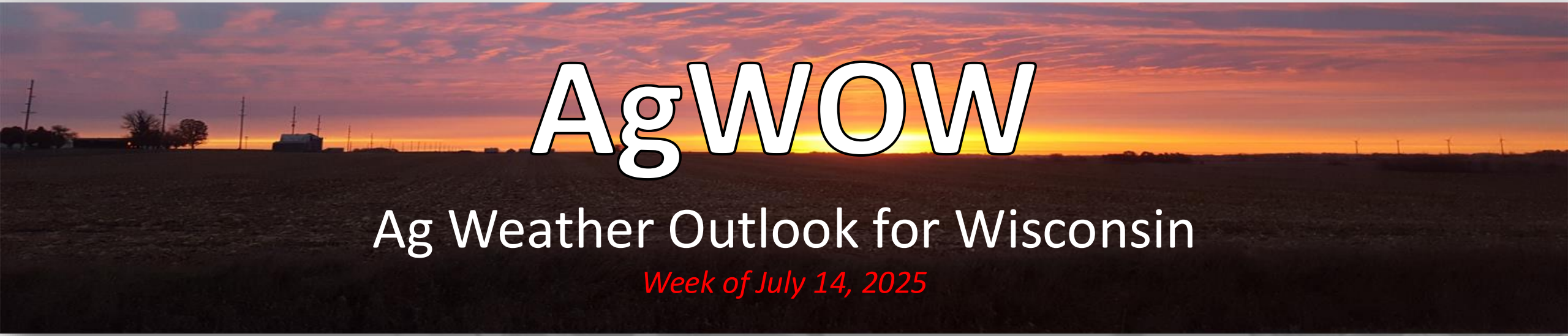


AgWOW

Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin

Week of July 14, 2025

Josh Bendorf
Climate Outreach Specialist
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
jbendorf@wisc.edu

Bridgette Mason
Assistant State Climatologist
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
bmmason2@wisc.edu

Steve Vavrus
State Climatologist
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
sjvavrus@wisc.edu

Dennis Todey
Director
USDA Midwest Climate Hub
dennis.todey@usda.gov

Anastasia Kurth
Regional Crops & Soils Educator
Sauk, Juneau, and Richland Counties
UW-Madison Division of Extension
anastasia.kurth@wisc.edu

Rue Genger
Emerging & Specialty Crops Program Manager
UW-Madison Division of Extension
rkgenger@wisc.edu

Emilee Gaulke
Diversified Vegetable Educator
Waukesha County
UW-Madison Division of Extension
emilee.gaulke@wisc.edu

Derrick Raspor
GLRI Field Coordinator
Wisconsin USDA-NRCS
derrick.raspor@usda.gov

Key Points

Navigate to select slides by clicking on the links below.

1) Precip totals topped 2" in the SW after an active July 10-11, with most of the state at or above 30-day precip normals.
2) Temps were seasonal last week, with accumulated GDD's running ahead of normal pace.
3) Drought has been nearly eliminated from WI with near-normal to wetter-than-normal soils common across the state.
4) Late July is showing a lean towards warmer-than-normal temps, especially in the south.

- *For this week's agronomic recommendations from UW Extension, click here.*
- *For this week's crop progress updates from USDA NASS, click here.*

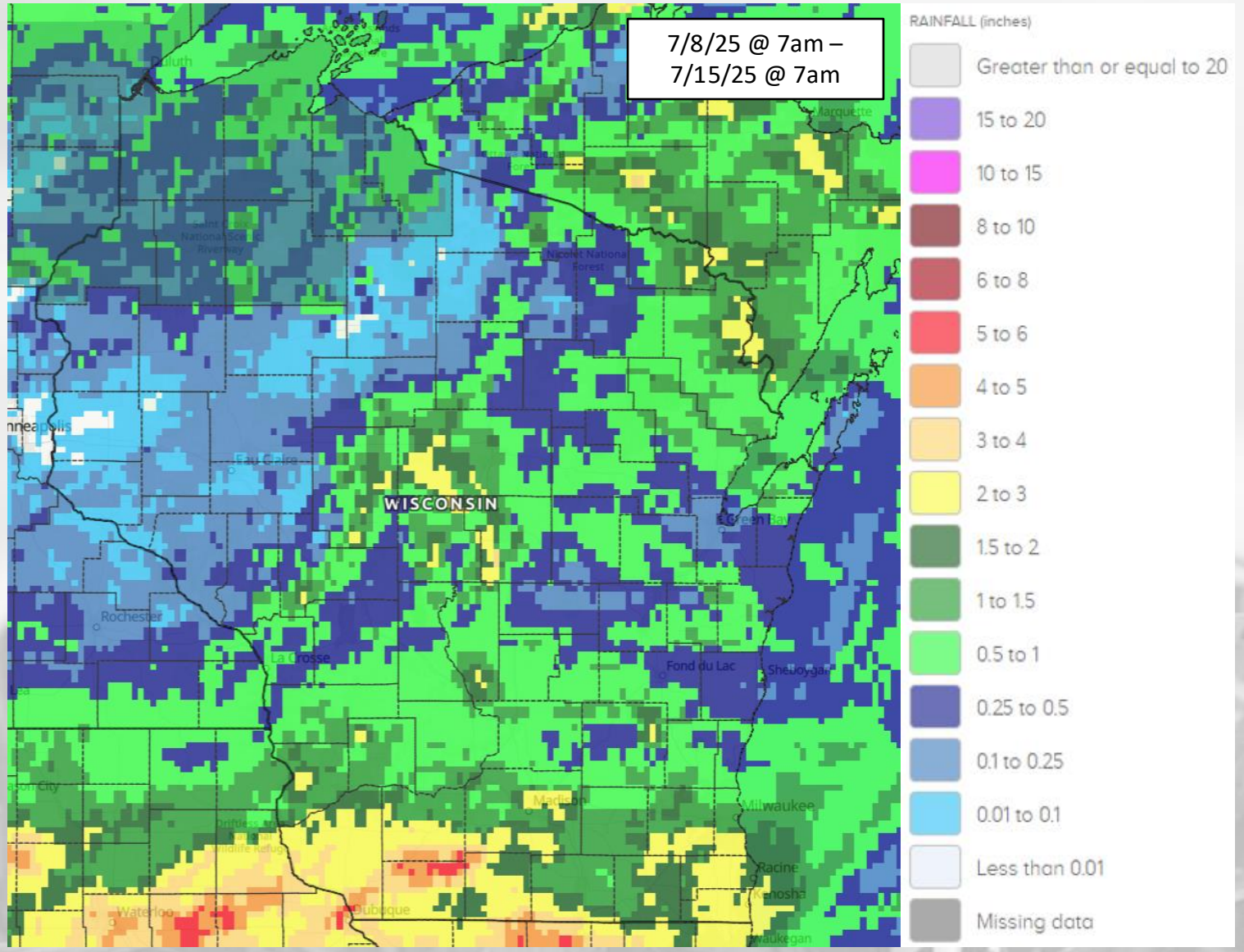
Climate Division Precip

Climate Division	Precip (5/1 – 7/7)	% of Normal (5/1 – 7/7)	Precip (5/1 – 7/14)	% of Normal (5/1 – 7/14)
WI01 (NW)	18.14”	125	18.49”	120
WI02 (NC)	19.44”	134	19.96”	129
WI03 (NE)	18.48”	127	19.20”	124
WI04 (WC)	18.93”	119	19.27”	115
WI05 (C)	18.95”	123	19.63”	121
WI06 (EC)	16.69”	112	17.13”	110
WI07 (SW)	17.46”	105	18.89”	108
WI08 (SC)	16.45”	99	18.05”	103
WI09 (SE)	16.58”	100	18.12”	104

- All climate divisions have an average annual precip that is **above normal** as of July 14th.
- Southern climate divisions **gained >1” of precip** (averaged) last week, pushing annual totals to just above normal.

https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/

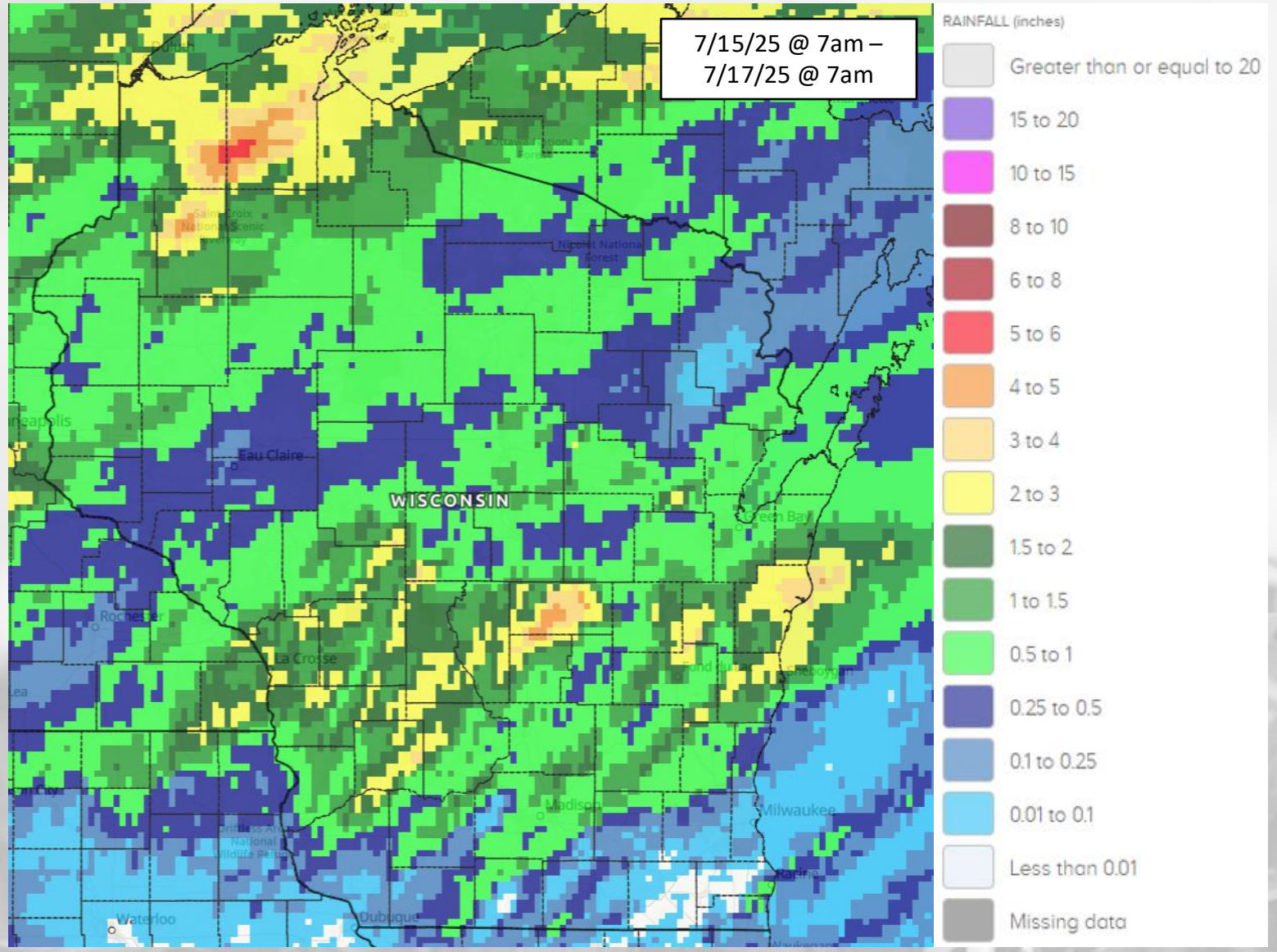
7 Day Precip



- Precip last week was concentrated in the **southern and eastern parts** of the state.
  - **2-4”** in the SW and near the IL border, with pockets of **>4”**. Mainly from storms on **July 10-11** (click here for damage reports).
  - **0.5” or more** in the southern region, central sands, and parts of the northeast.
- Lower totals in the northwest → some receiving a **quarter inch or less**.

https://water.noaa.gov/

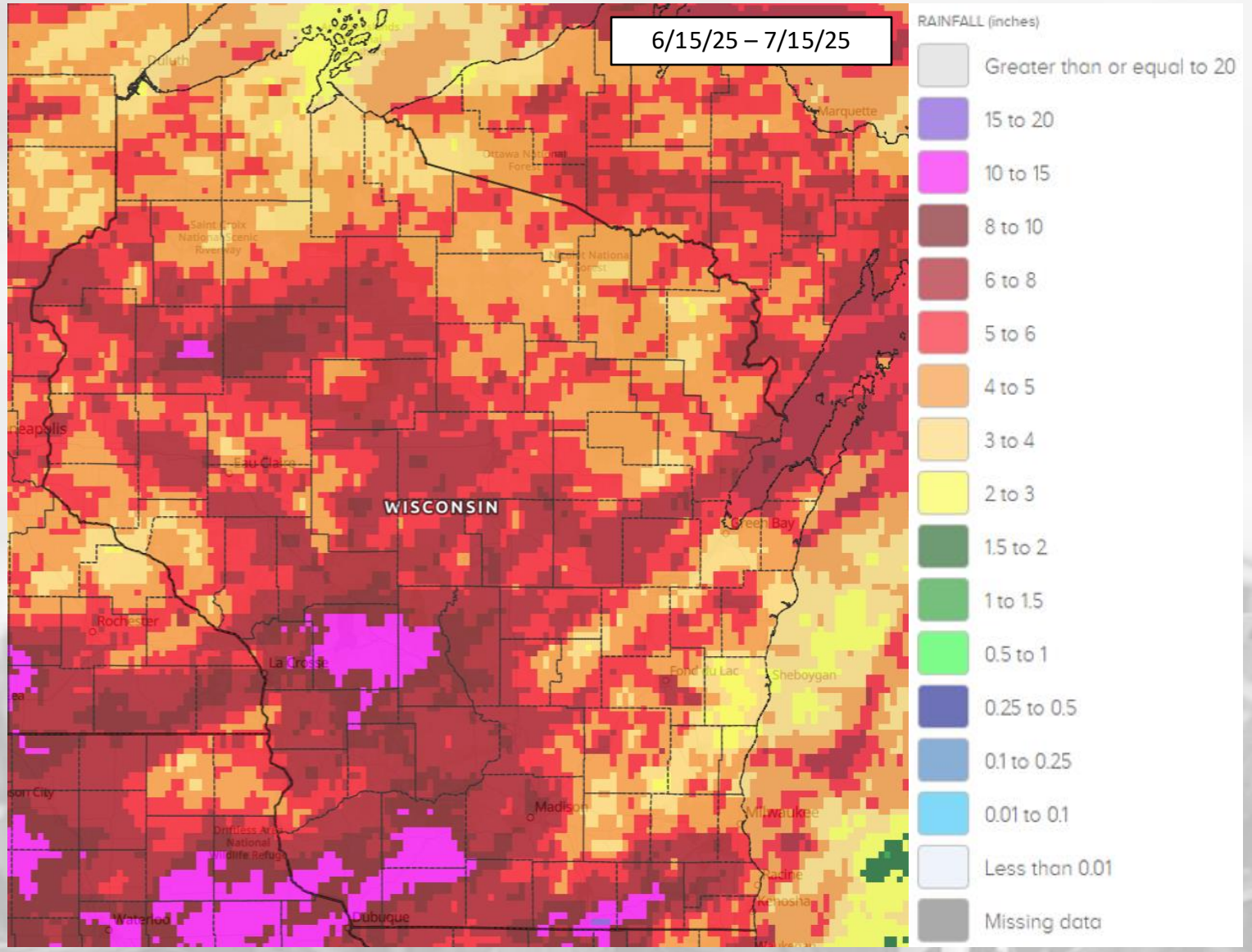
Addition – July 15-16 Precip



- Most of the state has had another **quarter inch to an inch** of precip since Tuesday morning.
- **1-3”** in parts of the NW, SW, and central regions.
- Totals of **4” or more** in parts of Douglas, Bayfield, and Waushara Counties.

https://water.noaa.gov/

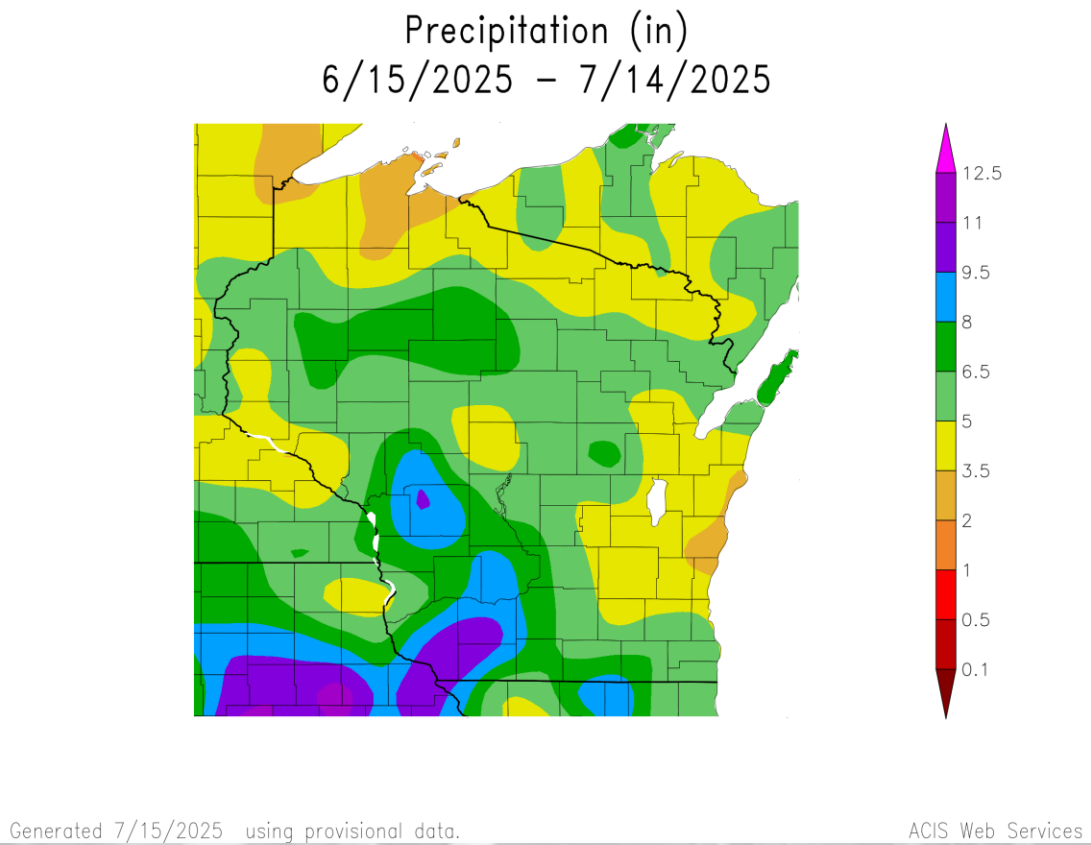
30 Day Precip

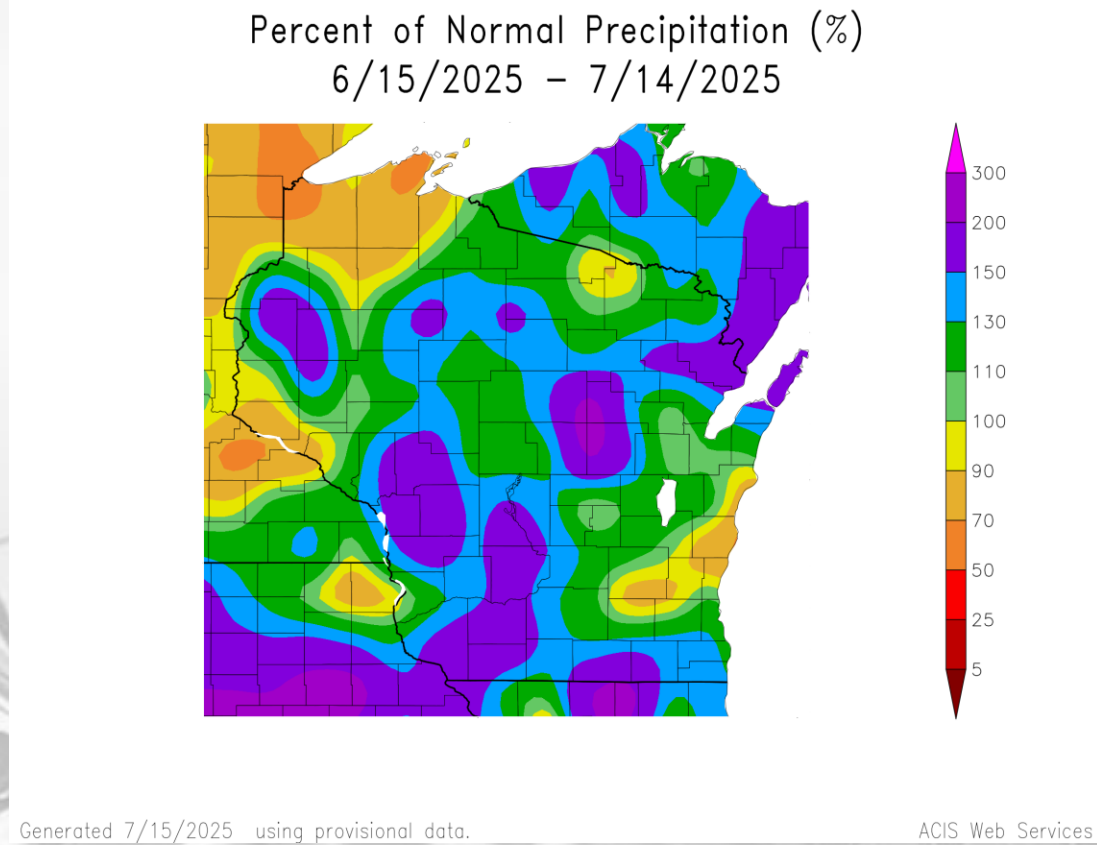


- **6-10”** for a large portion of the western half of WI due in part to a **very rainy end to June** and heavy rains from **July 10-11**.
- Highest totals (**10” or more**) in a few pockets around the south and west.
- Totals taper to **5” or less** in the far north and towards Lake Michigan.

https://water.noaa.gov/

30 Day Precip Total/% Avg.

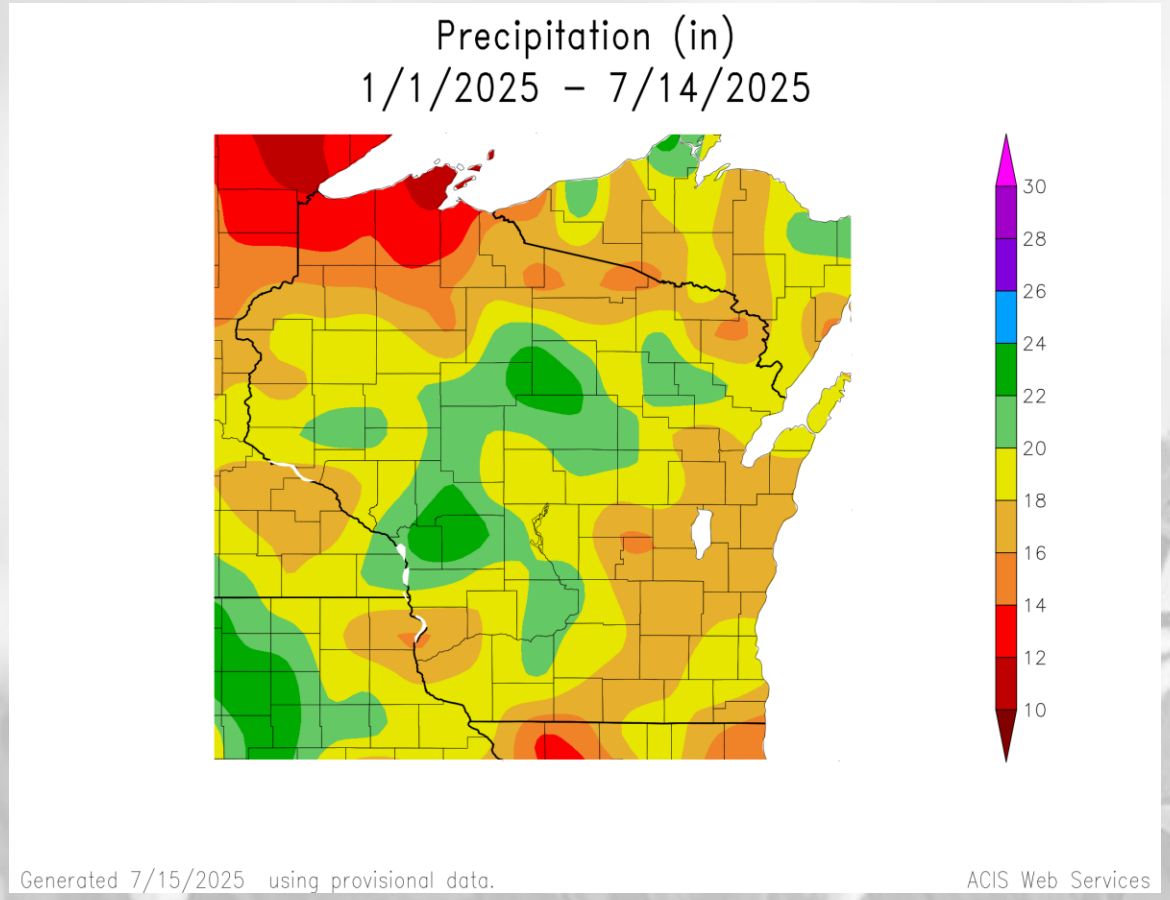


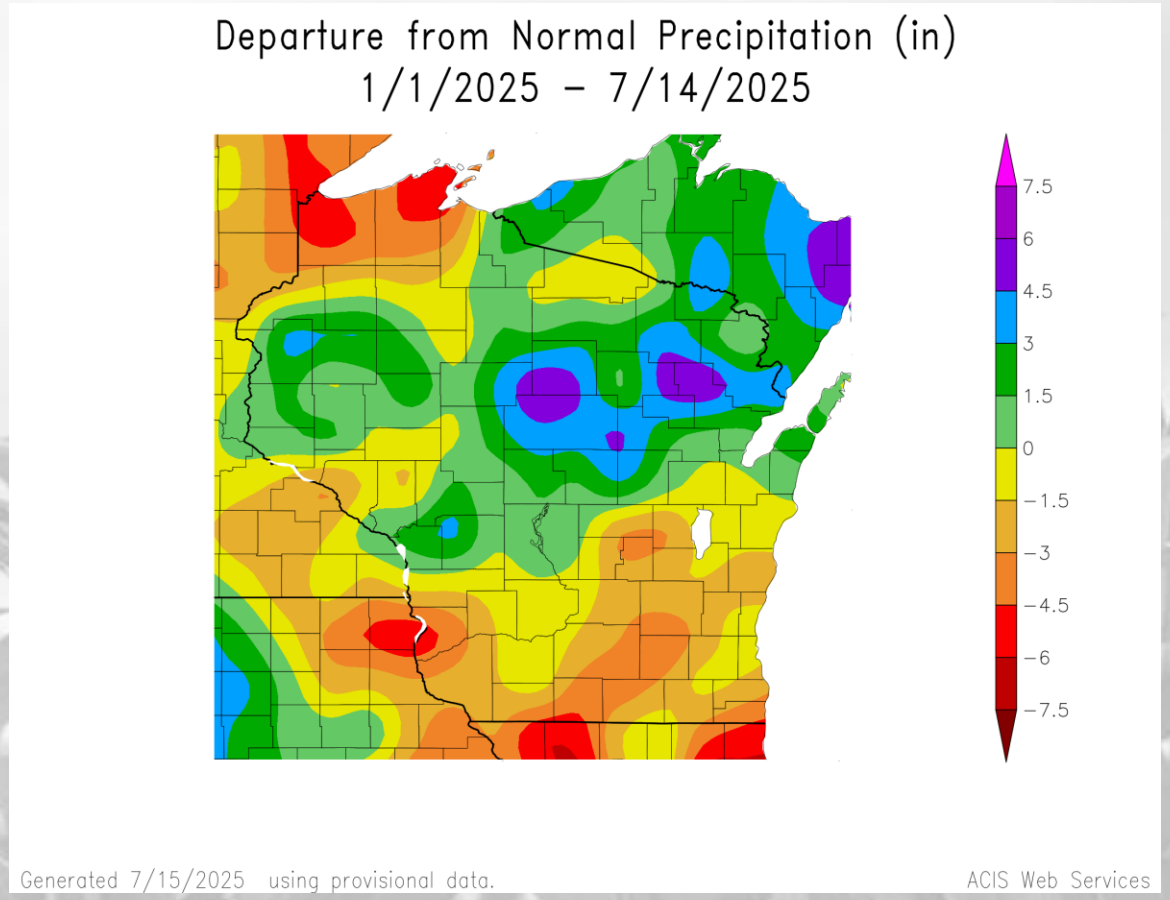


- The majority of WI is **at or above normal** precip since June 15, with totals of **5" or more** for most.
- Highest totals in the west/SW (areas of **8+"**) → **130% or more** of normal
- **Less than 5"** in the far north and in the east-central region → **near or slightly below average**.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

2025 Precipitation (so far)





https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

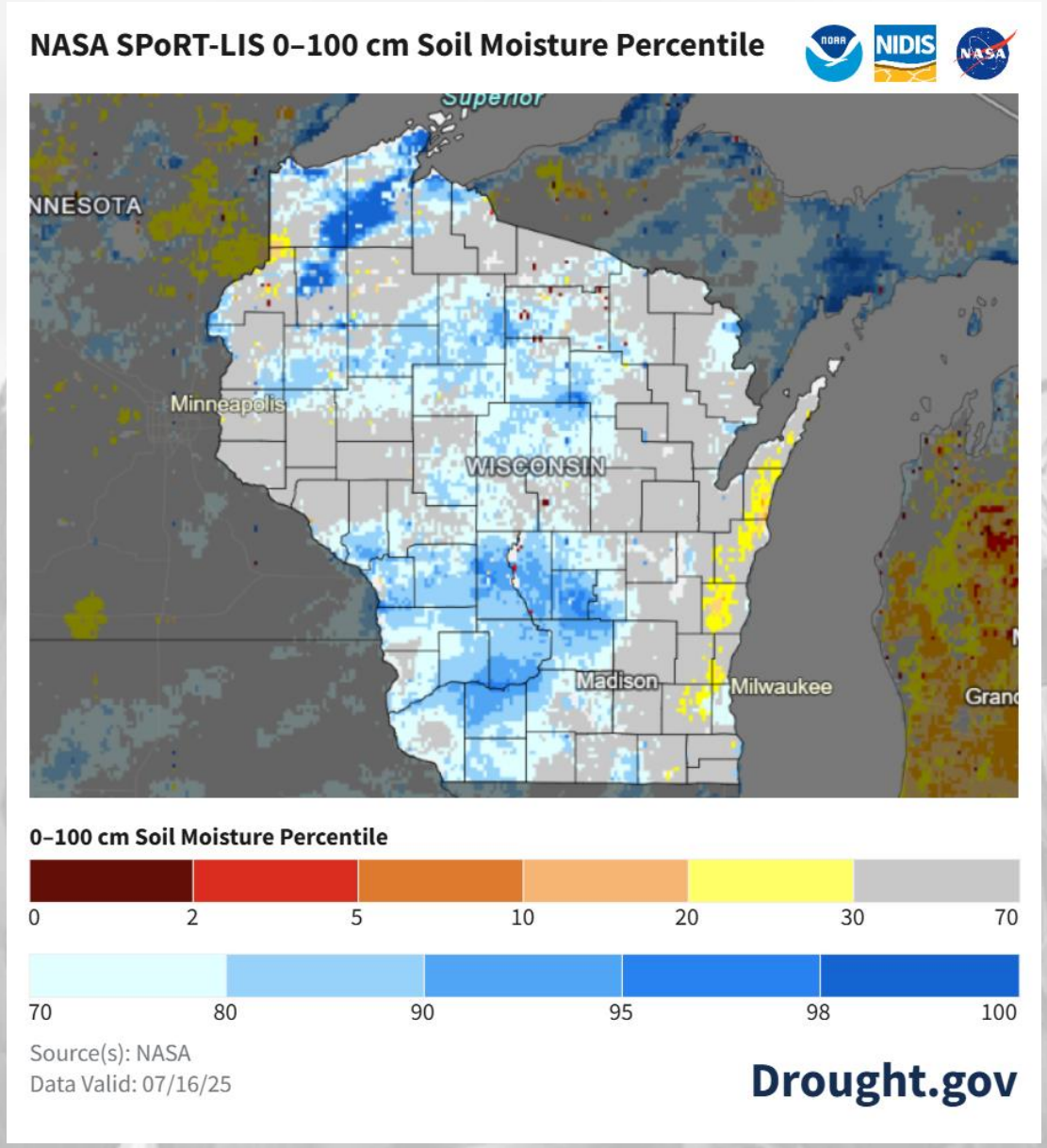
Soil Moisture Models

- **Above-normal soil moisture levels** in the top 1 meter of soil are widespread in the north-central and west/SW where rainfall totals have remand higher over the last couple of weeks.

- **Near to slightly below normal** in the east where 30-day precip totals are 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.

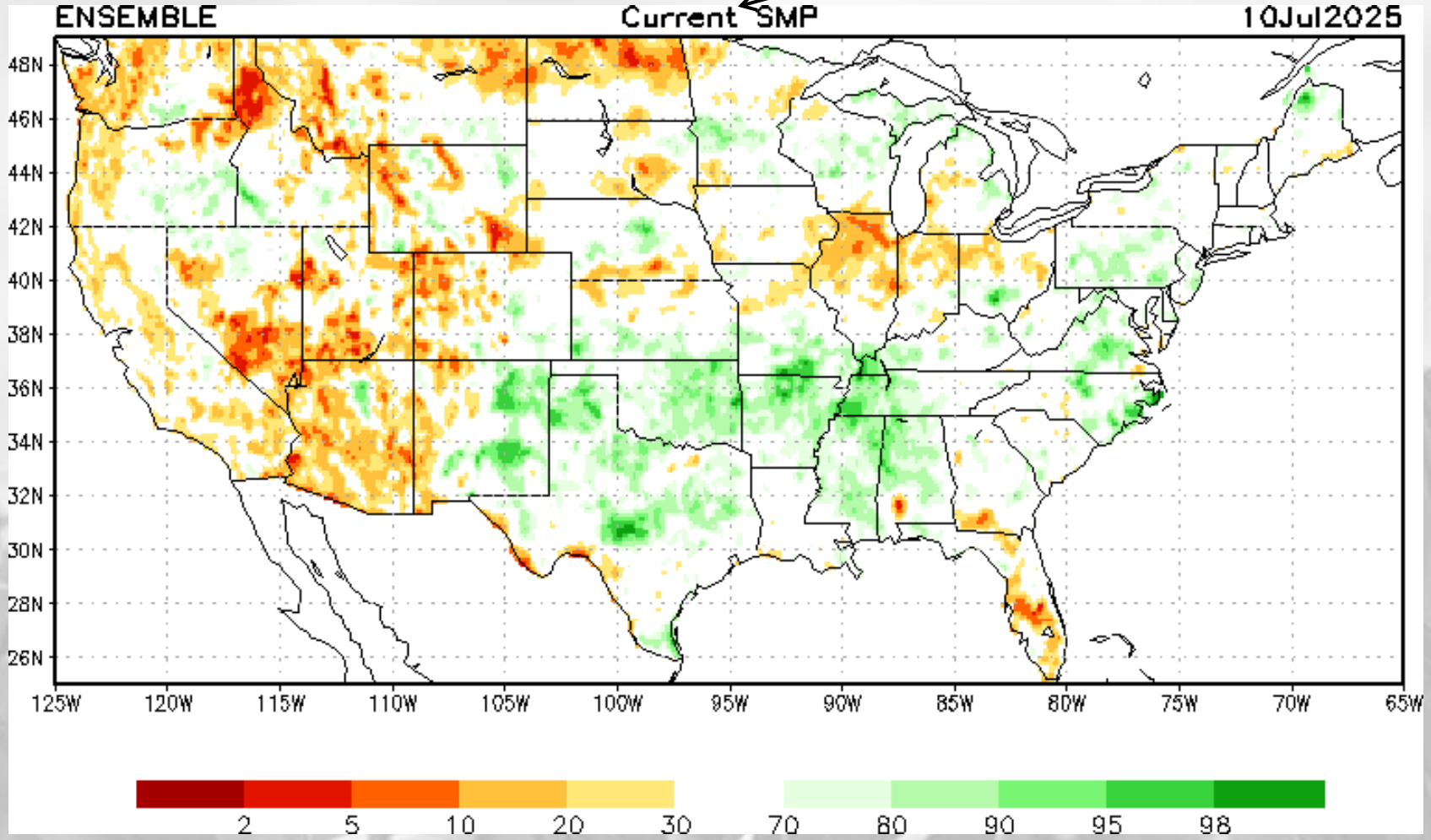
It's worth noting that each soil moisture model has their own characteristics and input variables, so there tends to be variation between models. Thus, it's worthwhile to look at multiple models opposed to just one.



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

Soil Moisture Models

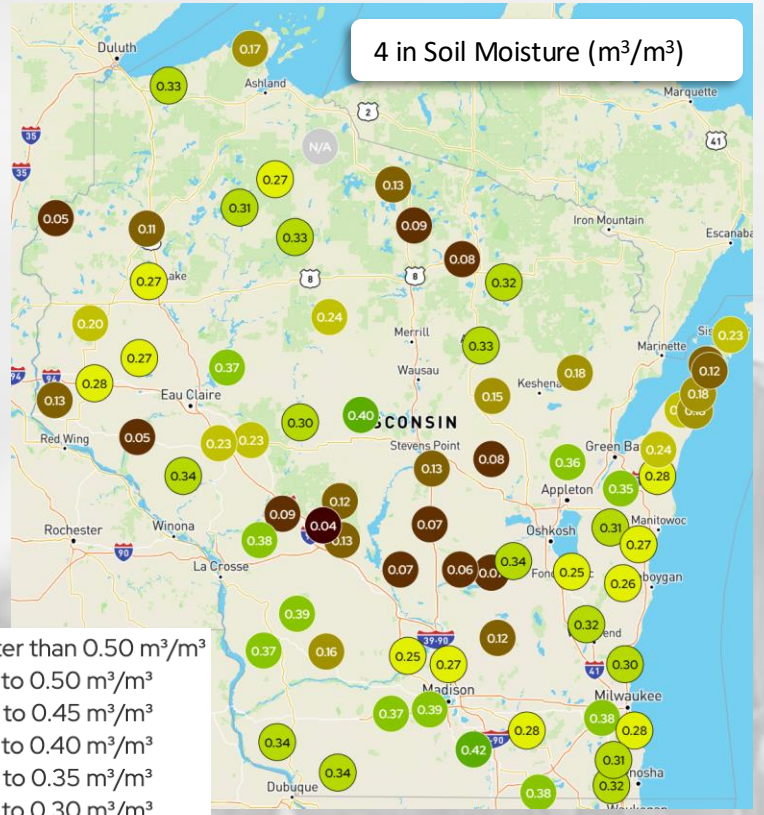
NOTE: this map displays the soil moisture percentile for July 10. It was the most recent update as of July 15.

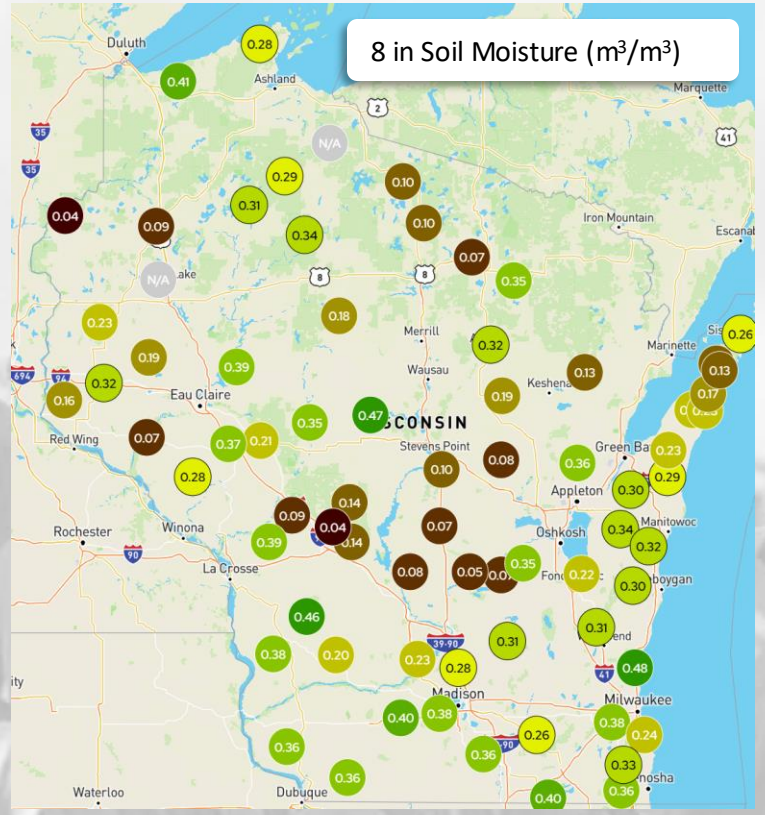


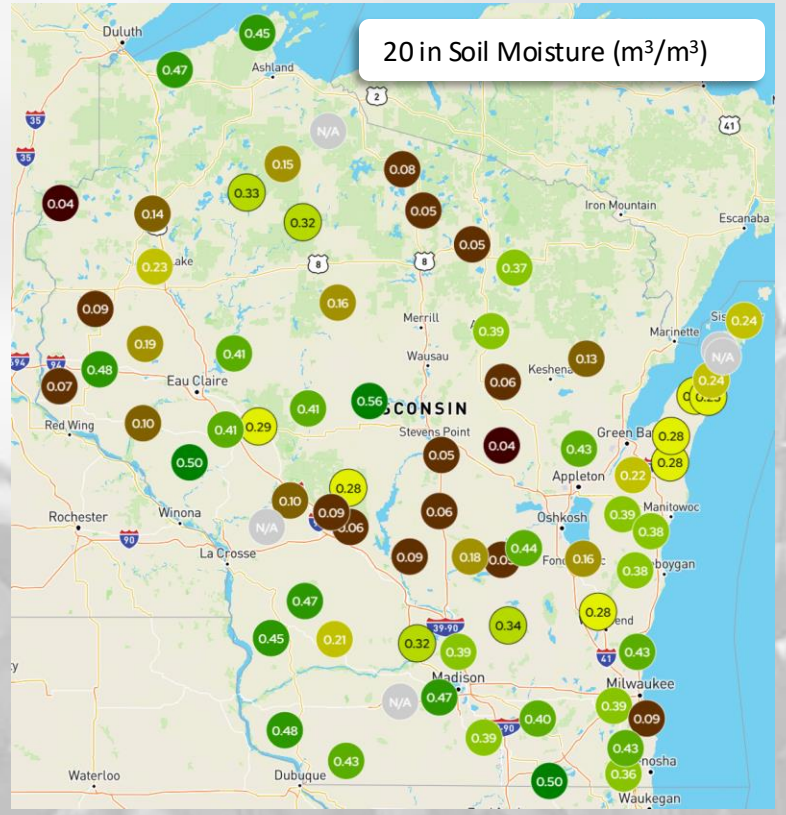
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Drought/Monitoring/smp_new.shtml

Wisconet Soil Moisture

Maps showing soil moisture conditions on July 15th @ 11am.
Units of map values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.







- greater than 0.50 m³/m³
- 0.45 to 0.50 m³/m³
- 0.40 to 0.45 m³/m³
- 0.35 to 0.40 m³/m³
- 0.30 to 0.35 m³/m³
- 0.25 to 0.30 m³/m³
- 0.20 to 0.25 m³/m³
- 0.15 to 0.20 m³/m³
- 0.10 to 0.15 m³/m³
- 0.05 to 0.10 m³/m³
- 0.00 to 0.05 m³/m³

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

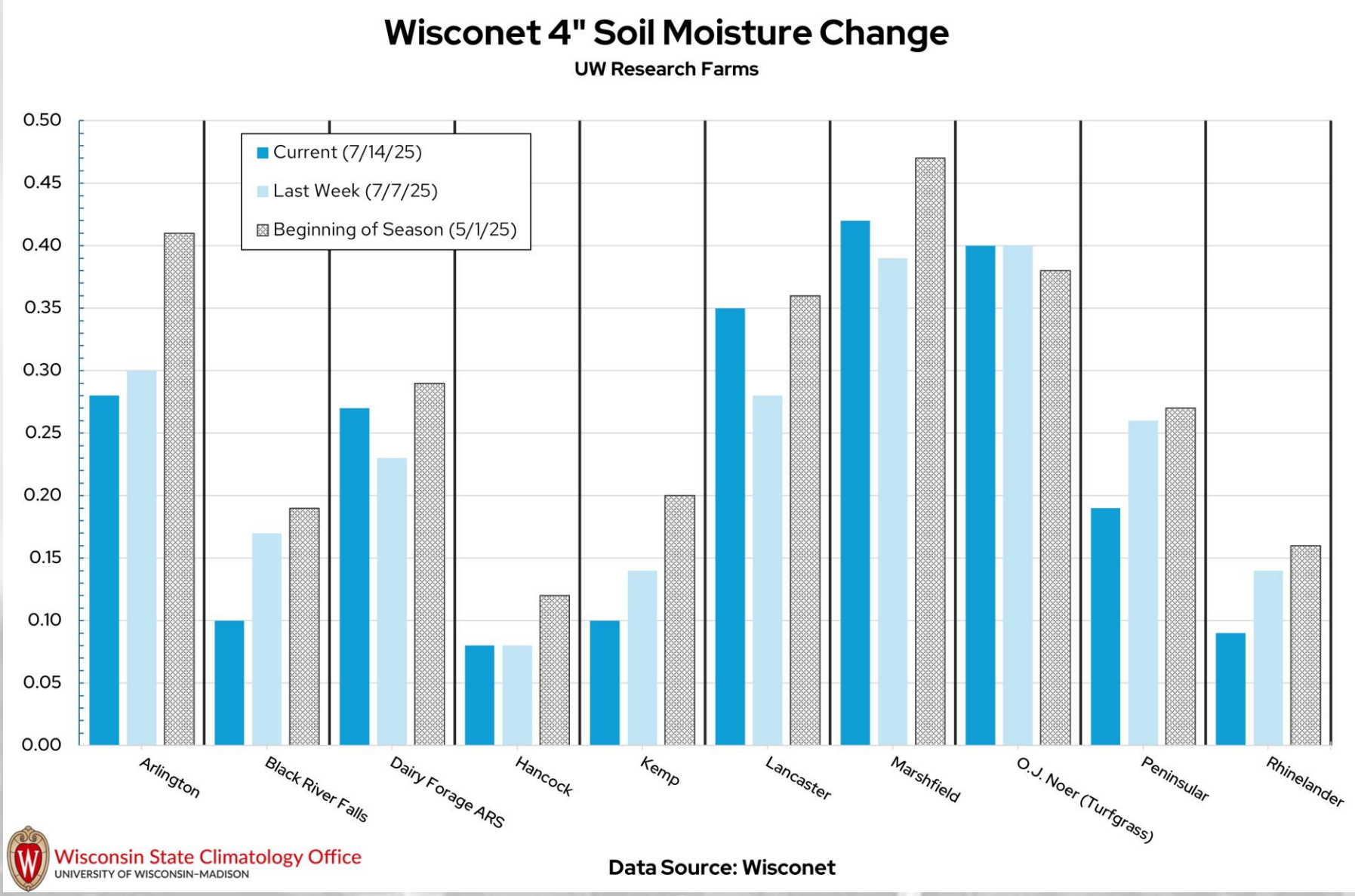
Wisconet Soil Moisture

Change in soil moisture from July 8th (Start) to July 14th (End).
Units of change values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.

Research Farm	County	Total Precip (in)	4" Change (Start)	4" Change (End)	8" Change (Start)	8" Change (End)	20" Change (Start)	20" Change (End)
Arlington	Columbia	0.62	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.41	0.39
Black River Falls	Jackson	0.21	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.23	0.11
Dairy Forage ARS	Sauk	1.06	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.33	0.32
Hancock	Waushara	0.41	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06
Kemp	Oneida	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.05
Lancaster	Grant	2.65	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.43	0.49
Marshfield	Marathon	2.01	0.38	0.42	0.47	0.49	0.54	0.56
O.J. Noer *(Turfgrass)*	Dane	1.58	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.47	0.48
Peninsular	Door	0.24	0.25	0.19	0.22	0.18	0.29	0.25
Rhinelander	Oneida	0.19	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.05
Spooner	Washburn	0.18	0.23	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.16	0.14

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

Wisconet Soil Moisture

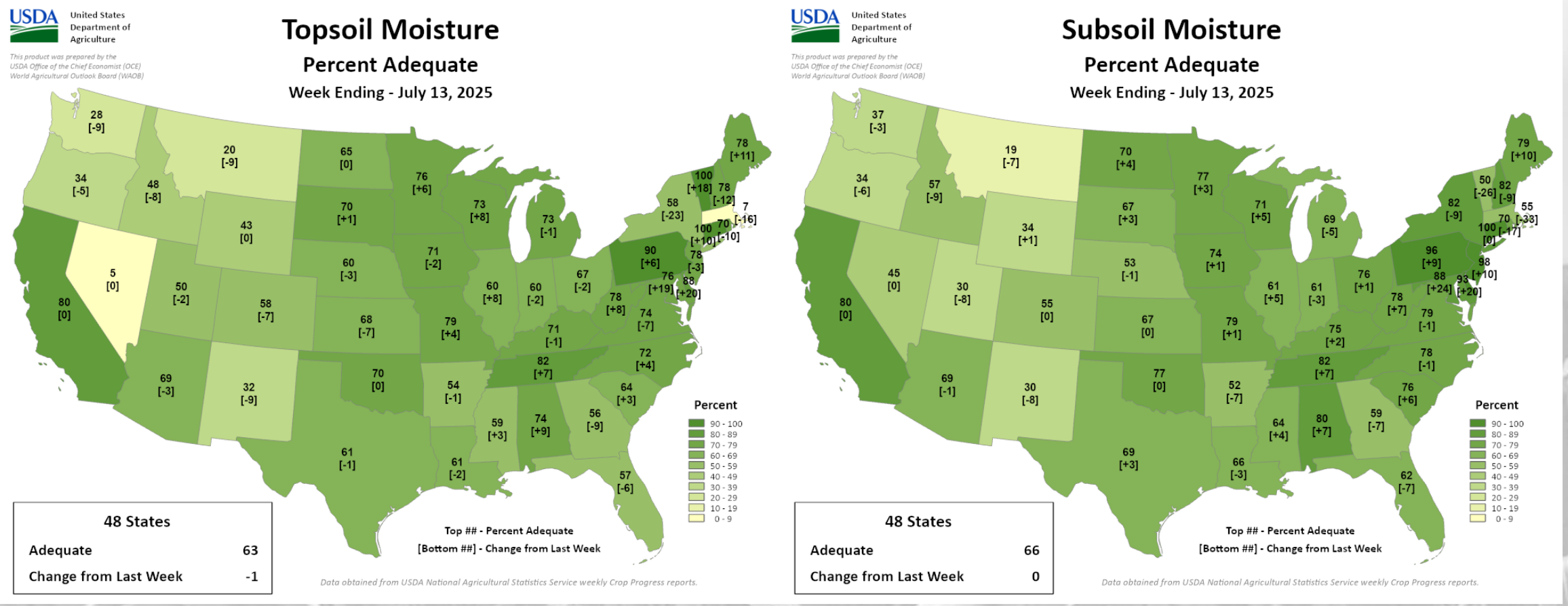


At Wisconet research farm stations where rainfall was an inch or more last week, soil moisture levels in the top 4 inches **increased**.

Current levels remain **lower** than where things were at toward the beginning of the growing season (May 1st).

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

Adequate Soil Moisture

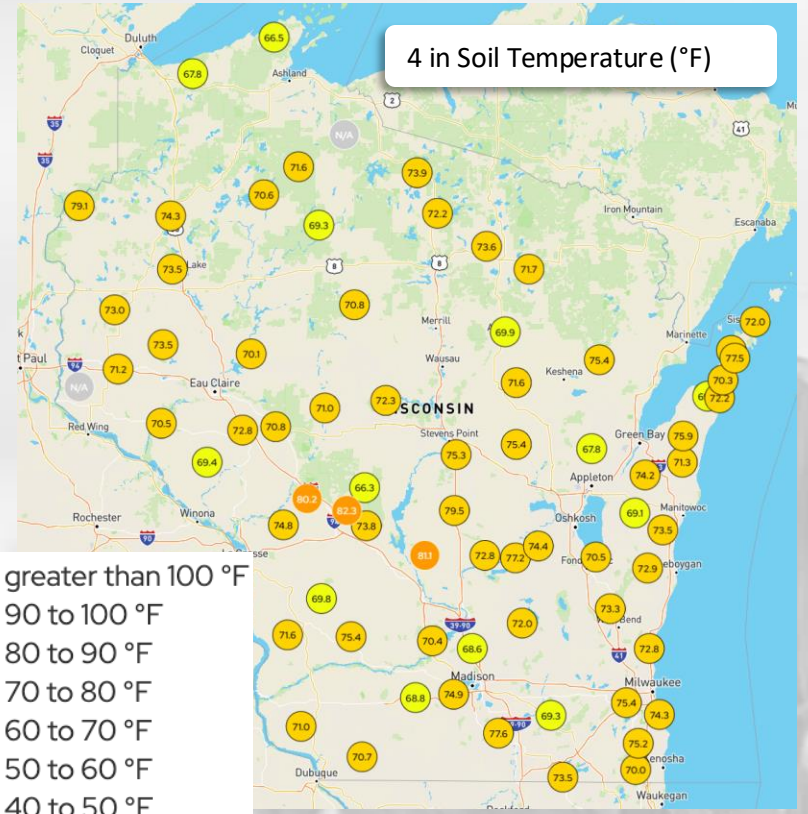


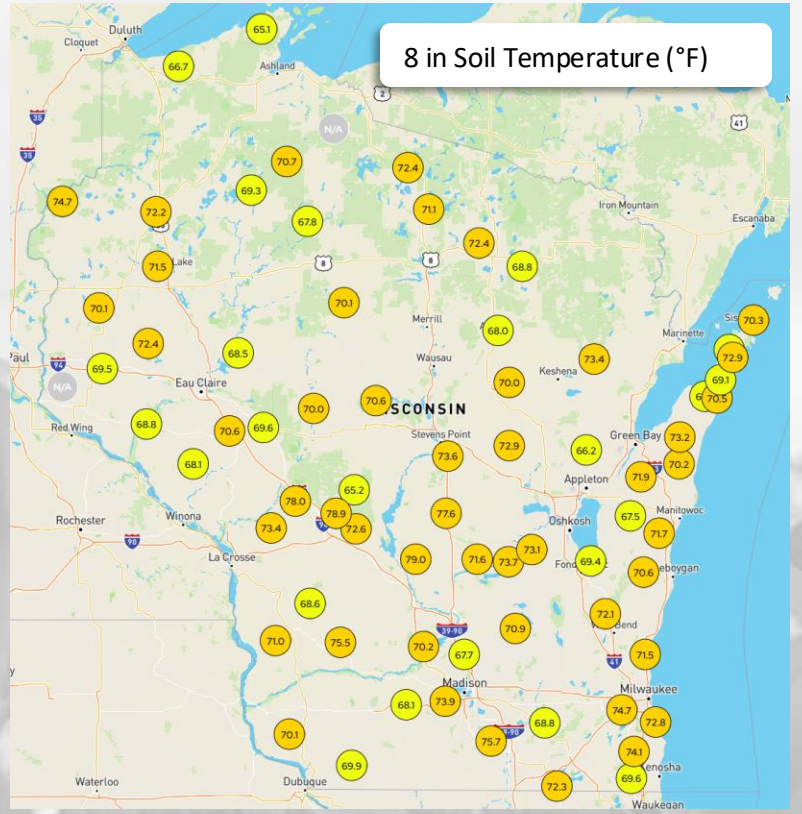
- **71-73%** of agricultural soils in the state with **adequate** topsoil and subsoil moisture.
- **9%** of fields in the state are reported as having **short to very short** topsoil moisture, **down 1%** from last week.

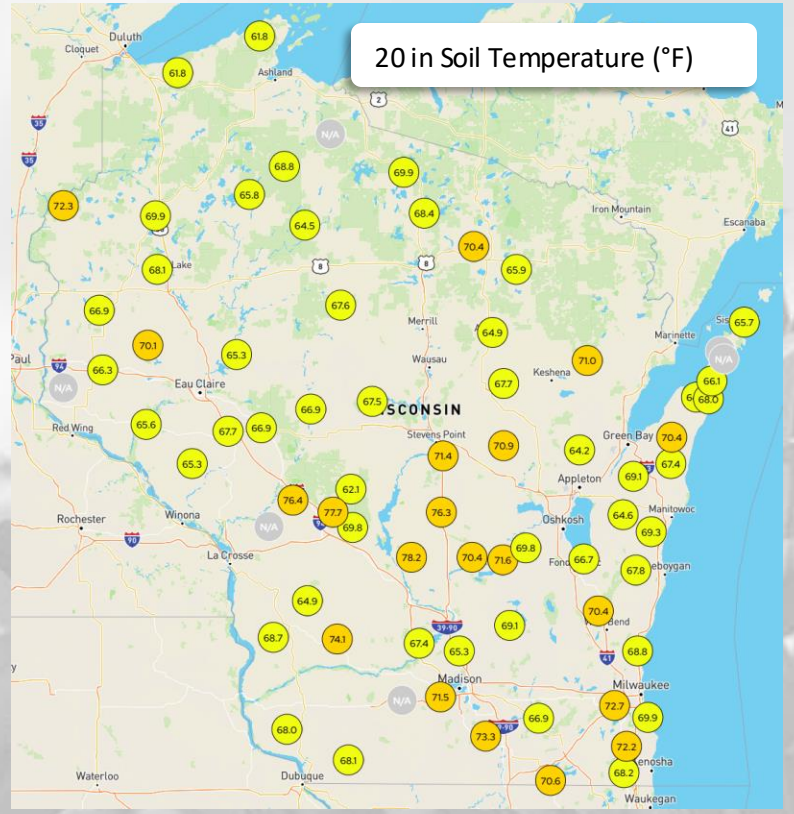
https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Wisconet Soil Temperature

Maps showing soil temperature conditions on
July 15th @ 11am.



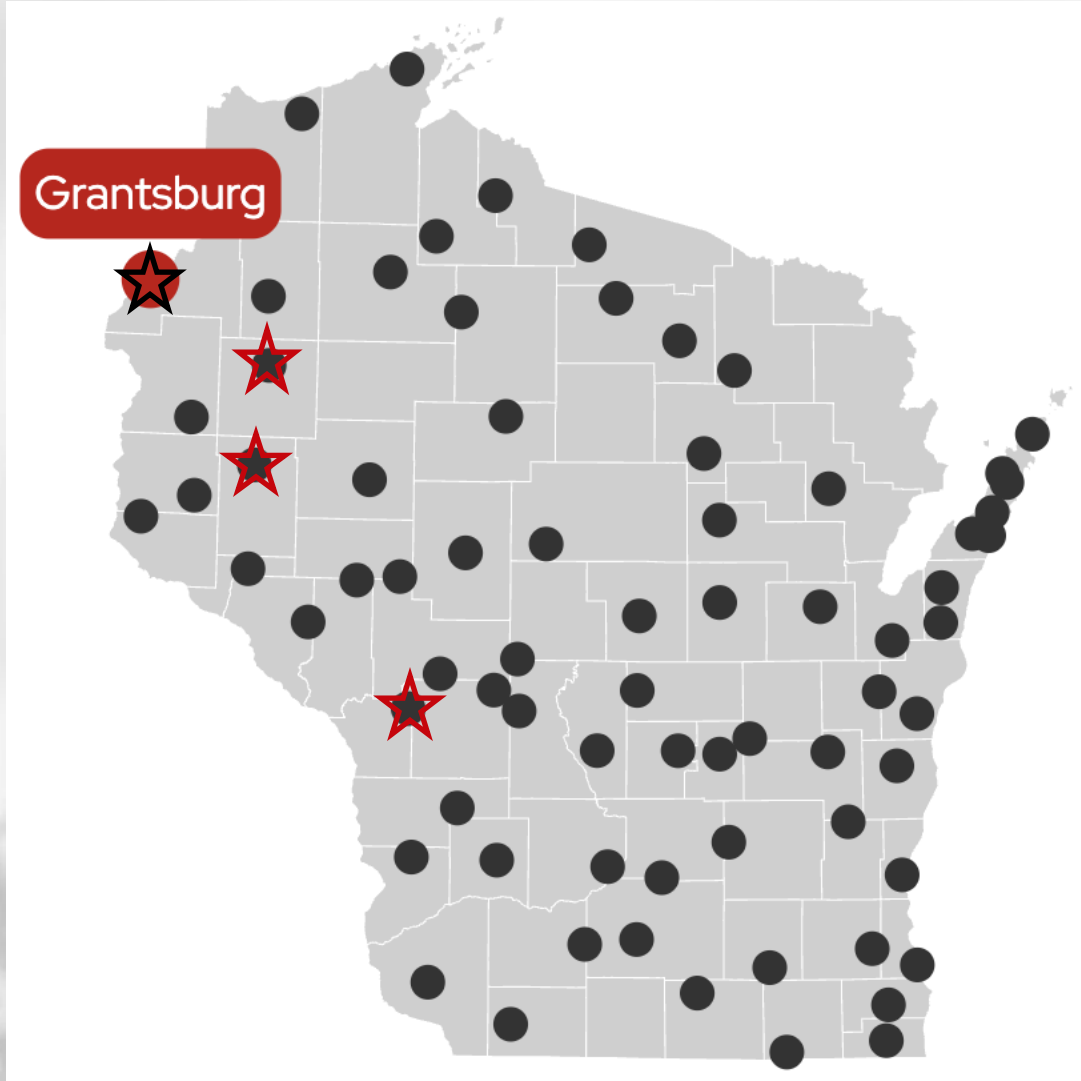




- greater than 100 °F
- 90 to 100 °F
- 80 to 90 °F
- 70 to 80 °F
- 60 to 70 °F
- 50 to 60 °F
- 40 to 50 °F
- 30 to 40 °F
- 20 to 30 °F
- 10 to 20 °F
- less than 10 °F

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

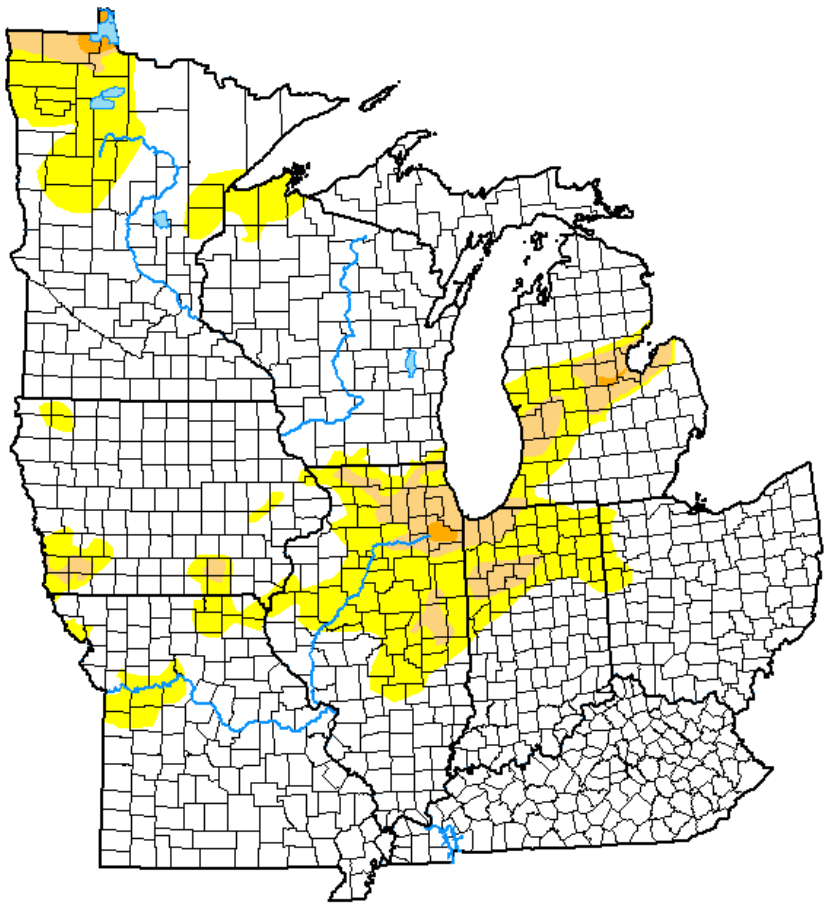
Wisconet Stations



- As of July 15, 2025, there are **73 Wisconet stations** across the state.
- 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)
  - Mindoro, La Crosse County (7/1/25)
  - Hay River, Dunn County (7/2/25)
  - Rice Lake, Barron County (7/2/25)
  - Grantsburg, Burnett County (7/3/25)

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

US Drought Monitor



U.S. Drought Monitor

Midwest

July 15, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 17, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	80.66	19.34	4.34	0.38	0.00	0.00
Last Week *07-08-2025*	75.02	24.98	5.31	0.66	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago *04-15-2025*	57.30	42.70	13.22	1.07	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 *07-16-2024*	87.34	12.66	3.73	0.67	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme 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:

Brian Fuchs

National Drought Mitigation Center

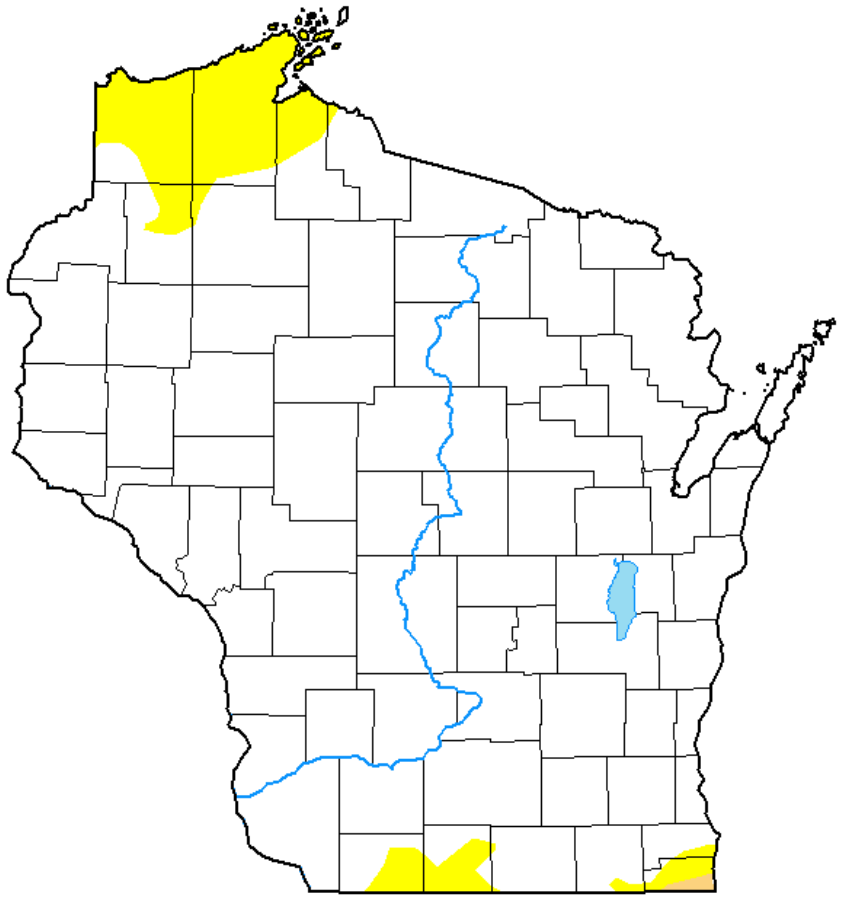
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

- Midwest: Compared to last week:
  - *5%* **decrease** in D0 coverage.
  - *Slight* **decrease** in D1-D2 coverage.
- Midwest: **1 class improvement** across eastern IA, western IA, and northern MN. **1 class degradation** in northern IN. Drought is most common in northern IL, northern IN, and central MI.
- Wisconsin: **Less than 1%** of the state remains in D1 drought (Kenosha Co). **Reductions in D0-D1** were common across the south.
- **96%** of the Midwest is drought free (4% in D1 or D2).

Note: D0 is not considered drought.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

US Drought Monitor



July 15, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jul. 17, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	92.57	7.43	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 07-08-2025	86.65	13.35	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-15-2025	57.97	42.03	4.95	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 07-16-2024	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme 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

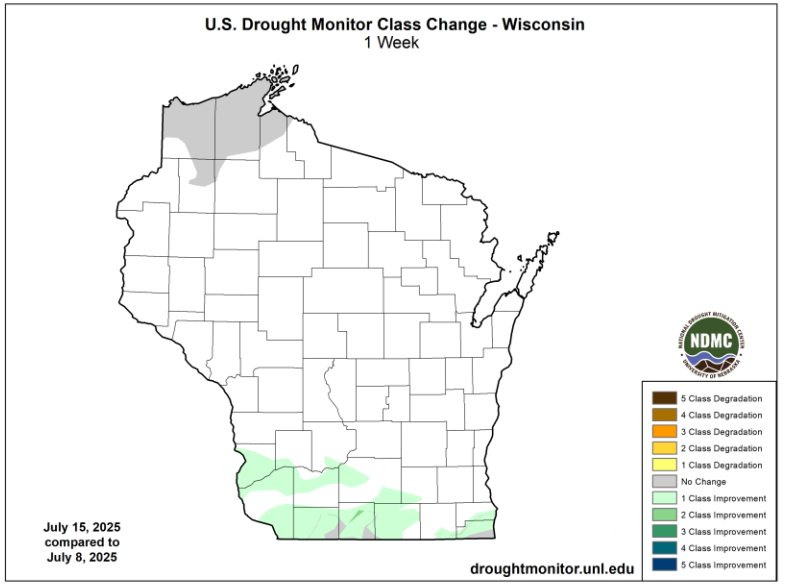
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Amount of state in:

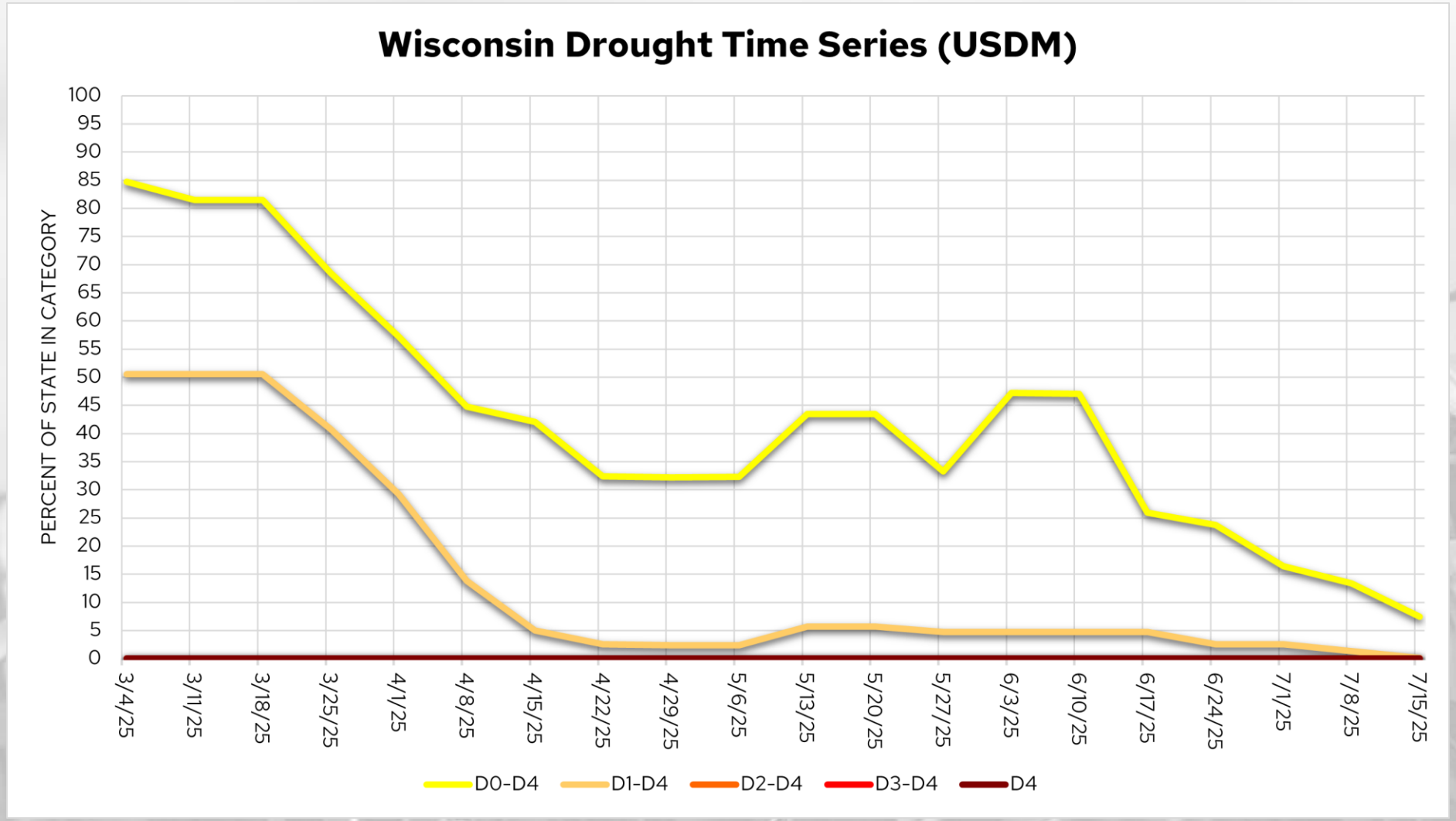
- D1-D4 – 0.1% ↓
- D2-D4 – 0.0% --
- D3-D4 – 0.0% --
- D4 – 0.0% --

Note: ↑↓ indicate change from last week. Red up arrows indicate increase in drought area; vice-versa for green arrows. -- indicates no change from last week.



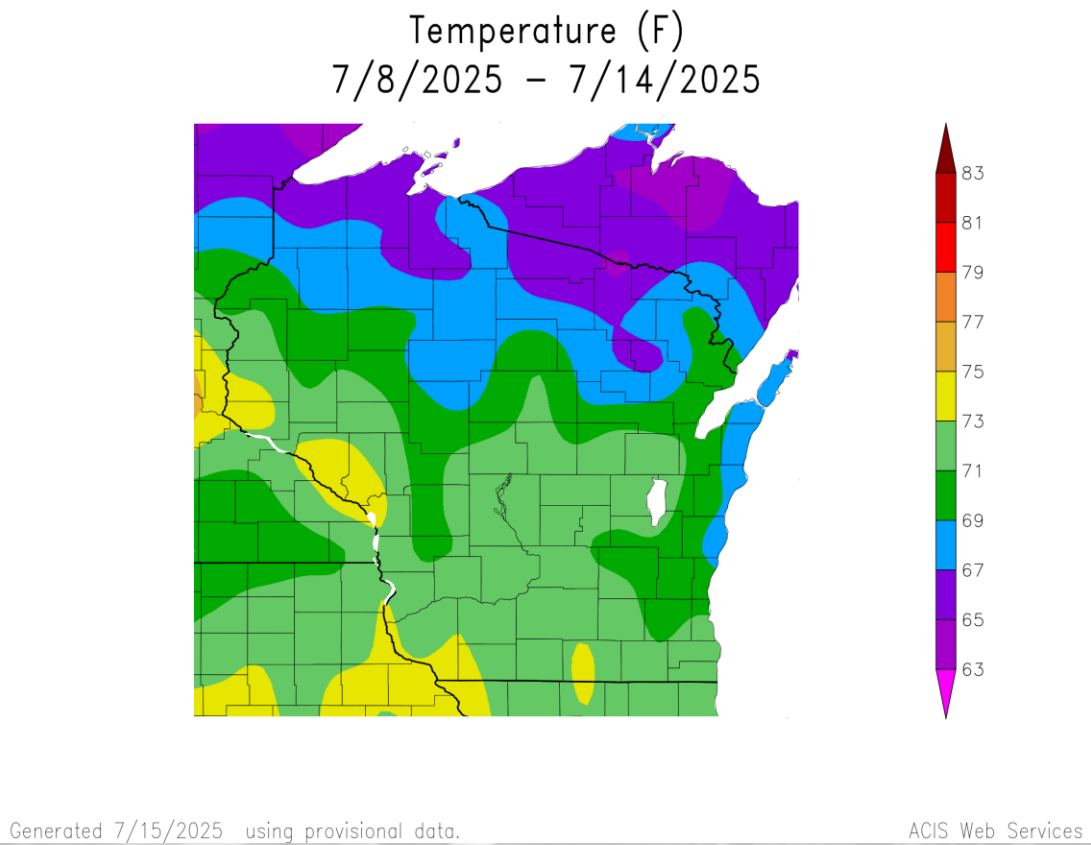
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

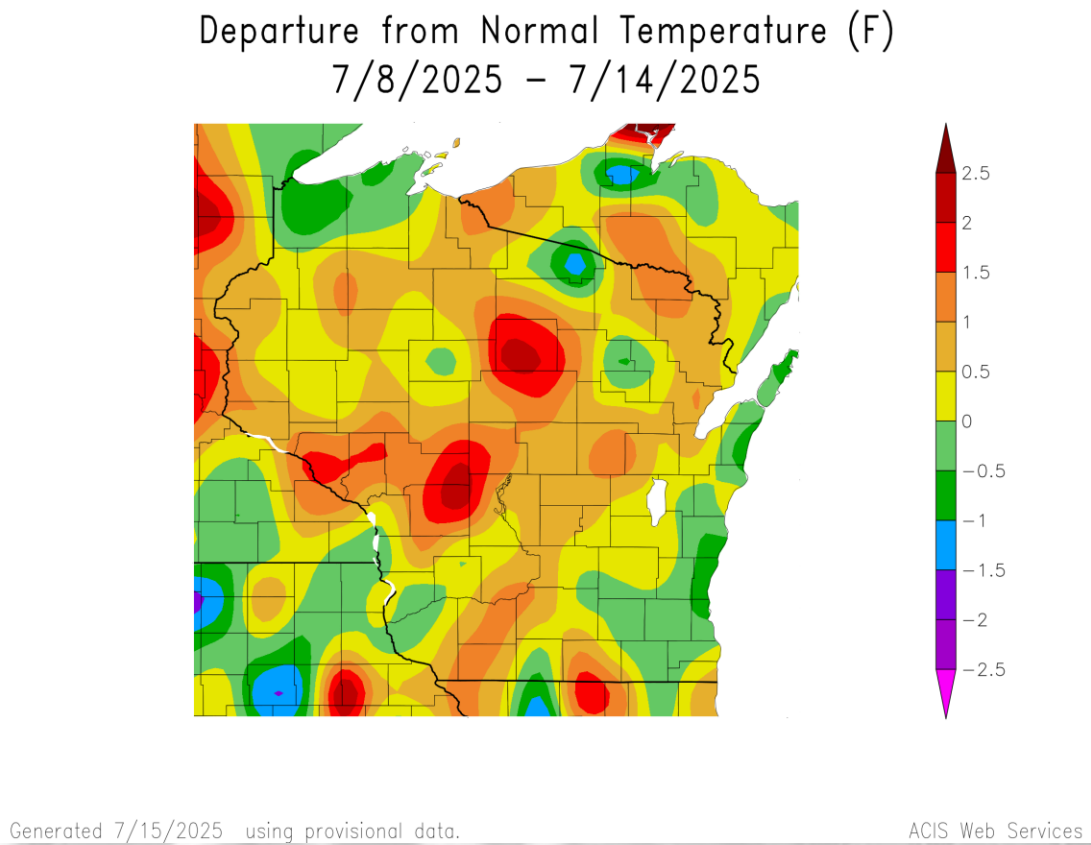
USDM Time Series



http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

7 Day Temperatures

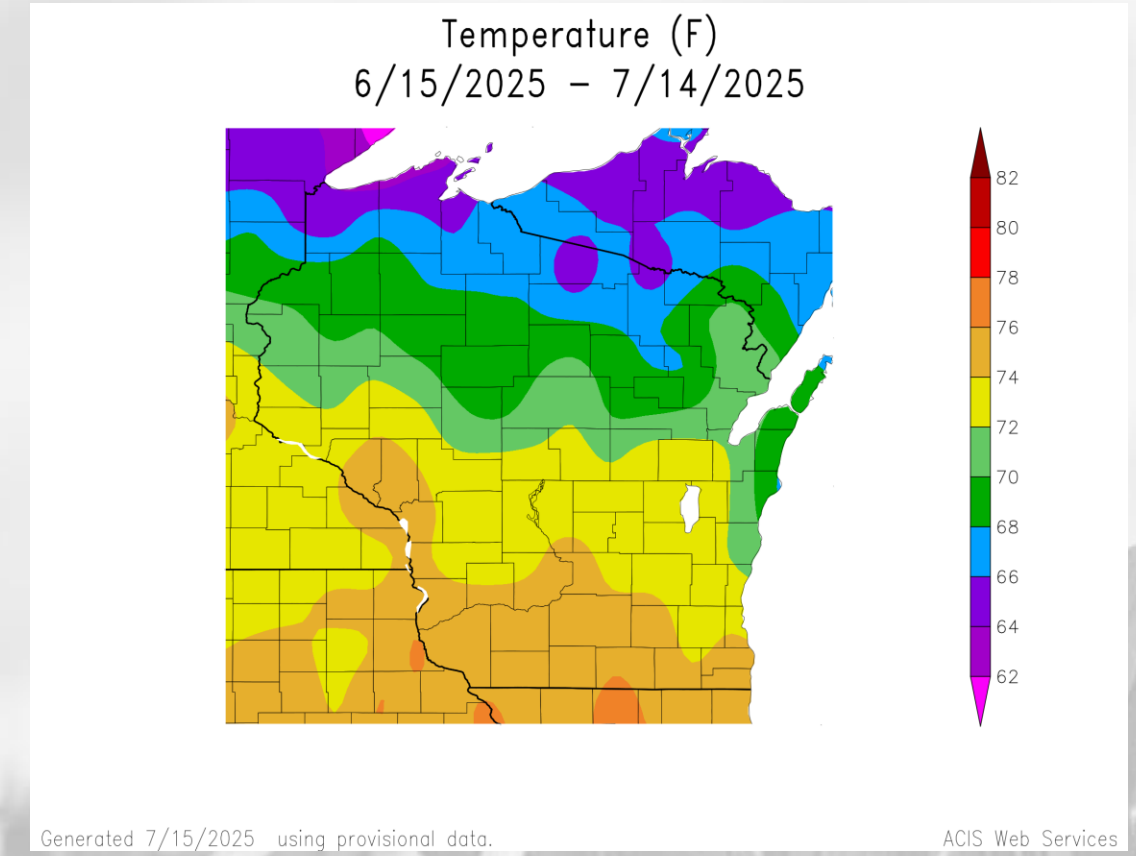


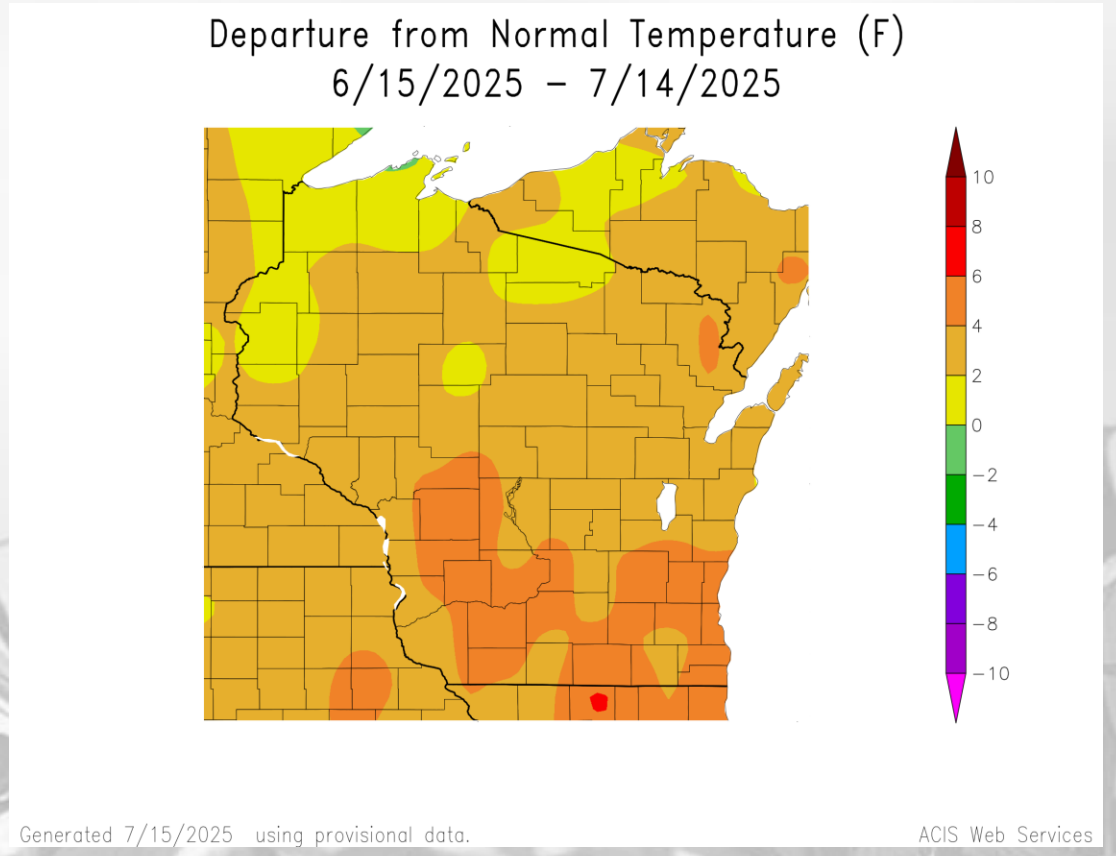


- Average temp. range of **71-75°F** in the south, central, and west to **65-67°F** in the far north.
- **Within -/+1°F of normal** across most of the state, with **pockets of >1.5°F** above normal in the central region.
- Most days had high temps reaching the low 80s, with **no days reaching 90°F**.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

30 Day Temperatures

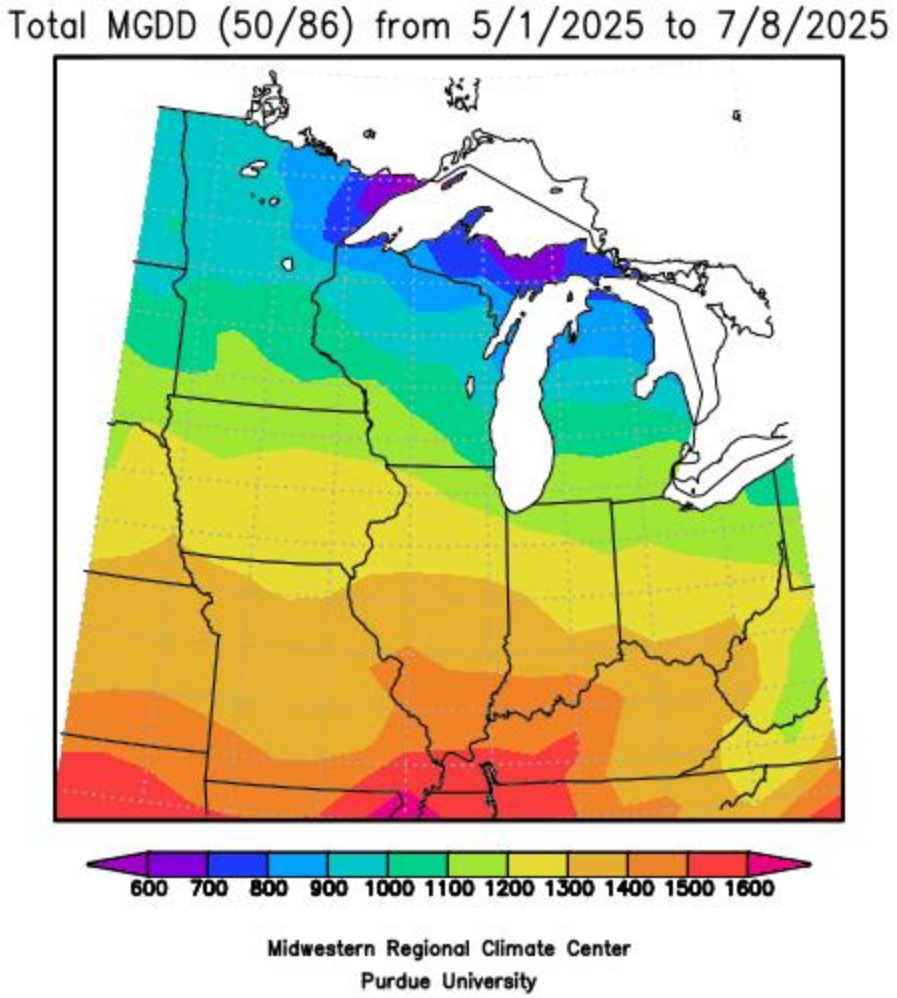


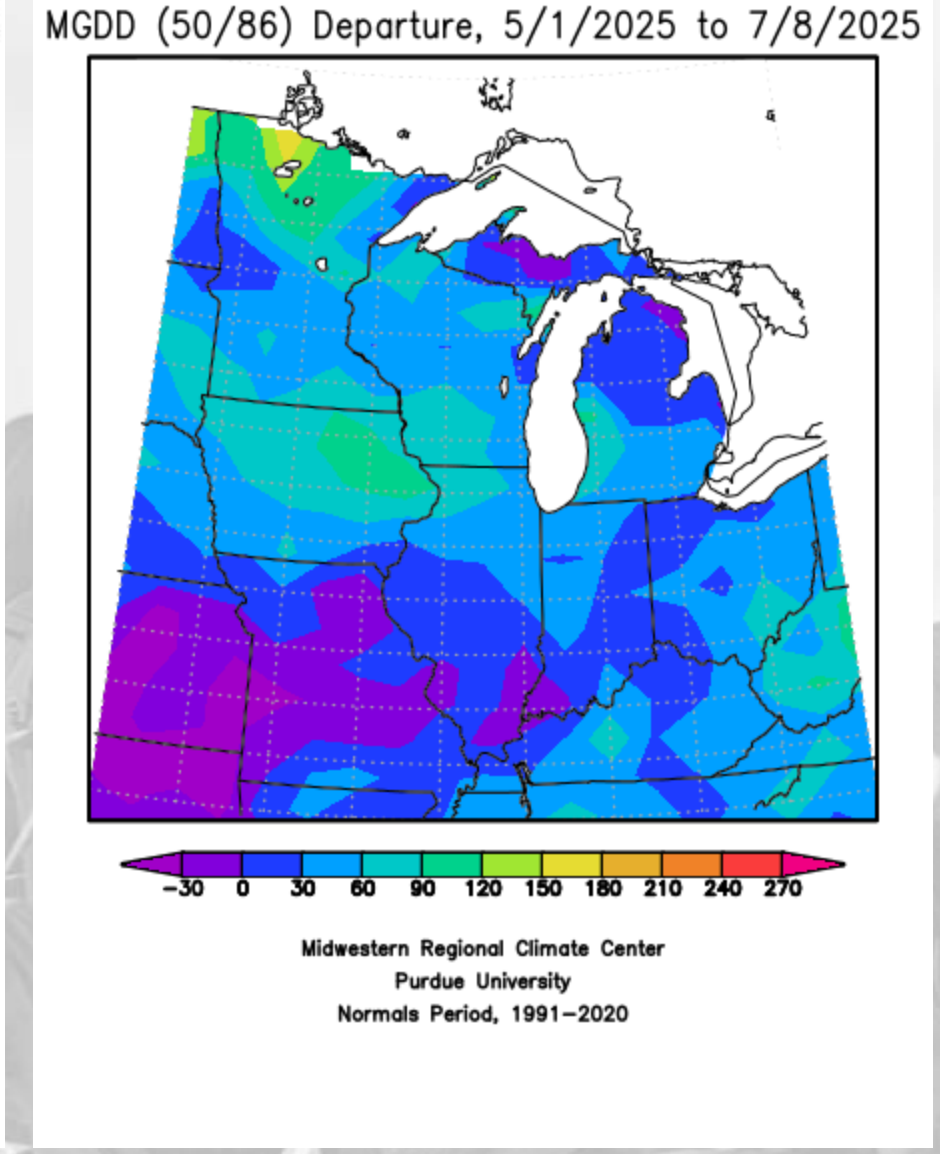


- Average temperatures for the past month ranged from **74-76°F** in the S to **64-68°F** in the N.
- **Above normal** statewide by **at least 2°F**. As much as **6°F above normal** in the south.
- Nearer to normal in the far north.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

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





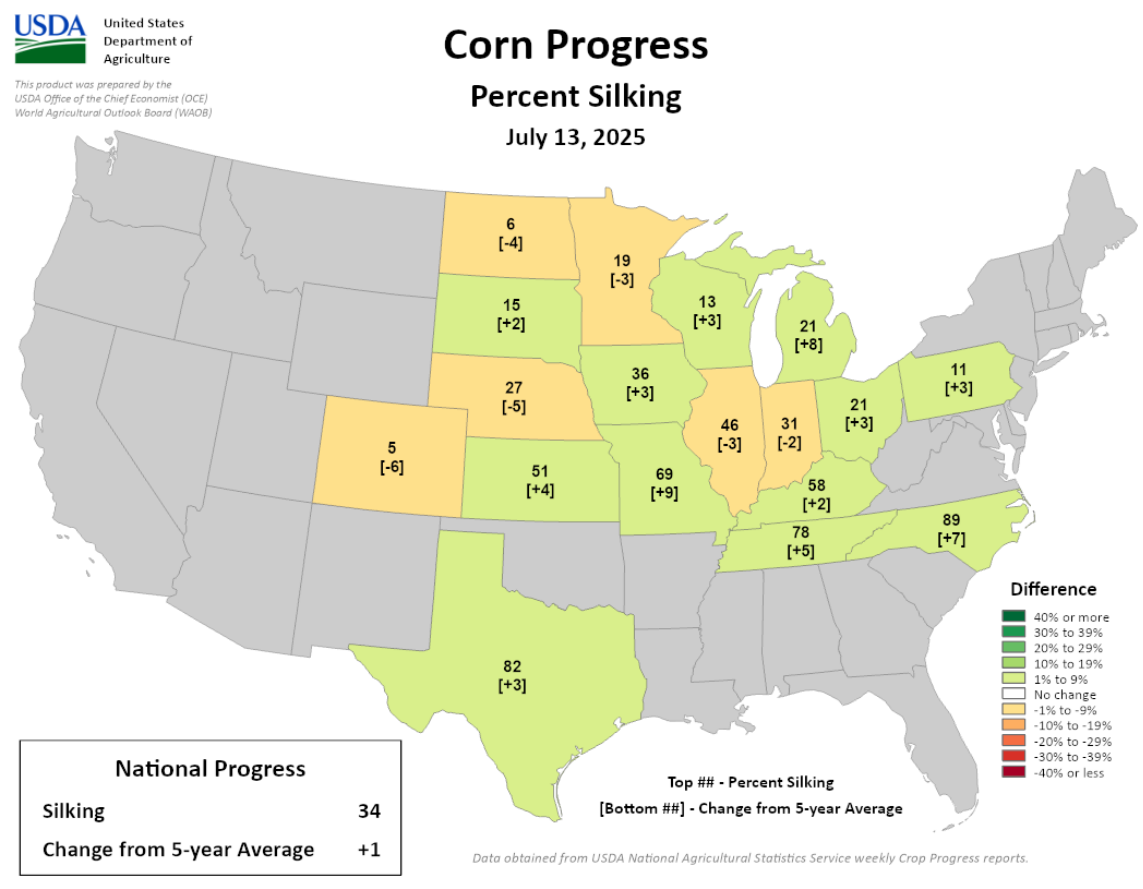
- Range from **1100-1200 GDD** in the SW to **800-900 GDD** in the far N.
- GDD accumulation is running **30-90 GDD ahead of schedule** across most of WI.

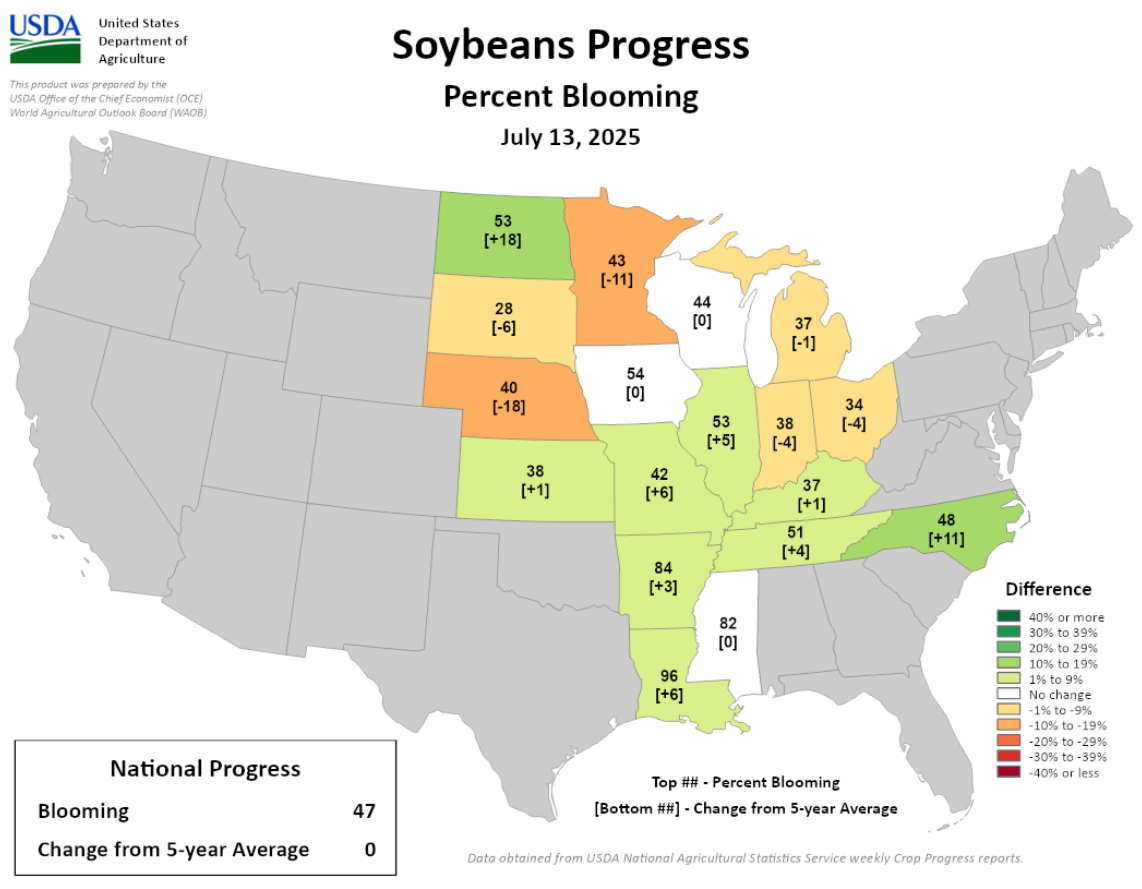
To calculate GDD for your corn variety and planting date, use this tool.

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

https://mrcc.purdue.edu/climate_watch

Corn & Soybean Progress

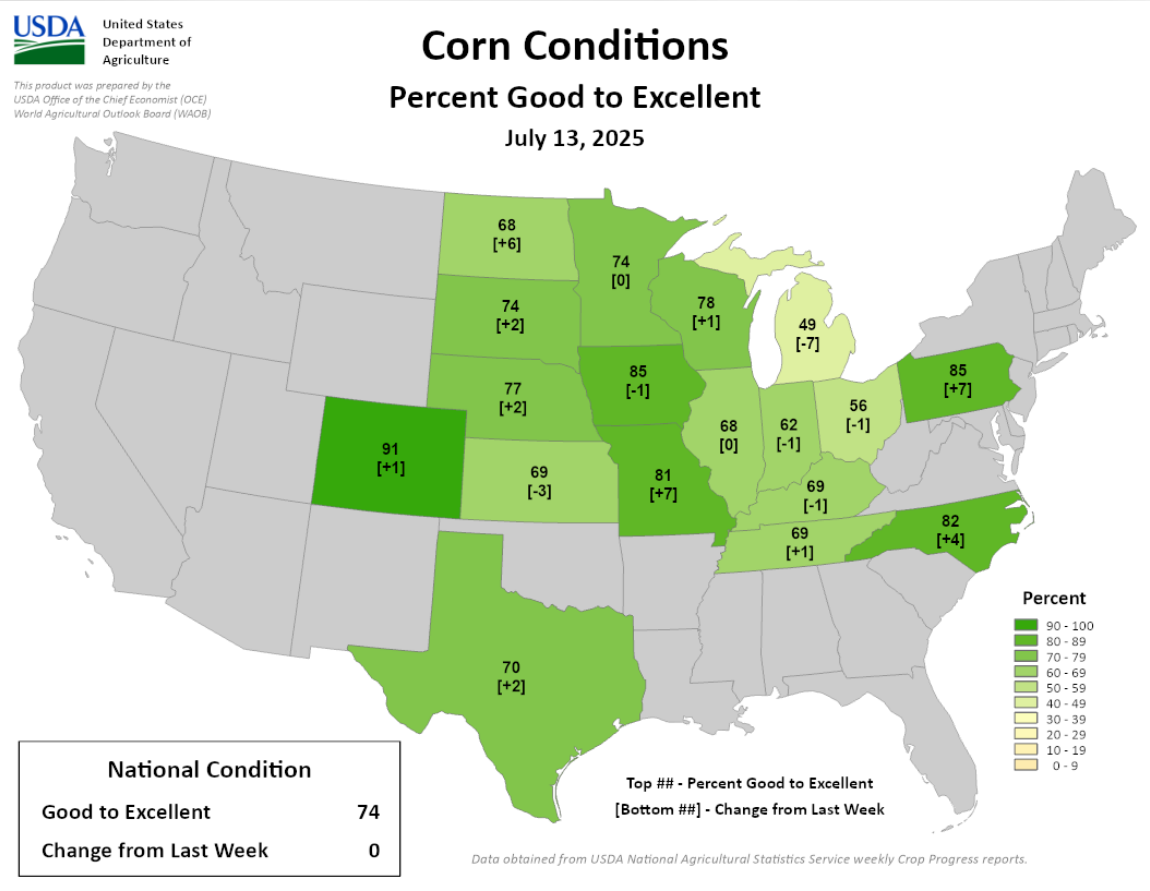


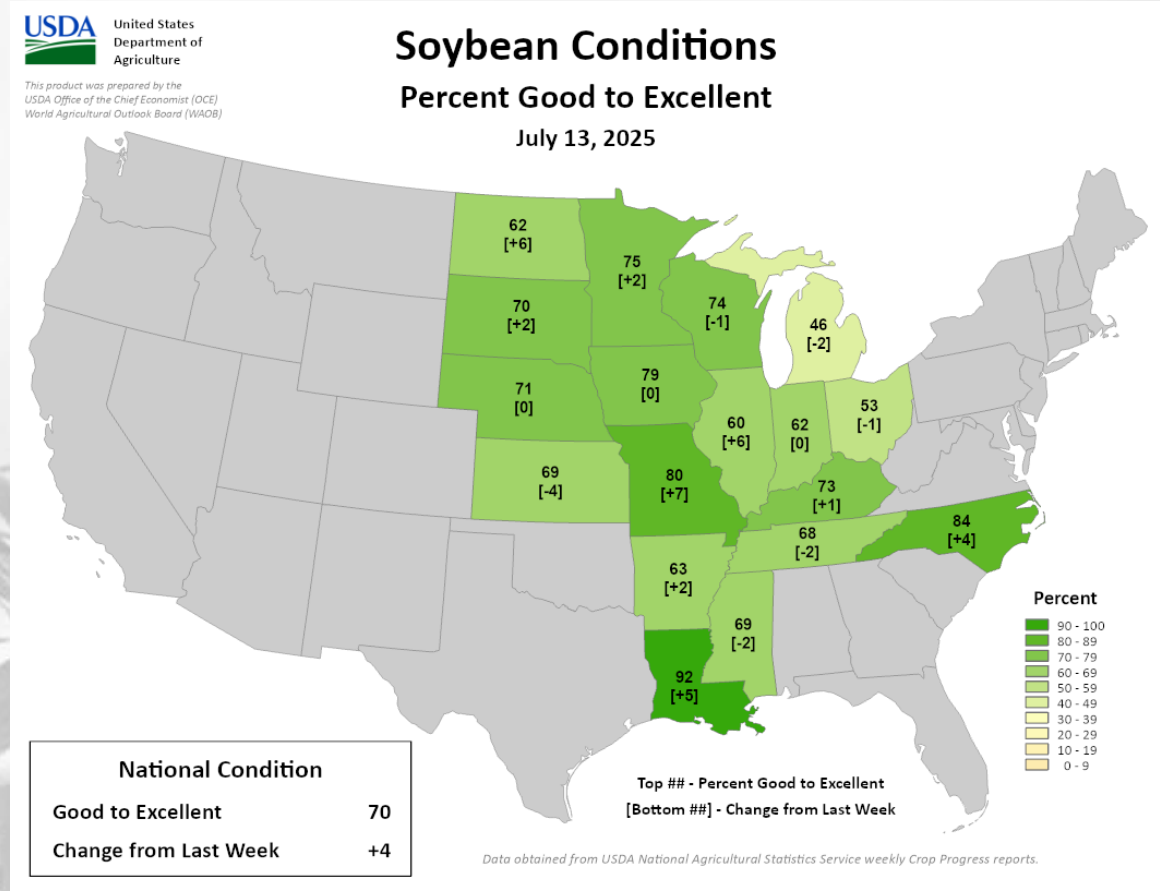


- Corn silking has begun in Wisconsin **(13% complete),** which is slightly ahead of normal pace for middle July.
- Soybean blooming is nearly half do in WI fields **(44% complete)**, which is right at normal pace for middle July.
  - Pod setting is being reported in **5%** of soybean fields in WI.

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

Corn & Soybean Condition





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

Crop Progress Report

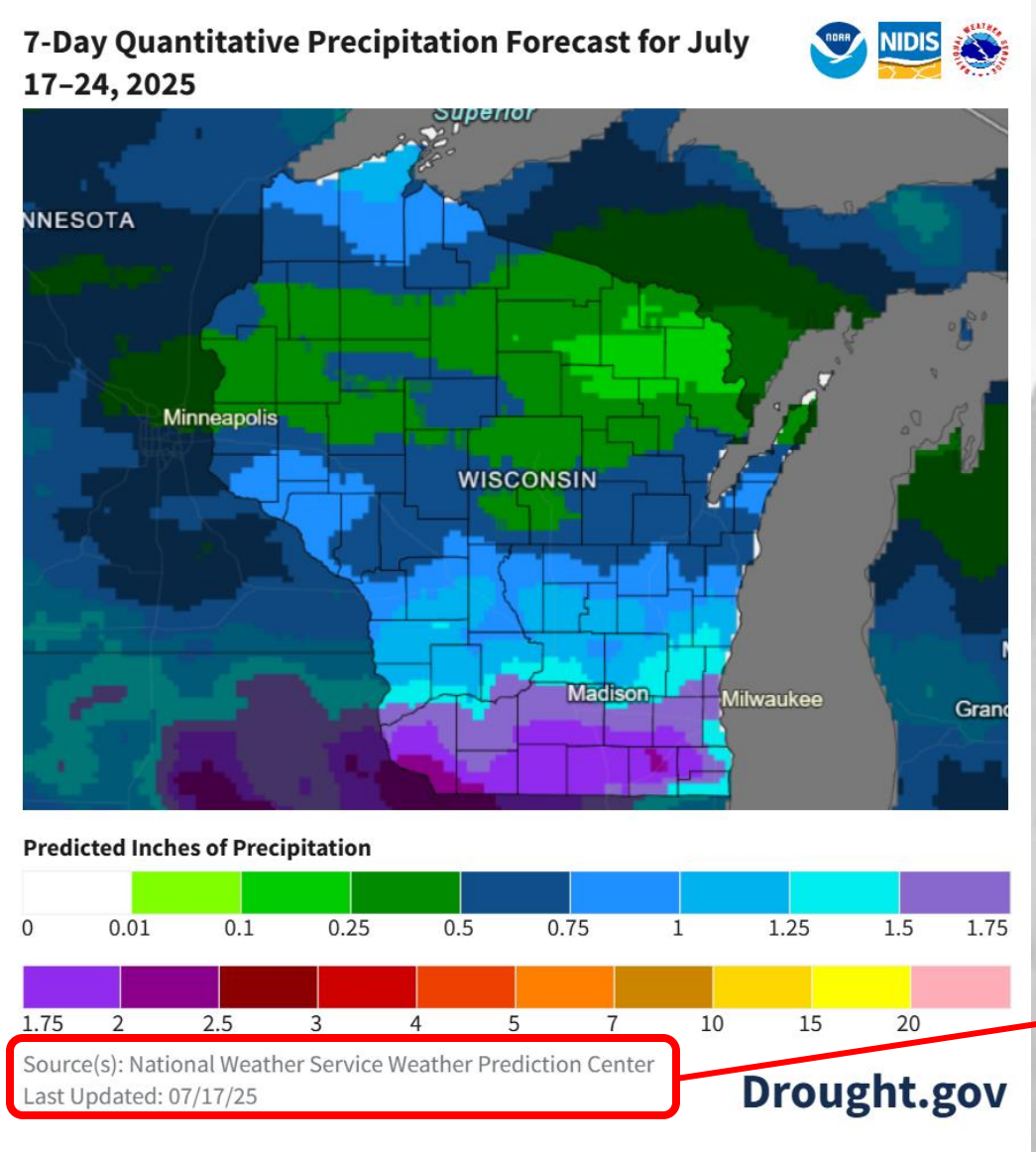
Crop progress report for Wisconsin for the week ending on July 14th

- Corn silking is **13% complete** (slightly ahead of the 5-year average)
  - Condition was rated **78%** good to excellent.
- Soybean blooming reported at **44% complete** (even with the 5-year average), with **5%** of soybeans setting pods.
  - Condition was rated **74%** good to excellent.
- **92%** of winter wheat is coloring and is rated **72%** good to excellent.
- The second cutting of alfalfa hay was **68%** complete (1 day behind the 5-year average), with the third cutting beginning in some areas.
- Pasture and range conditions are rated **70%** good to excellent (**up 1%** from last week).
- Oats are **88%** headed and **53%** coloring (1 day ahead of the 5-year average).

Full report: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2025/WI-Crop-Progress-07-14-25.pdf

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

7 Day Precip Forecast

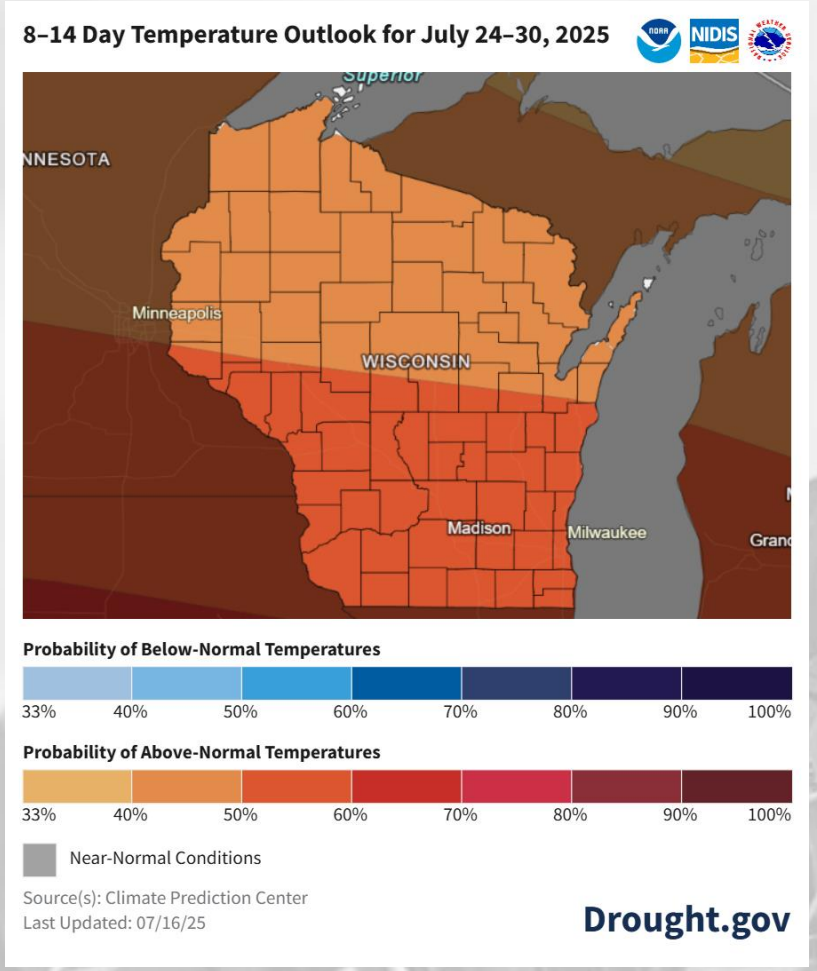


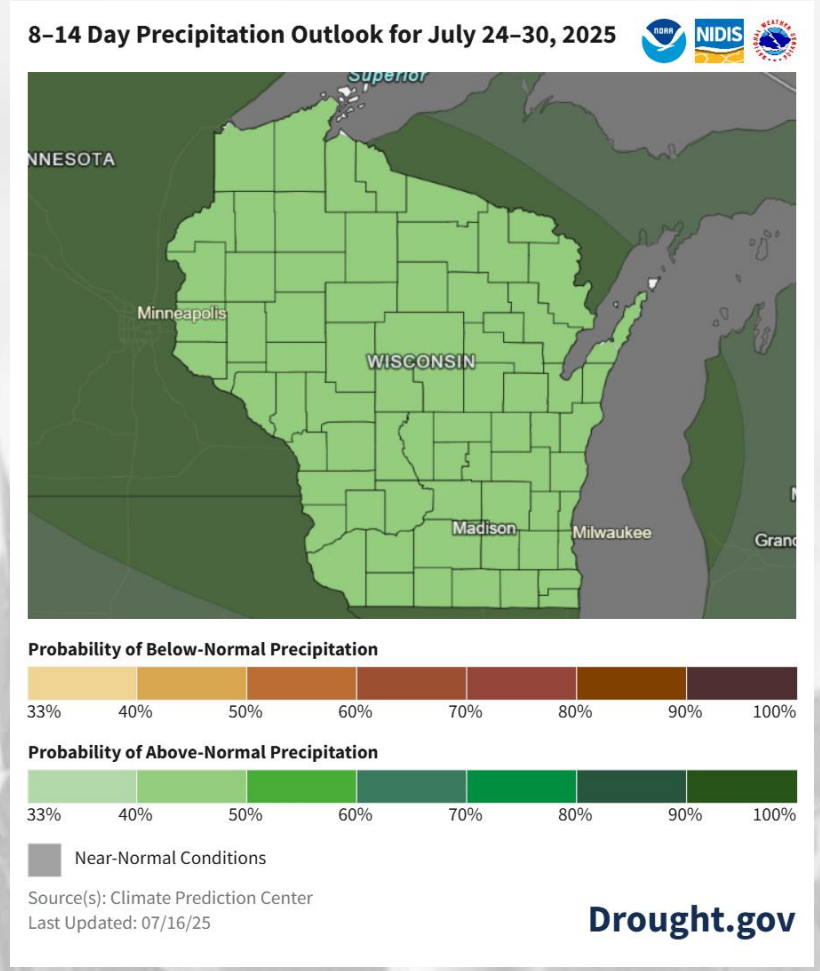
- **<u>When</u>?** → chances for precip on all days from Friday thru the middle of next week.
- **<u>Where</u>?** → best chances in the south and along Lake Superior.
- Statewide Normal (1991-2020) for this upcoming week: **0.97”**
- <u>Check your local forecast</u> for details on totals and timing.

Forecast for 7/17/25 thru 7/24/25
(Begins at 7am CDT)

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

8-14 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



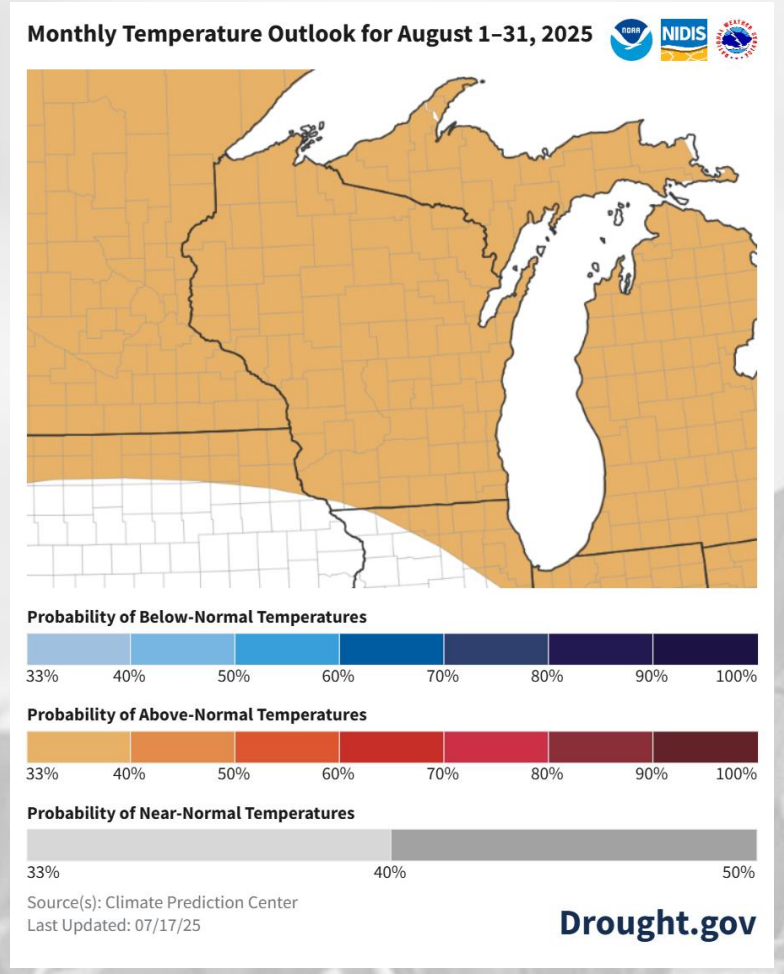


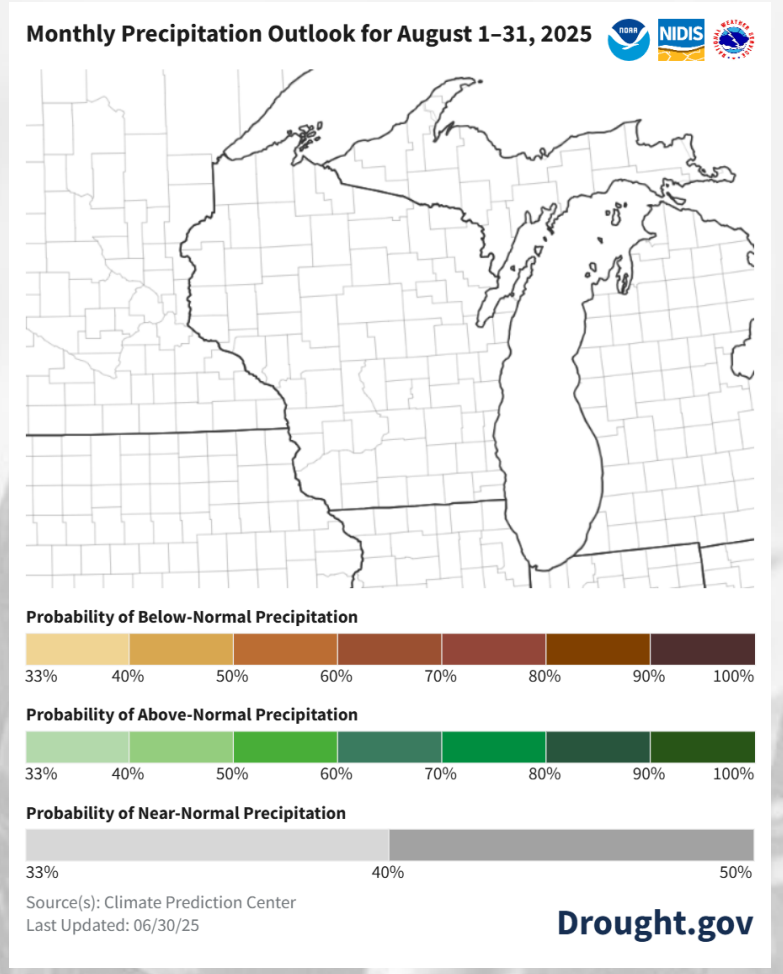
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Late July: Temperatures are leaning towards above normal (especially in the S), with precipitation also leaning towards above normal.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for July 24-30 are **68.8°F** and **0.89”**.

30 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



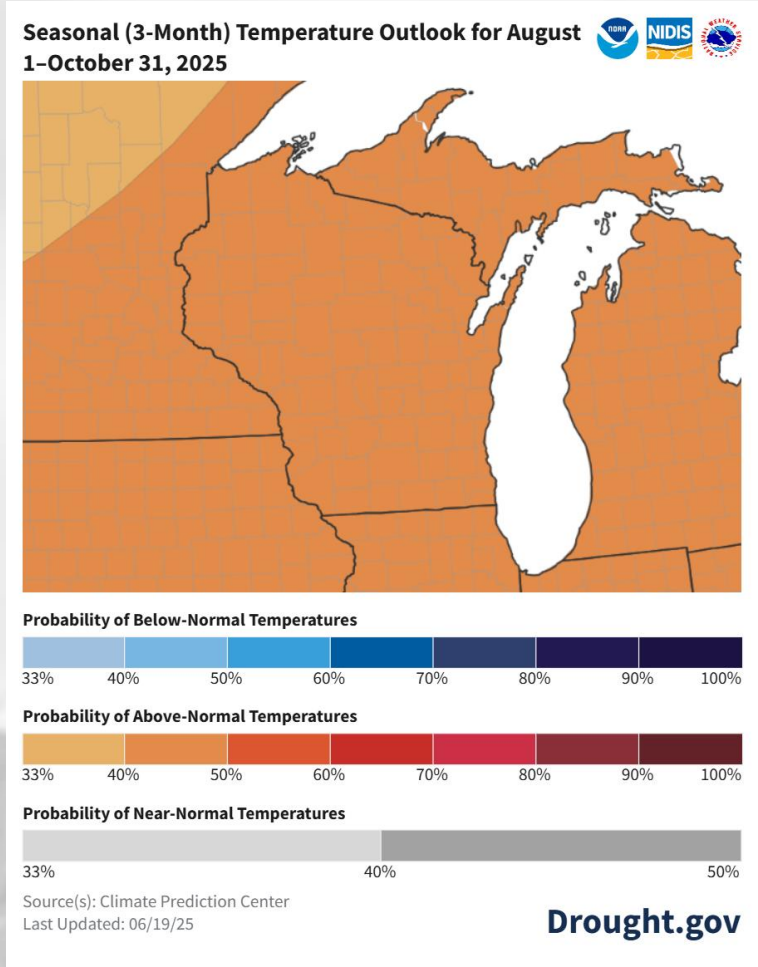


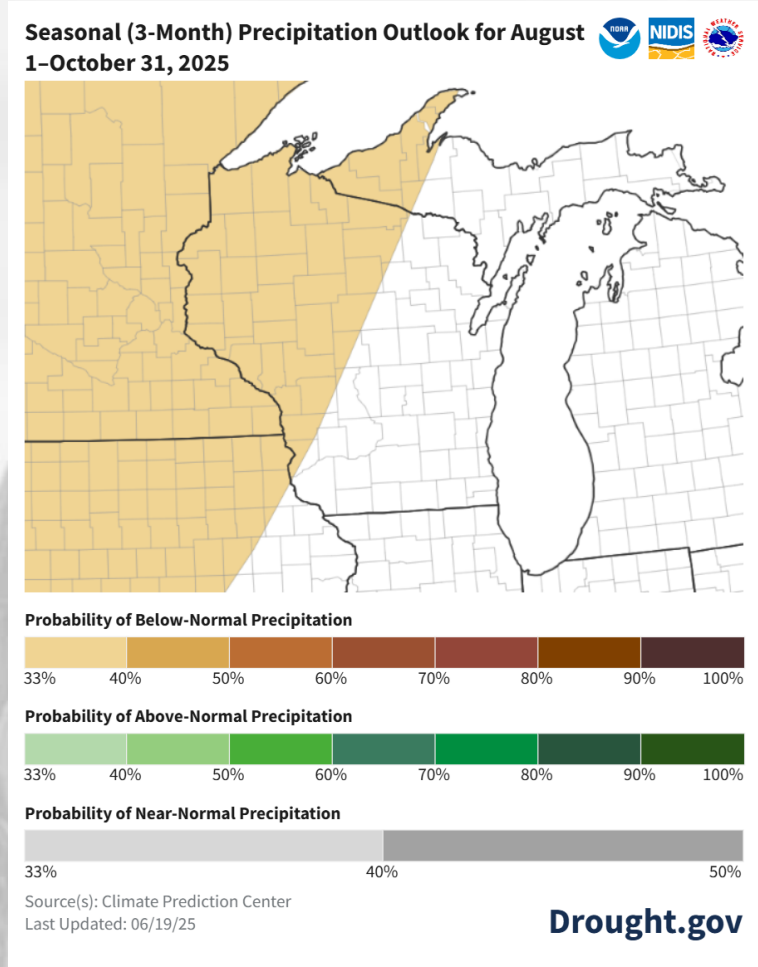
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Month of August: Temperatures are leaning slightly towards above normal, with uncertainty for precip (equal chances).

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for August are **67.2°F** and **4.24”**.

90 Day Temp & Precip Outlook





http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Late Summer into Fall: Temperatures are leaning towards above normal. Precip is uncertain in the east & south, with a slight lean towards below normal further north and west.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for Aug-Oct are **57.6°F** and **10.55”**.

Take-Home Points

Current Conditions

- An active July 10-11 brought **2-4" or more across SW WI**, bringing 30-day totals up to 130% or more of normal. Most of the state had 30-day precip totals that were **110% or more of normal**, with areas in the east and far north running slightly below normal (less than 5").
- The extreme heat took a break last week with **no days topping 90°F**. Temps were **seasonal** last week with most of the state within a degree of normal. 30-day temps were **at least 2°F above normal** for most, helping push GDD accumulation (since 5/1) to above-normal levels.

Impact

- **Abnormally wet soil moisture conditions** are common across the north-central and west where precip totals have been higher over the past month. However, most Wisconet research farm sites have 4" soil moisture that is still **below beginning-of-season (May 1st) levels**.
- Drought has been **eliminated** from all WI counties except Kenosha. Abnormal dryness remains in just **7% of the state**.
- Corn and soybean development are running at a pace **near to the 5-year normal**, with silking underway in corn and blooming approaching halfway done in soybeans. **Pod setting has begun** in some soybean fields. Condition for corn, soybeans, and wheat showed **minimal change** from last week (NASS).

Outlook

- Rain chances exist for **all days** from Friday (7/18) through the middle of next week. The best chances for rain are in the **south and far NW**.
- Late July climate probabilities show a lean towards **above normal temperatures and precip**. The lean towards warmer-than-normal conditions is stronger in the south (**50-60% likelihood**).
- The initial August outlooks **do not indicate strong probabilities** of above or below normal temperatures or precip.

Agronomic Considerations

Field Work and Conditions

- Avoid trafficking fields in moist conditions to prevent compaction.
- Corn and soybean are well into reproductive stages throughout the state. Conditions look favorable for this period.

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 escaped herbicide application.
- As corn and soybean crops grow, note growth stages to time future applications and sampling.
- 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: corn earworm and western bean cutworm. Corn earworm is likely to produce earlier than normal larval infestations this year. Pay close attention to sweet corn.
- Note Japanese beetle populations in soybean fields.
- Use the VDIFN model to see risk in your region for several economically important pests.
- Scout for corn rootworm beetles; however, they are unlikely to cause crop damage.
- Scout for tar spot as it has been reported in 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. See risk forecast here. Check out the new White Mold ROI calculator.

Forage Management

- Alfalfa stands are at or nearing second harvest with some starting a third cut in southern WI. Scout for potato leafhopper.
- Consider annual forage options for later season forage supply.
- Recording when silage tassels can help predict harvest date.
- Consider in-field management strategies to reduce mycotoxins in silage.

Small Grains

- Winter wheat and oats are being harvested in select areas. As you harvest, remember the importance of combine cleaning to prevent weed seed spread from field to field.
- Consider planting a cover crop after small grain harvest. Review Cover Crops 101 for a list of viable species and seeding recommendations.

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.
- Japanese beetle has been observed in Southern WI. Review best monitoring and management practices here: Japanese beetle.

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.

- Black rot fruit symptoms have been reported in vineyards around WI. Review this 2022 article by Dr. Leslie Holland on Fruit and Cluster Rots for more information on black rot and fruit rot management.
- 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.
- Overview of grape insect/mite monitoring and management: Grape Insects and Mite Pests, 2024 Field Season (Cornell, 2024).

Vegetable considerations can be found on the next slide →

Vegetable Considerations

Pests

- **Onion thrips** can infest your plants throughout the season, but the risk increases when nearby alfalfa or small grains are harvested. Be on the lookout for white spots or streaking on leaves
- **Tomato hornworms** often do not warrant chemical control because their damage is often minimal, but if you have a large infestation of over 2 hornworm per plant consider spot treating the bad areas. Make sure to treat when the larva are small and more susceptible to an insecticide.
- Regularly scout stems and the underside of leaves of squash and pumpkins for **squash bugs** and eggs. Depending on your scale either crush egg clusters or if chemical control in 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.
- Continue scouting for **cabbage loopers, diamondback moths, and imported cabbage worms.** Imported cabbageworm activity is high across the state and the second generation of cabbage loopers will be moving into the state in the week.

Diseases

- The recent hot and wet weather are prime conditions for many diseases to develop:
    - **Stemphylium leaf blight** is often spread by infected residue or alternative hosts including purslane, pigweed, and bull thistle. Control methods include removing or destroying infected residue, reducing damage from other diseases and insects, reducing periods of leaf wetness when possible and fungicides.
    - No new confirmed cases of **late blight** in tomato or potato in the past week in the US. The last confirmed case this year was over a month ago in Florida.
    - **Early blight** risk is high across the state. 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.
    - 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 6 Michigan counties.
    - **Alternaria leaf spot**, also known as black spot, can infect leaves as well as broccoli and cauliflower heads. Leaf symptoms are black lesions with concentric rings and often a yellow halo. On heads, symptoms first appear as brown spots on otherwise healthy beads/curds. Weeds in the brassica family such as shepherd's purse and field mustard can be alternative hosts.
    - Continue scouting brassicas for **black rot.** Symptoms begin as yellow blotches along the leaf edge and then progress into V shaped lesions. Control methods include proper fertilization as N deficiency can make plants more susceptible, avoiding working in plants when wet, and maintaining good airflow through plant spacing. For conventional chemical control visit the Commercial Vegetable Production Guide. Organic options can be found here, but please check the label for usage in WI as this resource is provided by Cornell.

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 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:
https://cocorahs.org/Content.aspx?page=application

Contact Info


Photo Credit: USDA

Josh Bendorf
Climate Outreach Specialist
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
jbendorf@wisc.edu

Anastasia Kurth
Regional Crops & Soils Educator
Sauk, Juneau, and Richland Counties
UW-Madison Division of Extension
anastasia.kurth@wisc.edu

Bridgette Mason
Assistant State Climatologist
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
bmmason2@wisc.edu

Rue Genger
Emerging & Specialty Crops Program Manager
UW-Madison Division of Extension
rkgenger@wisc.edu

Steve Vavrus
State Climatologist
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
sjvavrus@wisc.edu

Emilee Gaulke
Diversified Vegetable Educator
Waukesha County
UW-Madison Division of Extension
emilee.gaulke@wisc.edu

Dennis Todey
Director
USDA Midwest Climate Hub
dennis.todey@usda.gov

Derrick Raspor
GLRI Field Coordinator
Wisconsin USDA-NRCS
derrick.raspor@usda.gov