change** from last week (Source: [NASS](#)).

Outlook

- Next week will bring **more rain chances**, with higher chances in the west-central and northwest counties.
- Mid-July climate probabilities are showing a lean towards **above normal temperatures** and **near normal precip** across almost all of WI.
 - Be aware of a **moderate to major level of heat risk** on the 4th of July.
- The outlook for July indicates a lean towards **warmer than normal** with **precip uncertainty** (*outlook updated on 6/30*).

Agronomic Considerations

Field Work and Conditions

- Avoid trafficking fields in moist conditions to prevent compaction.
- See these [considerations](#) for early season corn management.
- Crop growth rebounded this week with warm temperatures and a gain of GDD this past weekend.
- Corn is reaching or at the growth stage appropriate for taking [presidedress soil nitrate tests \(PSNT\)](#).

Manure Applications

- Reminder of [Wisconsin's NR 151 Runoff Rules](#) with the timing of manure spreading and current runoff levels. Check [DATCP Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast](#).

Pest Management

- Scout fields to note which weed species are emerging and/or which species escaped herbicide application.
- As corn and soybean crops grow, [note growth stages](#) to time future applications and sampling.
- While slug issues have not been as severe this year, UW is monitoring populations weekly across the state with [SlugNet](#). Slug pressure will decrease with increasing temperatures and crop maturity.
- Check moth trap catches in your region with the [DATCP Pest Survey](#). [Sign up for insect pest alerts](#) specific to your region.
- Routine scouting in corn to watch for: [true armyworm](#), [stalk borer](#), and [European corn borer](#).
- Alfalfa weevil populations are coming to an end. [Potato leafhopper](#) numbers are increasing; keep an eye on populations the next several weeks.
- Use the [VDIFN model](#) to see risk in your region for several economically important pests.
- Scout for tar spot as it has been [reported in 5 states](#) close to Wisconsin. [Have a plan in place to deal with tar spot](#) if it becomes an issue.
- [Be vigilant for white mold](#) in soybean as plants begin to flower and see [risk forecast here](#).

Forage Management

- Alfalfa stands are at or nearing second harvest in Southern Wisconsin. Scout for [potato leafhopper](#).
- [Consider annual forage options](#) depending on your situation and forage goals.

Small Grains

- Fusarium Head Blight risk is high with recent weather conditions; however, much of the wheat is past appropriate growth stage to apply a fungicide. Consider [spraying fungicide](#), especially to susceptible varieties if your wheat has yet to reach Feekes 10.5.1. Scab alerts and risk forecast can be found [here](#).

Fruit Considerations

General

- Wisconsin fruit growers can reference the Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide (MFPMG) for a list of registered products and recommended best practices. View the [MFPMG Online](#) or order a hard copy here: [MFPMG Hard Copy](#).
- Make sure newly planted fruit crops are getting enough water in this heat. Without irrigation, growth can stall during establishment. Irrigation frequency depends on soil type—sandy soils need water daily or every two days, while heavier soils like silt or clay can be watered less often by applying several days' worth of water at once.

Apples

- Apple growers should continue monitoring degree-day (base 50°F) accumulation for [Codling moth](#). Second generation larvae will typically emerge at ~1250 degree-days (base 50°F) from the biofix date. Ensure to refresh traps/lures and continue monitoring weekly.
- [Apple maggot](#) was captured in southern WI. Growers can use red sphere traps to monitor populations and establish a biofix date.
- Apple and grape growers can reference the NEWA weather station network to monitor for disease infection periods in their area. Check out your nearest weather station: [NEWA Weather Station Network \(Cornell\)](#).
- [Woolly apple aphid](#) has been observed in southern WI. Check for white “cottony” appearing tufts where leaf petioles meet branches.
- Check out the WI DATCP [Orchard Insect Pest Bulletin](#) for more information on current insect trap captures across the state.

Grapes

- Overview of grape insect/mite monitoring and management: [Grape Insects and Mite Pests, 2024 Field Season](#) (Cornell, 2024).
- [Downy mildew](#) foliar symptoms (“oil-stains”) have been observed in West Madison. Scout for pale-yellow lesions on the tops of leaves and white downy growth on the underside of leaves.
- Apple and grape growers can reference the NEWA weather station network to monitor for disease infection periods in their area. Check out your nearest weather station: [NEWA Weather Station Network \(Cornell\)](#).

Vegetable considerations can be found on the next slide -->

Vegetable Considerations

Pests

- [Squash vine borer](#) moth activity is now high in central WI and northern WI can expect to see high levels of activity in the next week. Monitor for these orange and black moths that are active during the day. If you use insecticides, the timing of treatment is key. Treatment must occur when larva are hatching but before they enter stems where they are well protected. More information on organic control methods can be found [here](#).
- [Squash bug](#) eggs are being laid on developing squash and pumpkin plants. Regularly scout stems and the underside of leaves. Depending on your scale either crush egg clusters or if chemical control is necessary, make sure to target the young nymphs that are most susceptible to chemical control. Visit the [commercial vegetable production guide](#) for control options. Organic options can be found [here](#).
- Scout for [cabbage loopers, diamondback moths, and imported cabbage worms](#) as risk is now high across most of the state.
- Continue monitoring for [aster leafhoppers](#) which transmit aster yellows to a wide variety of crops. The best way to control aster yellows is by controlling the leafhoppers. Use the aster yellows index (page 19) in the [Commercial Vegetable Production](#) guide to help determine when to spray. You can also sign up for [text alerts from Michigan State University](#) on infectivity rates from their trapping network. [Reports out of Michigan](#) indicate elevated infectivity levels so far this year.
- Continue monitoring for [potato leafhopper](#), a pest of snap beans and potatoes, either with sweep nets or visually inspecting the underside of leaves.

Diseases

- The recent hot and wet weather are prime conditions for many diseases to develop:
 - [Black rot](#) of brassicas prefers temps over 77°F and high humidity. The bacteria is easily spread by water and enters the leaf either through natural openings along the leaf edge or through injuries caused by insects or equipment.
 - Early detection of [alternaria leaf blight of cucurbits](#) will help you control this disease before major damage occurs. Symptoms start as small, water-soaked lesions that can develop concentric rings. The fungus can survive on plant debris for up to two years so be sure to remove and destroy any infected plant tissue.
 - Alternaria leaf blight can sometimes be confused with [anthracnose](#) and [angular leaf spot](#) which thrive in similar conditions. Angular leaf spot can be distinguished by angular lesions often confined by veins and the whitish liquid that forms on the underside of leaves when wet and forms a crust when dry. The most distinguishing symptom of Anthracnose is the dark, sunken lesions on fruit that have salmon-colored spores under damp conditions.
 - [Early blight](#) risk is high in southern and central WI and moderate in the north. Early blight infects tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, and peppers. Prevention is key and includes limiting periods of leaf wetness (when possible!) and increasing air flow through pruning. One way to distinguish this from other diseases is the larger lesions will have concentric rings like a bullseye
 - Another disease of peppers and tomatoes that likes hot and humid conditions is [bacterial spot](#). Both fruits and leaves can be affected. To prevent the spread of disease, only work in these crops when leaves are dry and sanitize pruners often.
- [Downy mildew](#) has now been confirmed on cucumbers in 4 Michigan counties

User Survey

Are you a regular user of the Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin (AgWOW)? Or maybe you are viewing these slides for the first time this week? Either way, we want to hear **your** feedback on this new resource! Please take a few minutes and fill out this survey:

[LINK TO SURVEY](#)

Your feedback will help us better serve your ag-weather data needs through AgWOW.

If you have any trouble accessing or filling out the survey, please email Josh Bendorf at jbendorf@wisc.edu.

Thank you!!

-The AgWOW Team

Citizen Science Opportunity

CoCoRaHS – Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, & Snow Network

The Mission

(From cocorahs.org)

- Provide accurate high-quality precipitation data for end-users;
- Increasing the density of precipitation data available throughout the country;
- Encouraging citizens to have fun participating in meteorological science and heightening their awareness about weather;
- Providing weather education opportunities.



Sign Up Here:

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Contact Info

Photo Credit: USDA



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