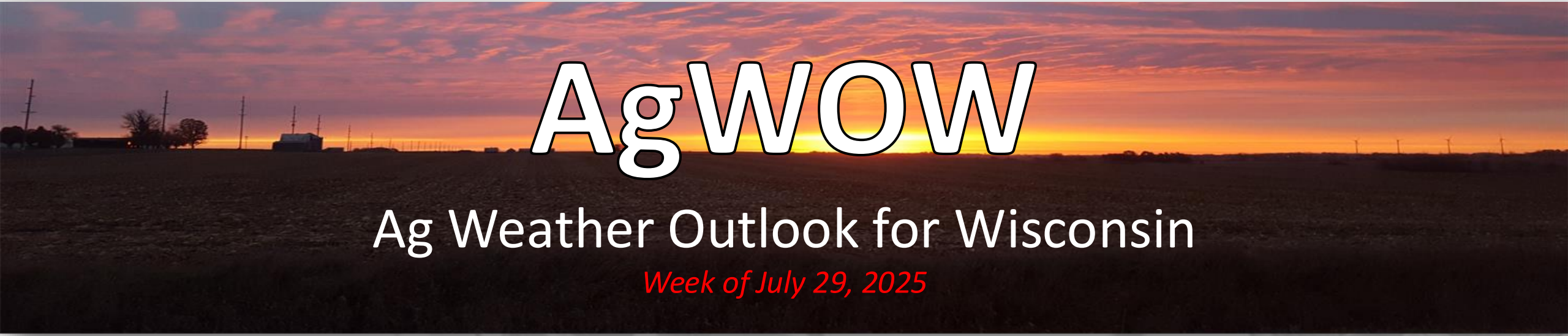
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies

Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison

USDA Midwest Climate Hub
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service



AgWOW

Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin

Week of July 29, 2025

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Key Points

Navigate to select slides by clicking on the links below.

1) Significant variations in precip amounts across the state led to decreases in soil moisture in some regions.
2) Conditions were warmer than normal last week, pushing GDD accumulation further ahead of normal pace.
3) Trending drier for much of the state over the next week.
4) The outlook for early August is leaning warmer than normal.

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

Weather Highlight: July 23

Map of tornado paths in NE WI

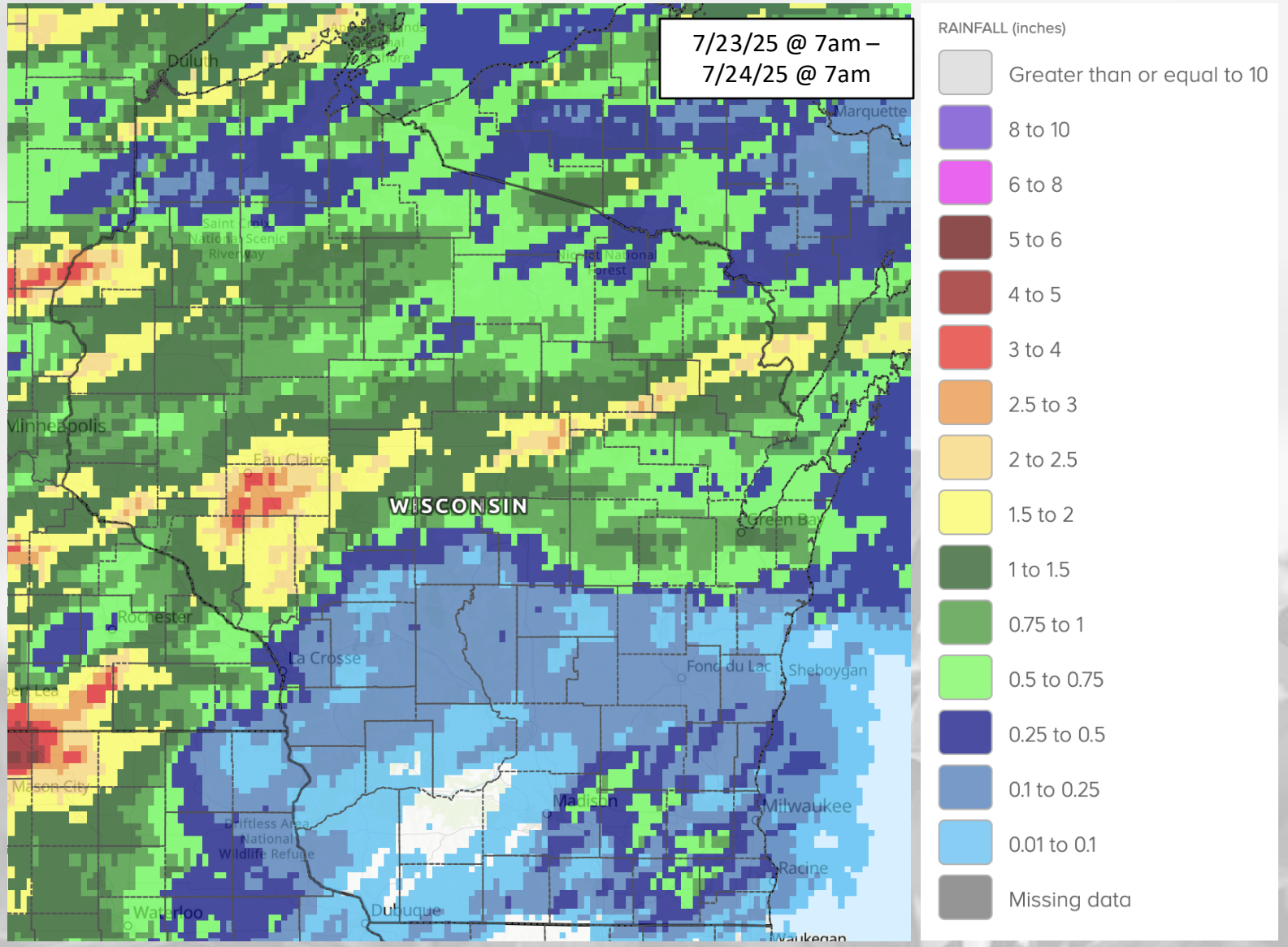
Location	EF-Scale
Keshena	EF1
Gillett	EF1
Oconto	EF0

- **3 tornadoes** touched down north of Green Bay
- Wind gusts **50-65 miles per hour** from Wausau to Door County
- Heavy rainfall across central Wisconsin
  - New daily **record in Eau Claire of 1.61"**

Storm damage in Gillett (Oconto County)

https://www.weather.gov/grb/20250723_Severe_Storms

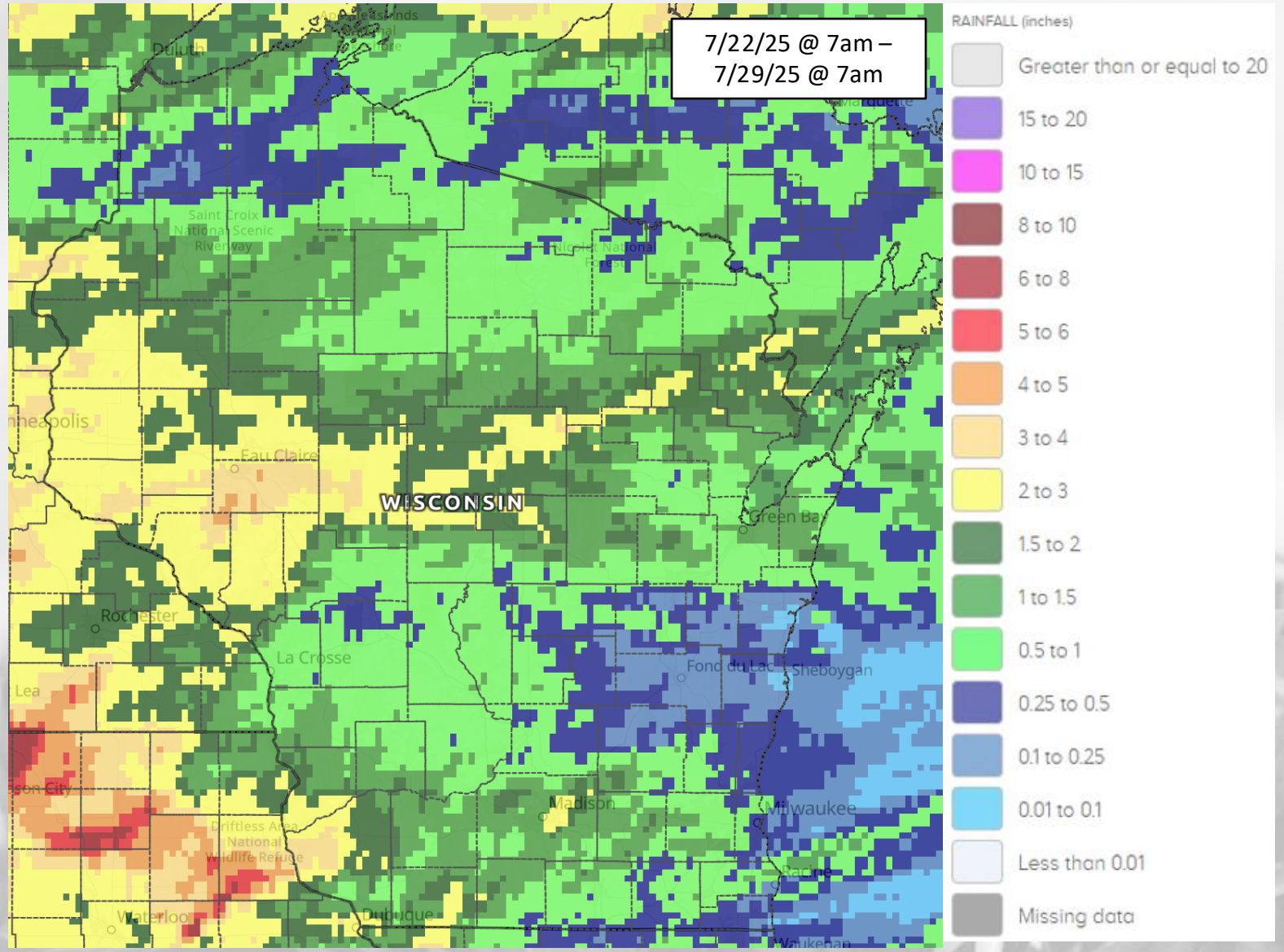
Weather Highlight: July 23 Precip



- Pockets of **2-3"** in west central
- Slim path of **+1"** from central to northeast
- **0.25" or less** in the far south and southeast

https://water.noaa.gov/

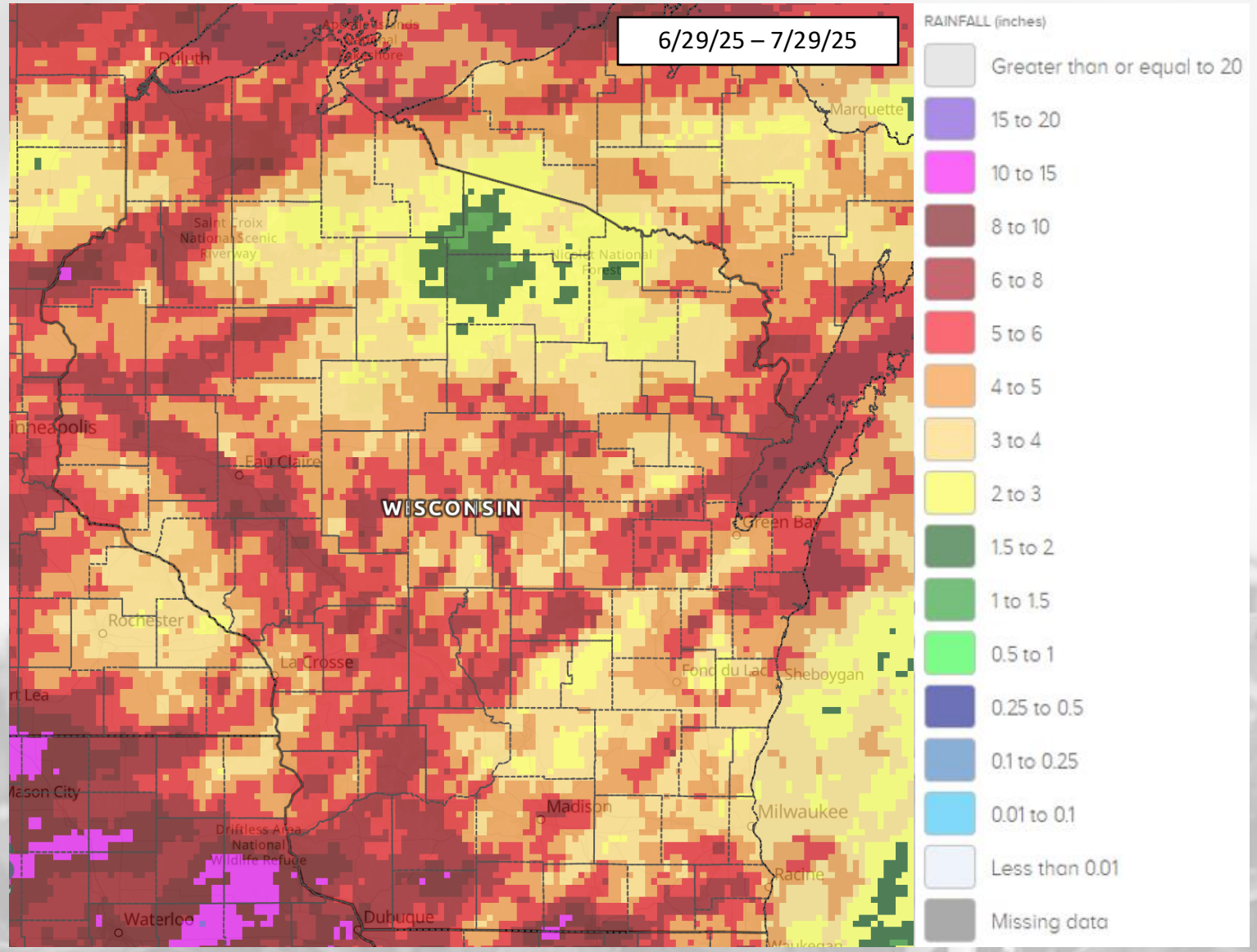
7 Day Precip



- Highest totals in west central and southwest regions
  - Pockets of **3-4"** near Eau Claire and in Grant County
- **0.5" or less** in the east near Sheboygan & Fond du Lac
  - And in some pockets in the northwest

https://water.noaa.gov/

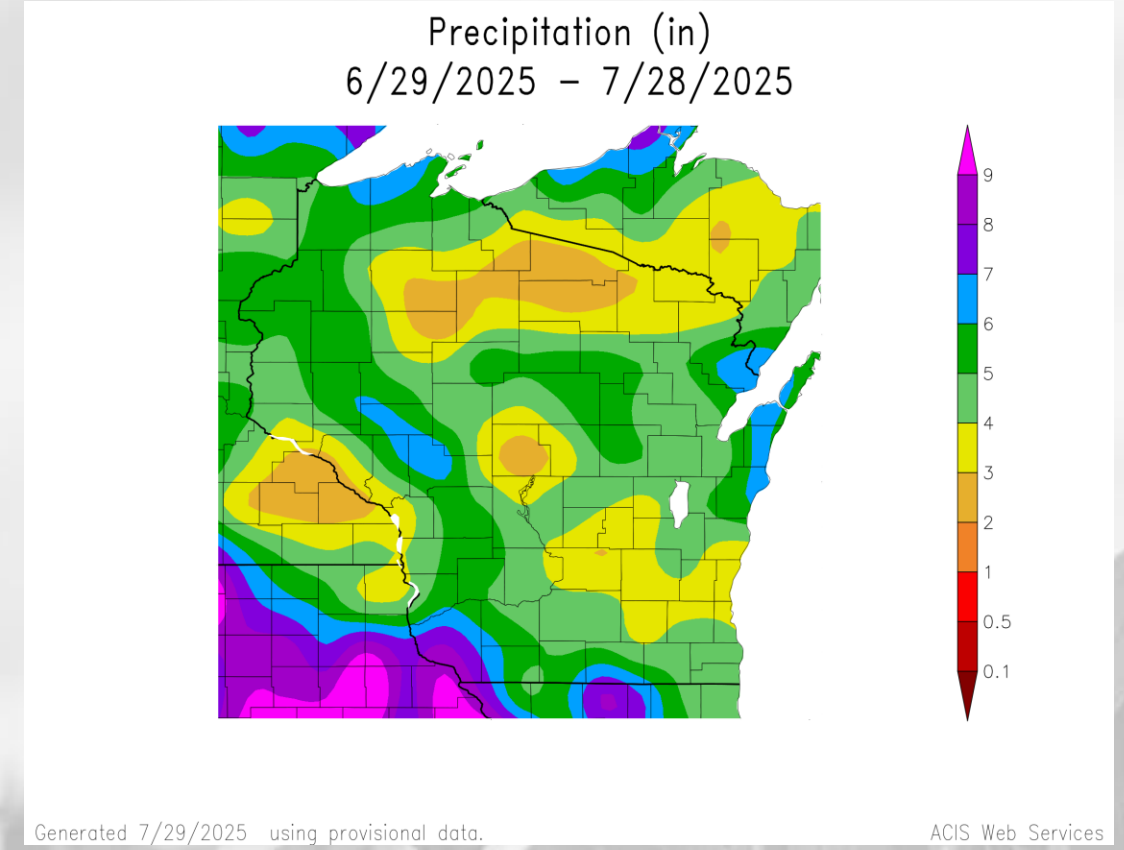
30 Day Precip

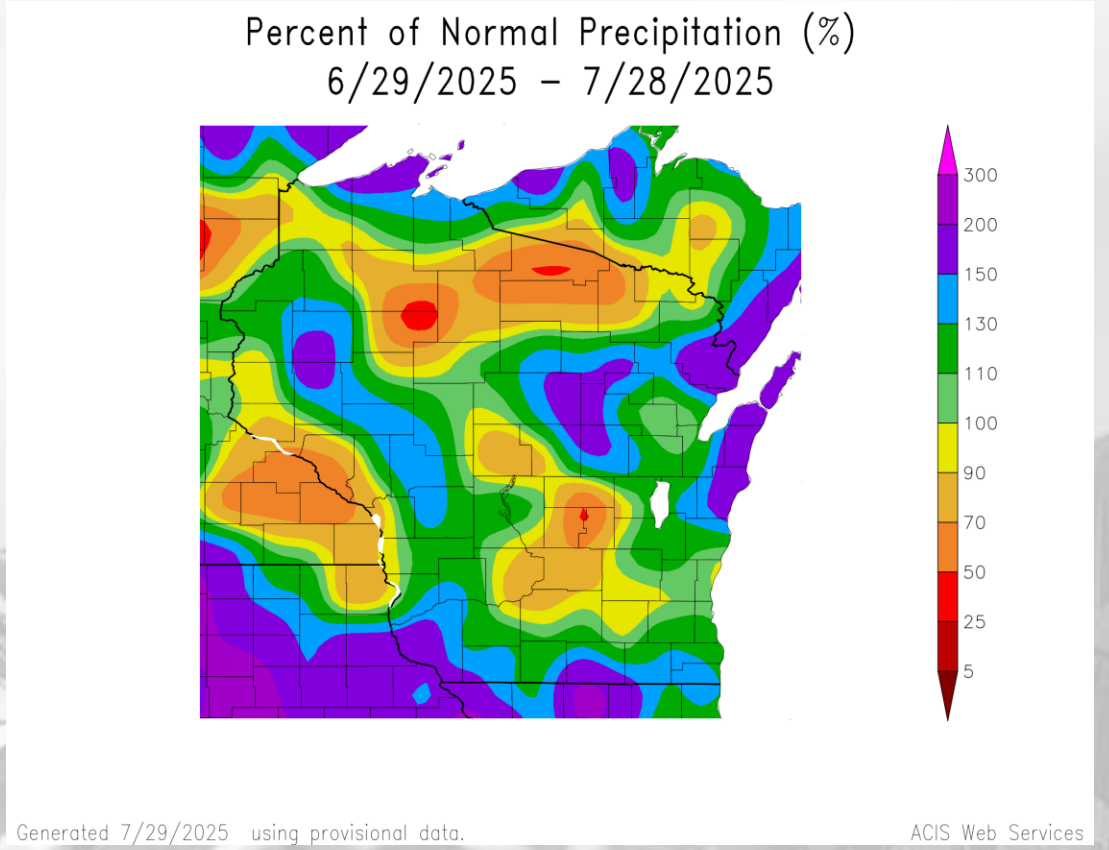


- **5-8” common** across western, and parts of central and northeast Wisconsin
- A few local areas received **10" or more** in Burnett, Grant, Lafayette and Rock counties
- Much lower amounts (**1-3"**) in northcentral

https://water.noaa.gov/

30 Day Precip Total/Percent Avg.

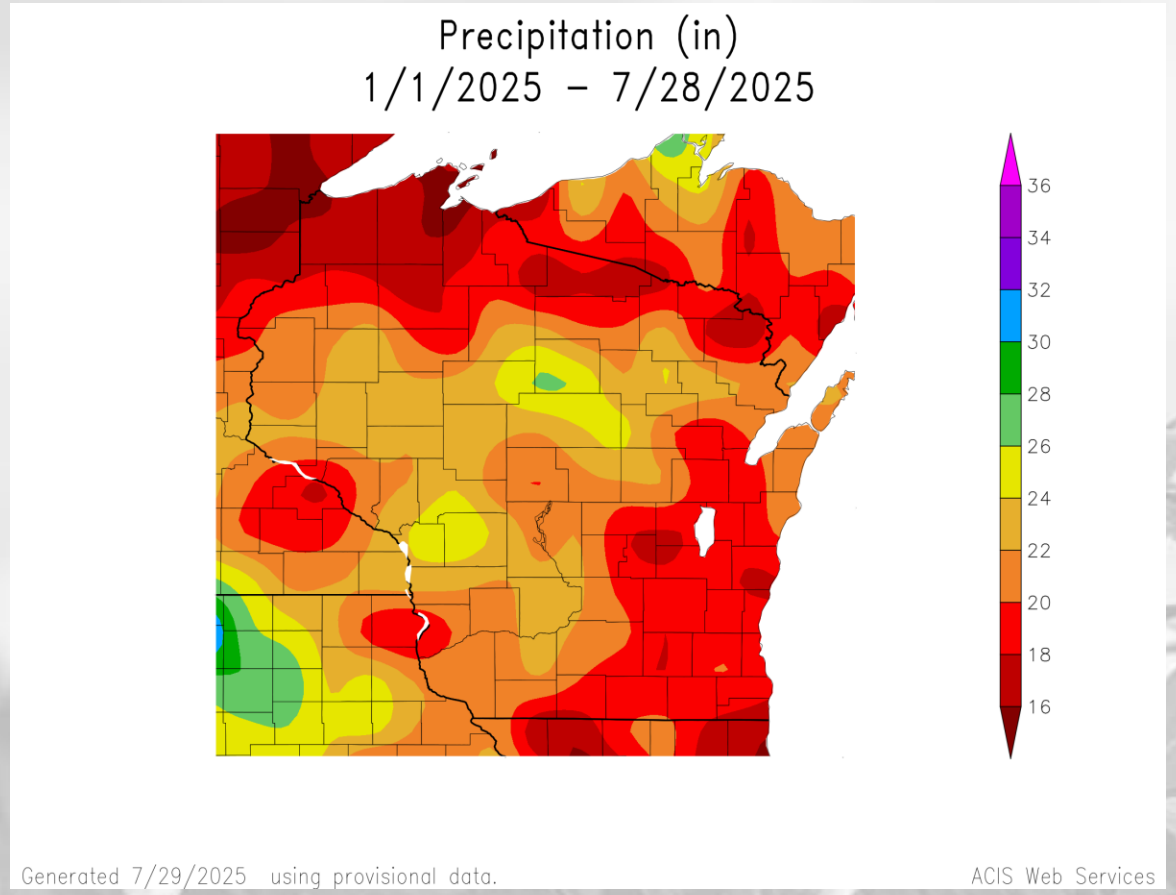


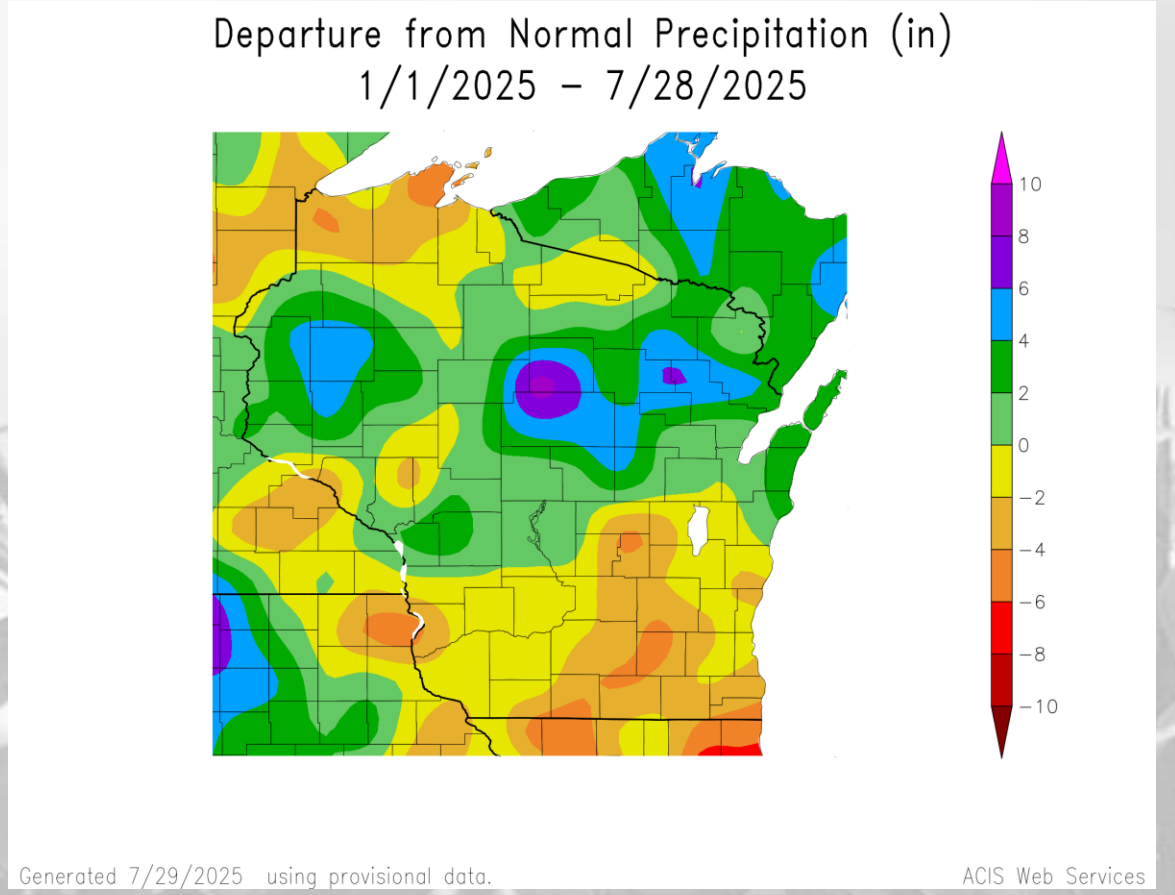


- Significant local variation in precipitation across the state
- **150% or more** of normal in isolated parts of the south, central, and northeast — totals 5" or more
- **Near or below normal** in south central, north central, and far west — totals of 2-4"

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

2025 Precipitation (so far)





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

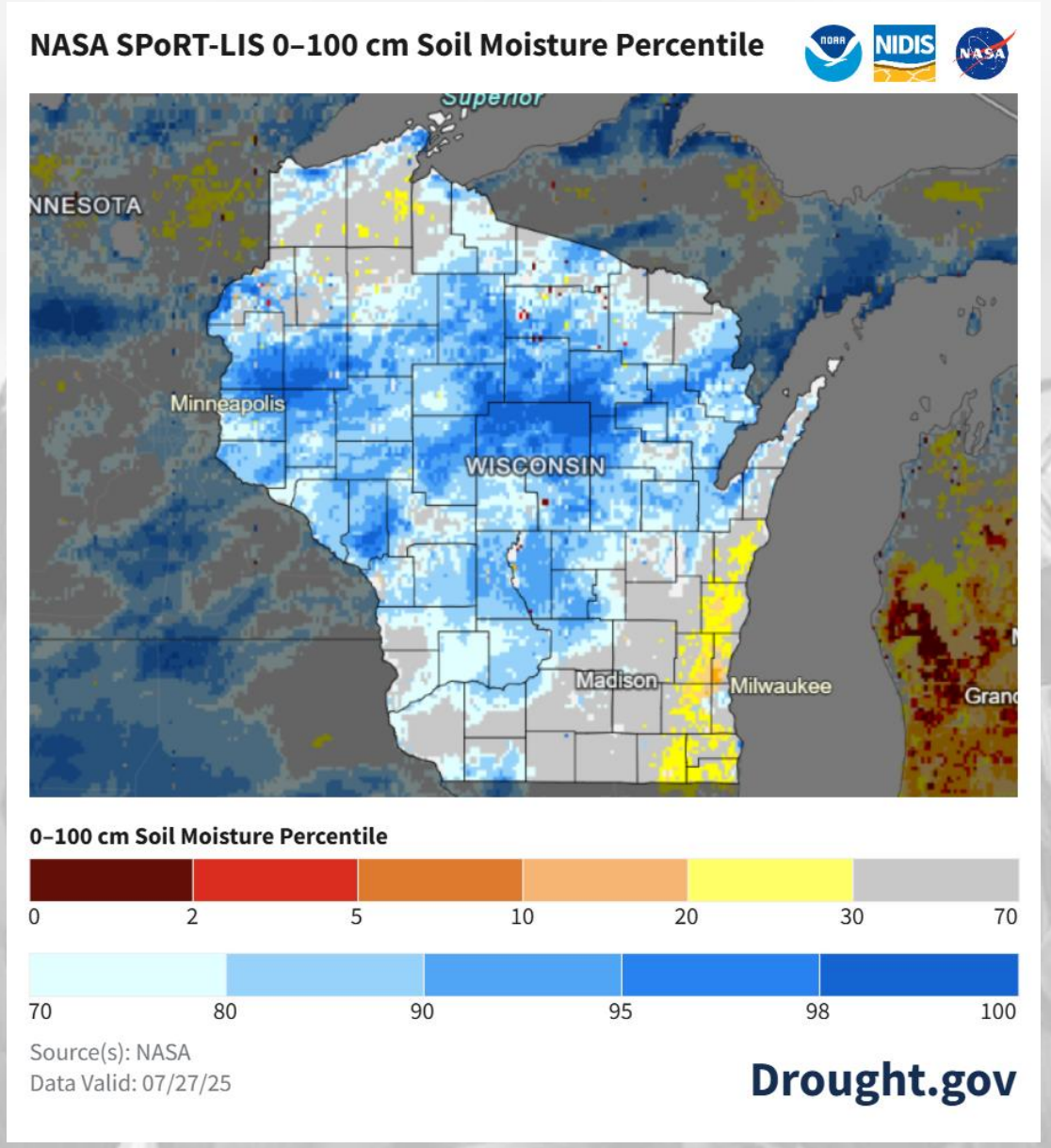
Soil Moisture Models

- **Above-normal soil moisture levels** in the top 1 meter of soil across most of the state following another week with multiple rainy days.

- **Near to slightly below normal** in the east where precip totals from last week were lower.

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.

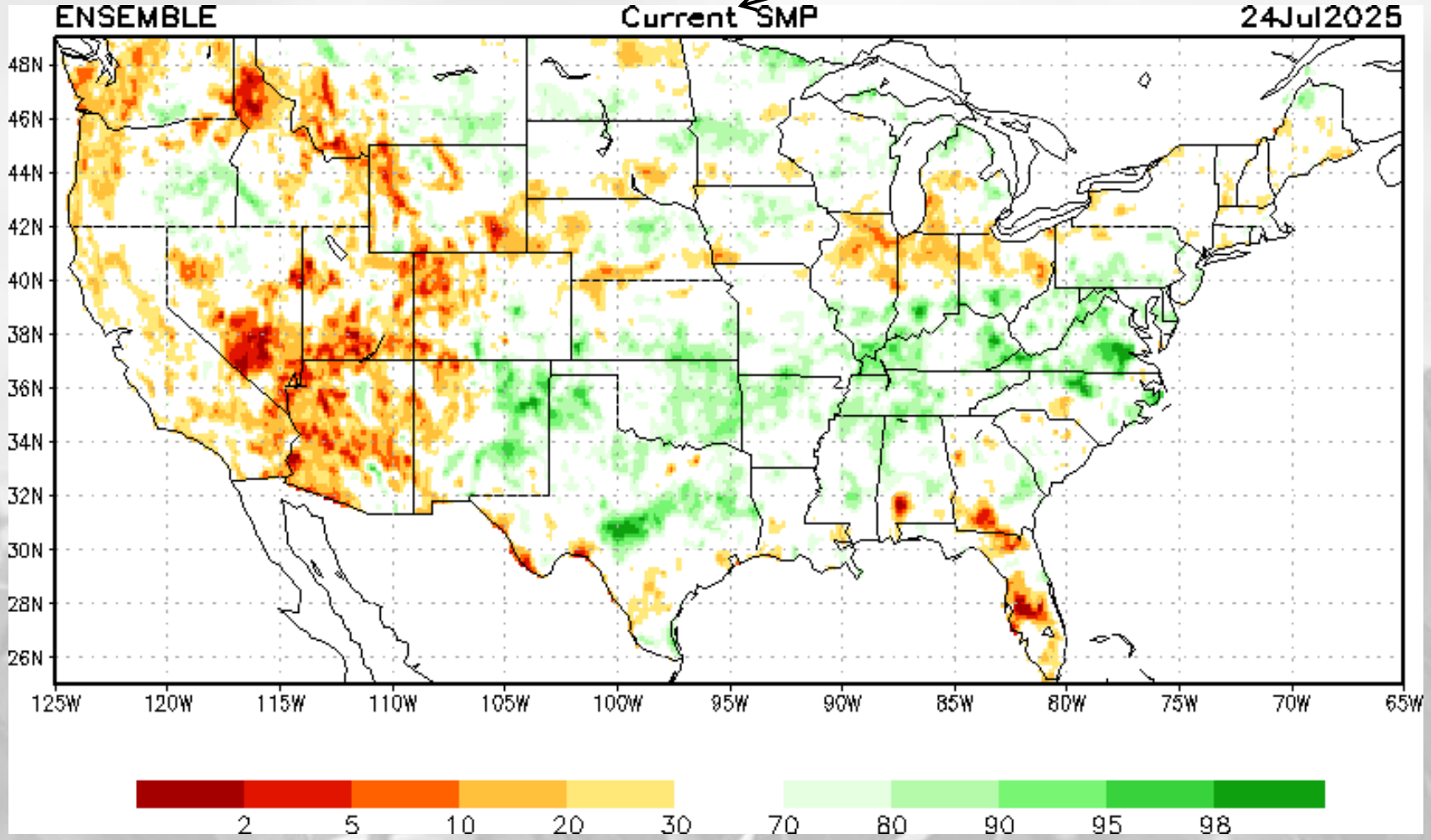
It's worth noting that each soil moisture model has their own characteristics and input variables, so there tends to be variation between models. Thus, it's worthwhile to look at multiple models opposed to just one.



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

Soil Moisture Models

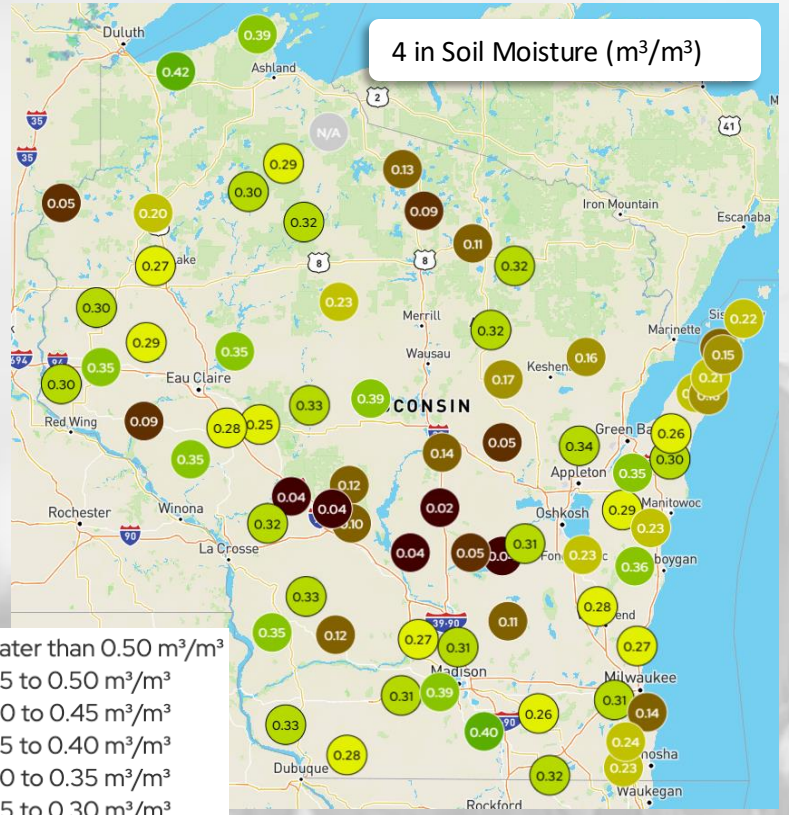
NOTE: this map displays the soil moisture percentile for July 24. It was the most recent update as of July 28.

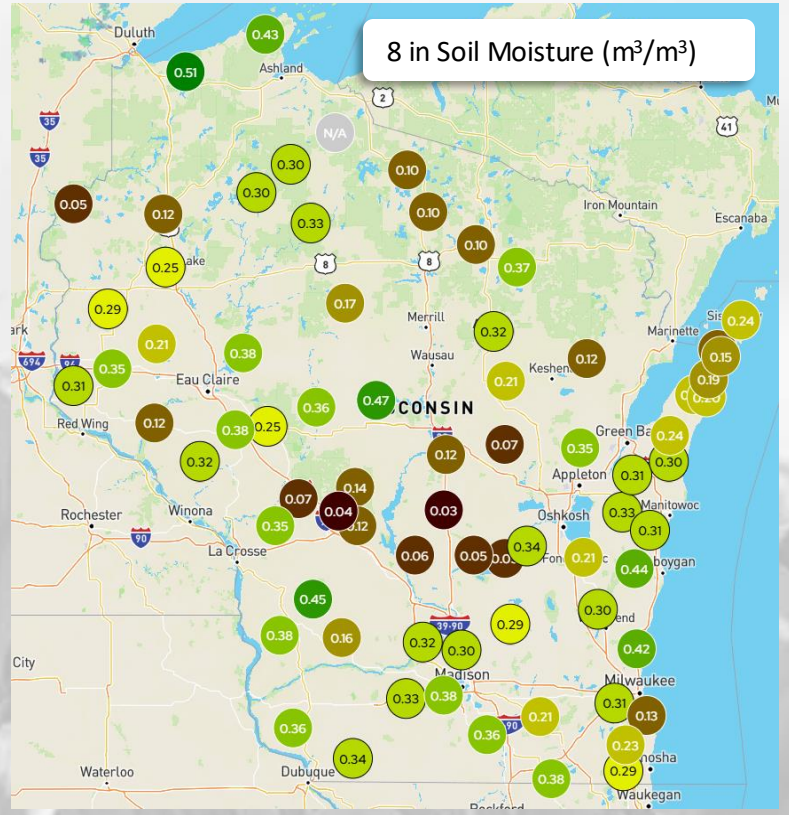


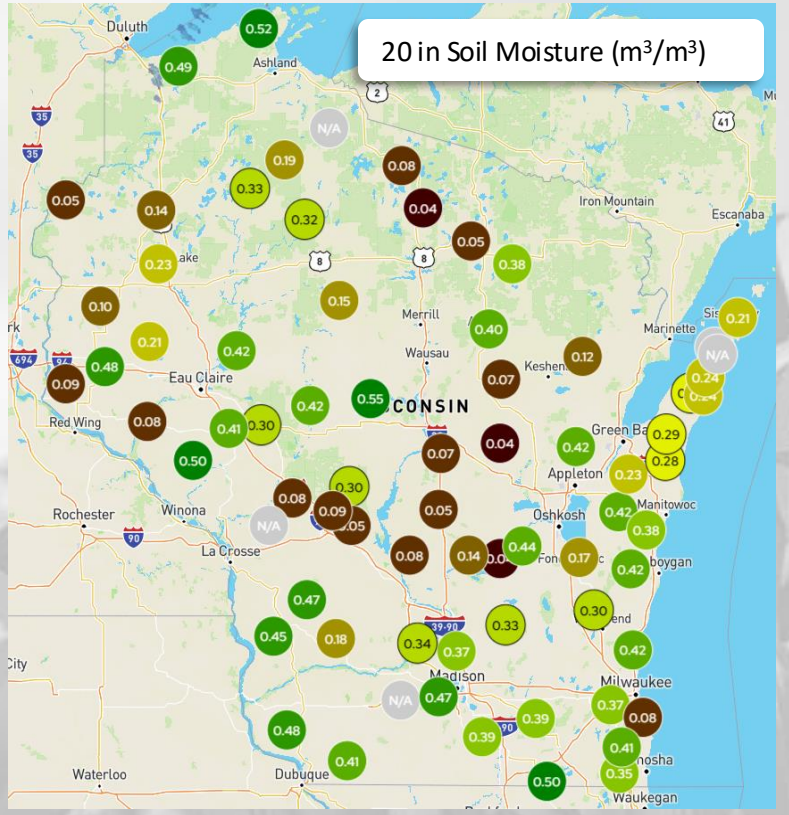
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Drought/Monitoring/smp_new.shtml

Wisconet Soil Moisture

Maps showing soil moisture conditions on July 28th @ 5pm.
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/

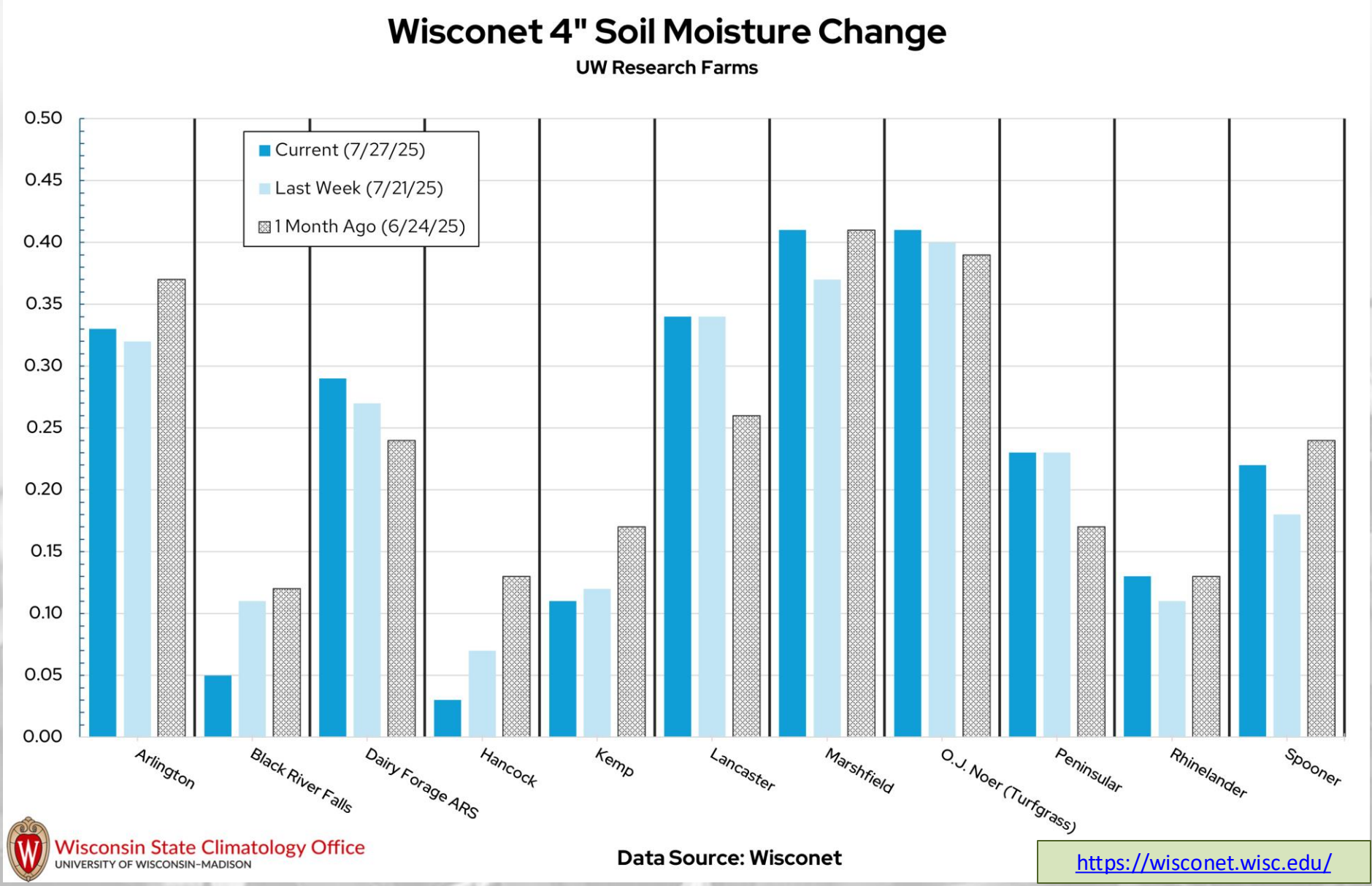
Wisconet Soil Moisture

Change in soil moisture from July 22nd (Start) to July 27th (End).
Units of change values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.

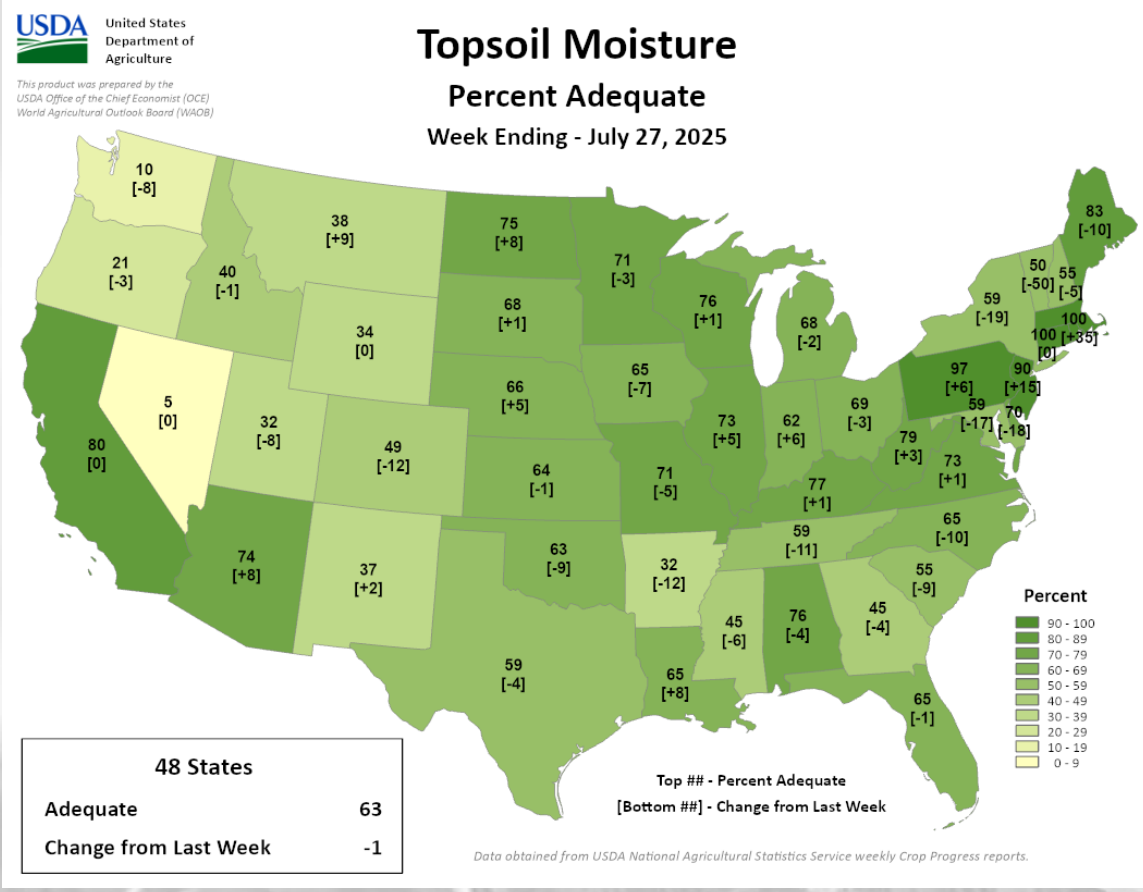
Research Farm	County	Total Precip (in)	4" Change (Start)	4" Change (End)	8" Change (Start)	8" Change (End)	20" Change (Start)	20" Change (End)
Arlington	Columbia	0.76	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.38
Black River Falls	Jackson	0.24	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09
Dairy Forage ARS	Sauk	1.26	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.34
Hancock	Waushara	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.05
Kemp	Oneida	0.52	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.04
Lancaster	Grant	2.15	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.49
Marshfield	Marathon	1.48	0.36	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.54	0.56
O.J. Noer *(Turfgrass)*	Dane	1.05	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.47	0.48
Peninsular	Door	0.89	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.24
Rhinelander	Oneida	0.72	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.05
Spooner	Washburn	0.90	0.17	0.22	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15

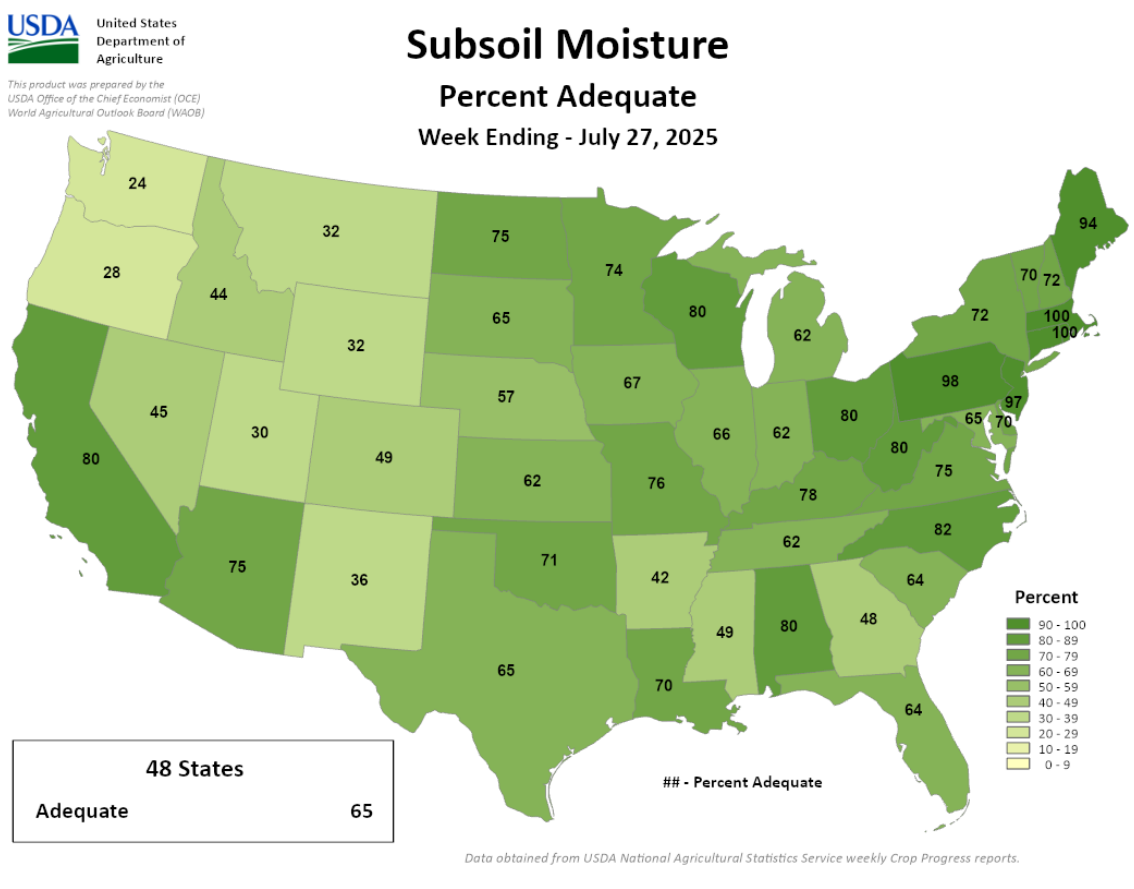
https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

Wisconet Soil Moisture



Adequate Soil Moisture



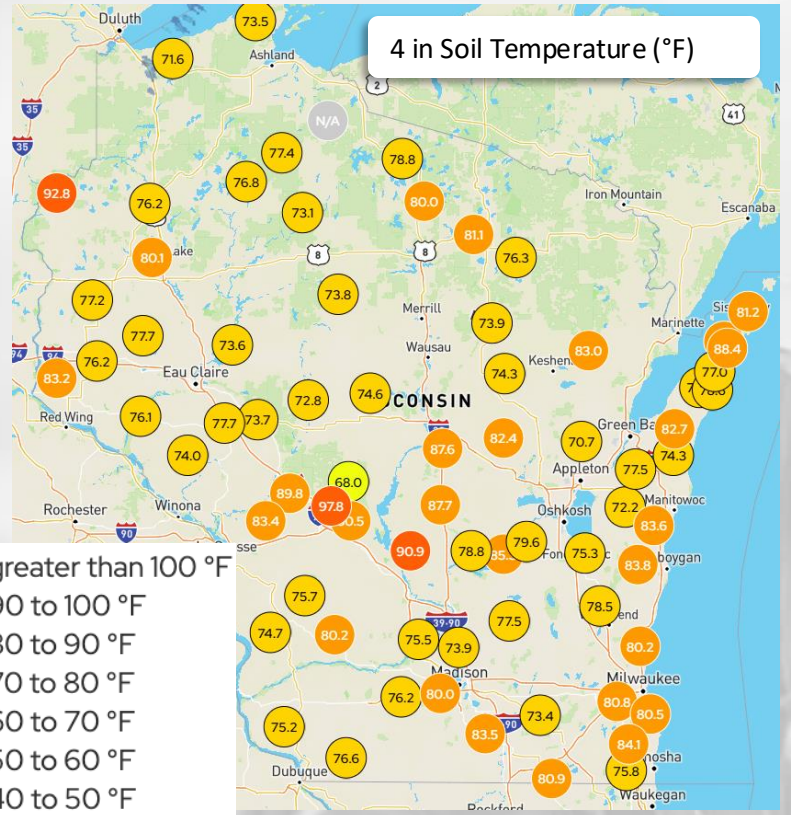


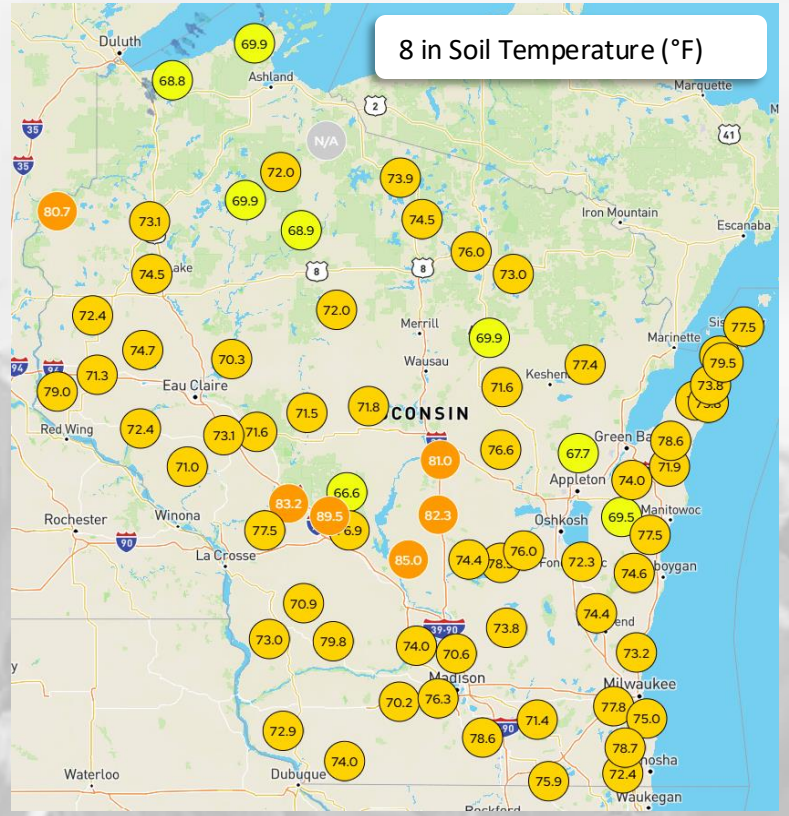
- **76-80%** of agricultural soils in the state reporting adequate topsoil and subsoil moisture.
- **10%** of fields in the state are reported as having short to very short topsoil moisture, a **small increase** from last week.

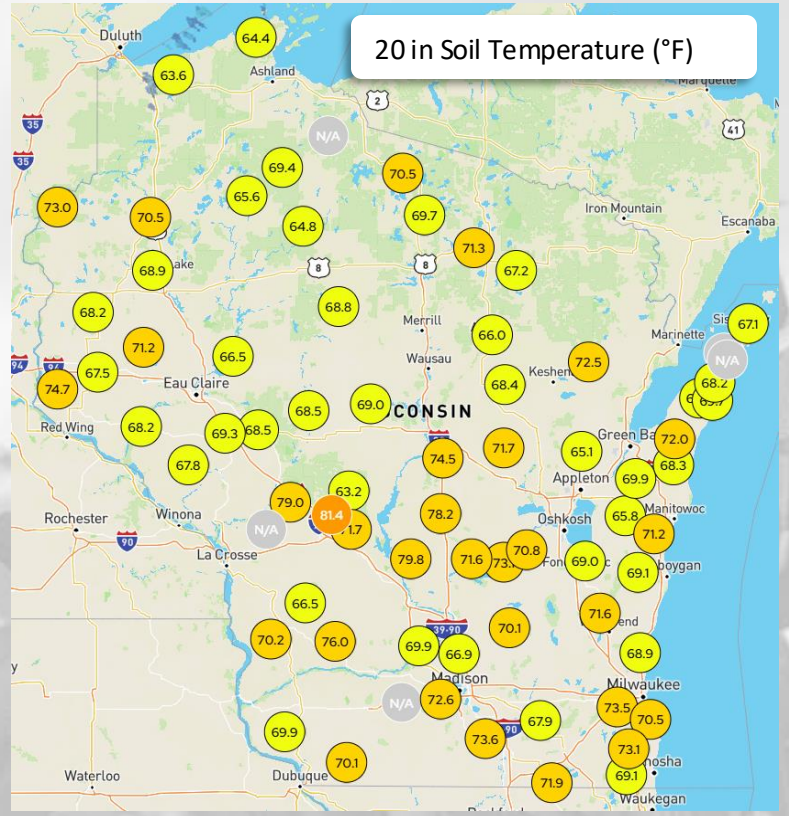
https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Wisconet Soil Temperature

Maps showing soil temperature conditions on
July 28th @ 5pm.



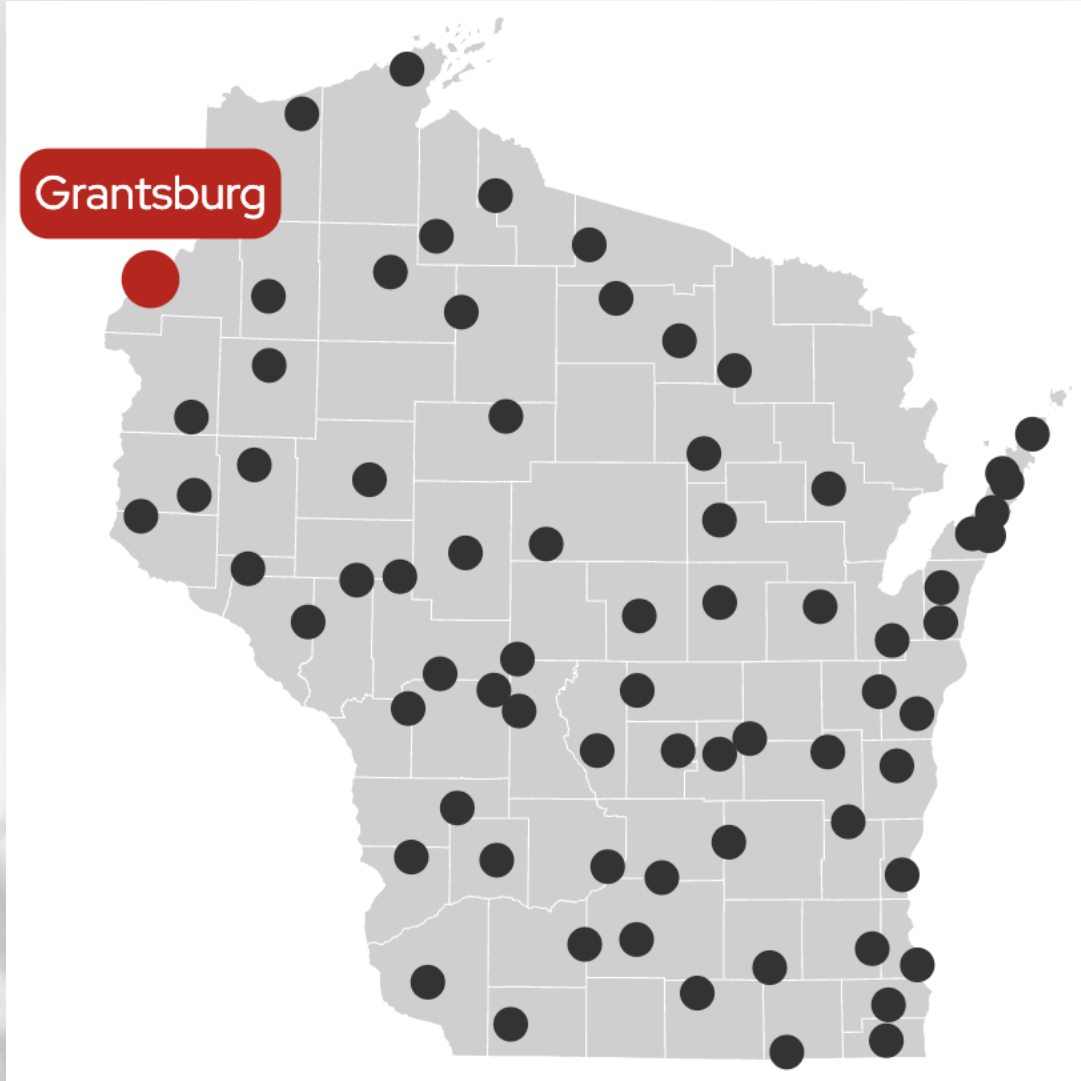




- greater than 100 °F
- 90 to 100 °F
- 80 to 90 °F
- 70 to 80 °F
- 60 to 70 °F
- 50 to 60 °F
- 40 to 50 °F
- 30 to 40 °F
- 20 to 30 °F
- 10 to 20 °F
- less than 10 °F

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

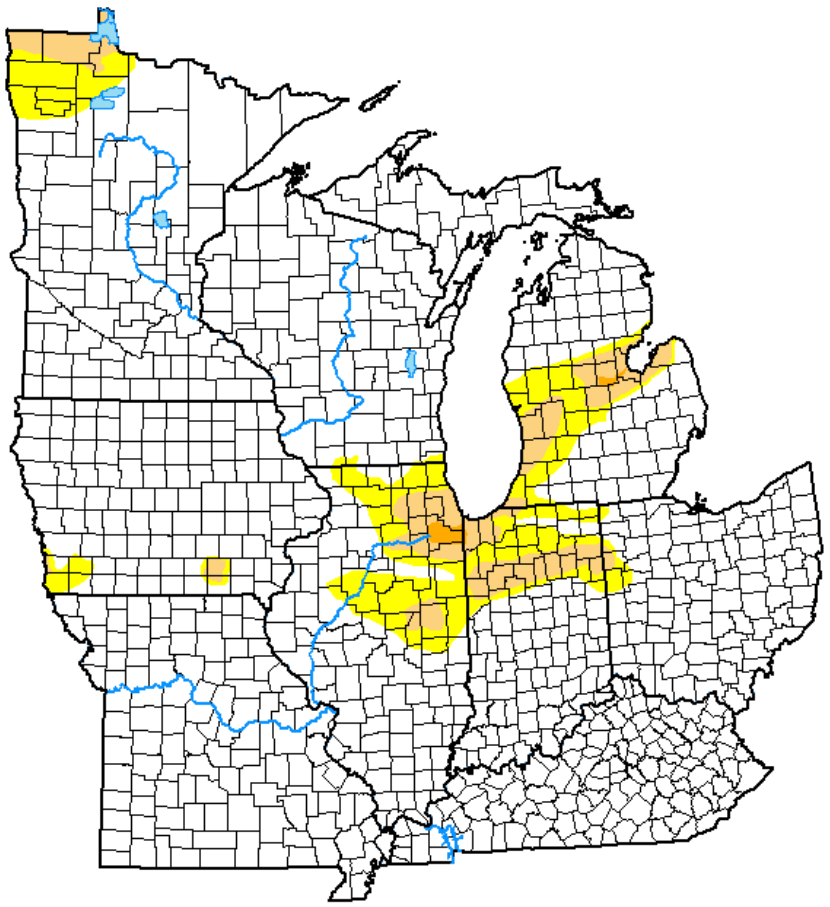
Wisconet Stations



- As of July 22, 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



July 22, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jul. 24, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	88.84	11.16	4.23	0.21	0.00	0.00
Last Week 07-15-2025	80.66	19.34	4.34	0.38	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-22-2025	65.57	34.43	11.00	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 07-23-2024	88.99	11.01	3.85	0.82	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:
David Simeral
Western Regional Climate Center

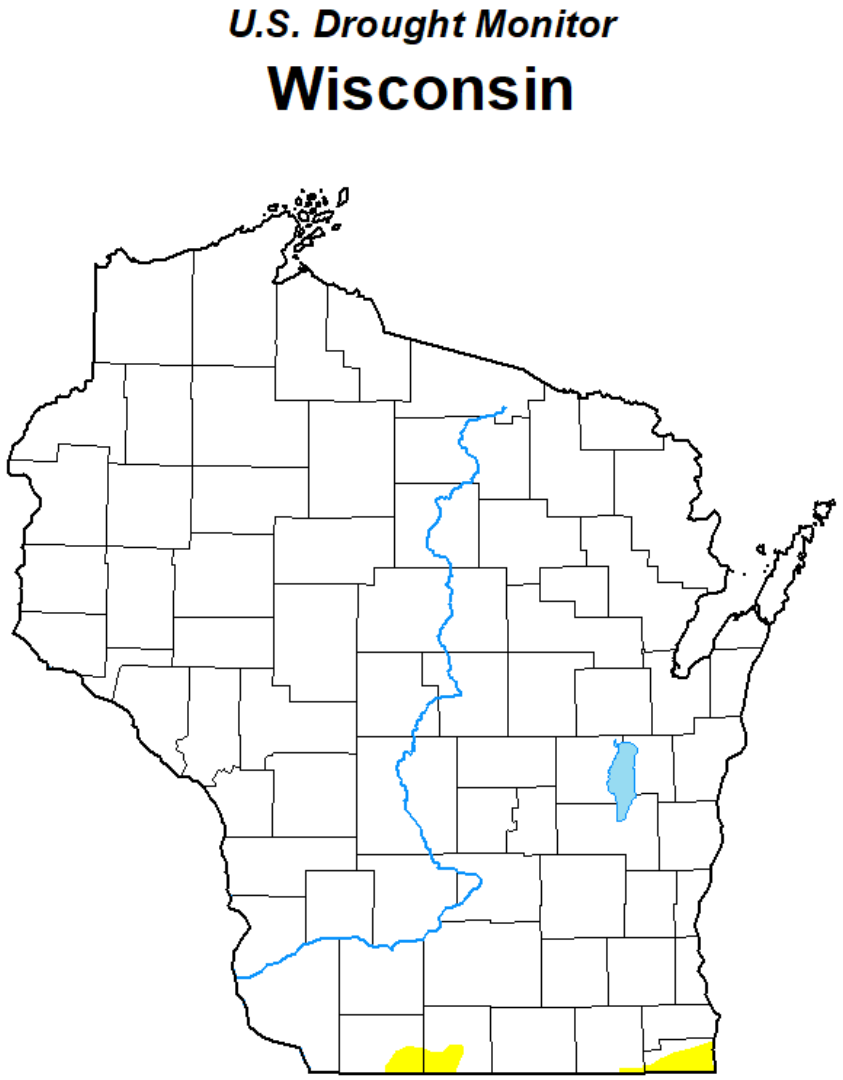
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

- Midwest: Compared to last week:
  - *8%* **decrease** in D0 coverage.
  - *Slight* **decrease** in D1-D2 coverage.
- Midwest: **1 class improvement** across the region. **1 class degradation** in northern IN. Drought is most common in eastern IL, northern IN, and central MI.
- Wisconsin: The state is now **drought-free!** Isolated pockets of D0 remain in the far south, with **elimination** of D0 in the north.
- **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 22, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jul. 24, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	99.24	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 07-15-2025	92.57	7.43	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-22-2025	67.61	32.39	2.58	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 07-23-2024	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

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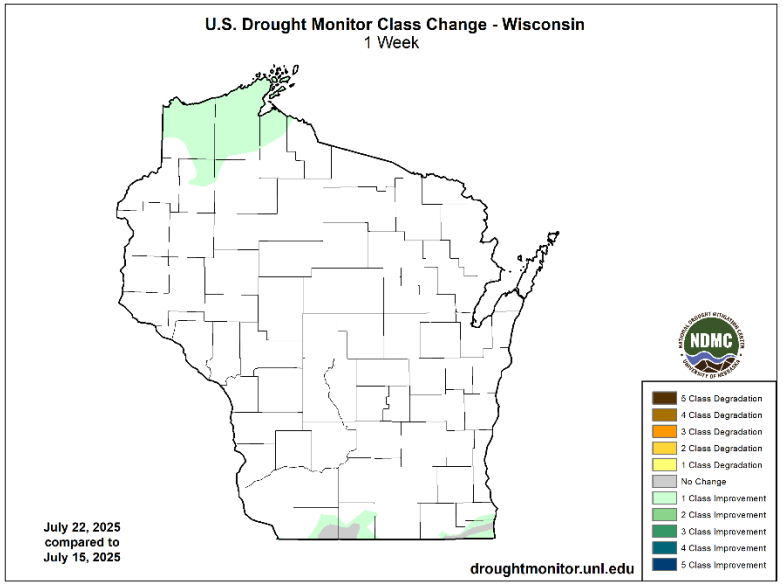
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Amount of state in:

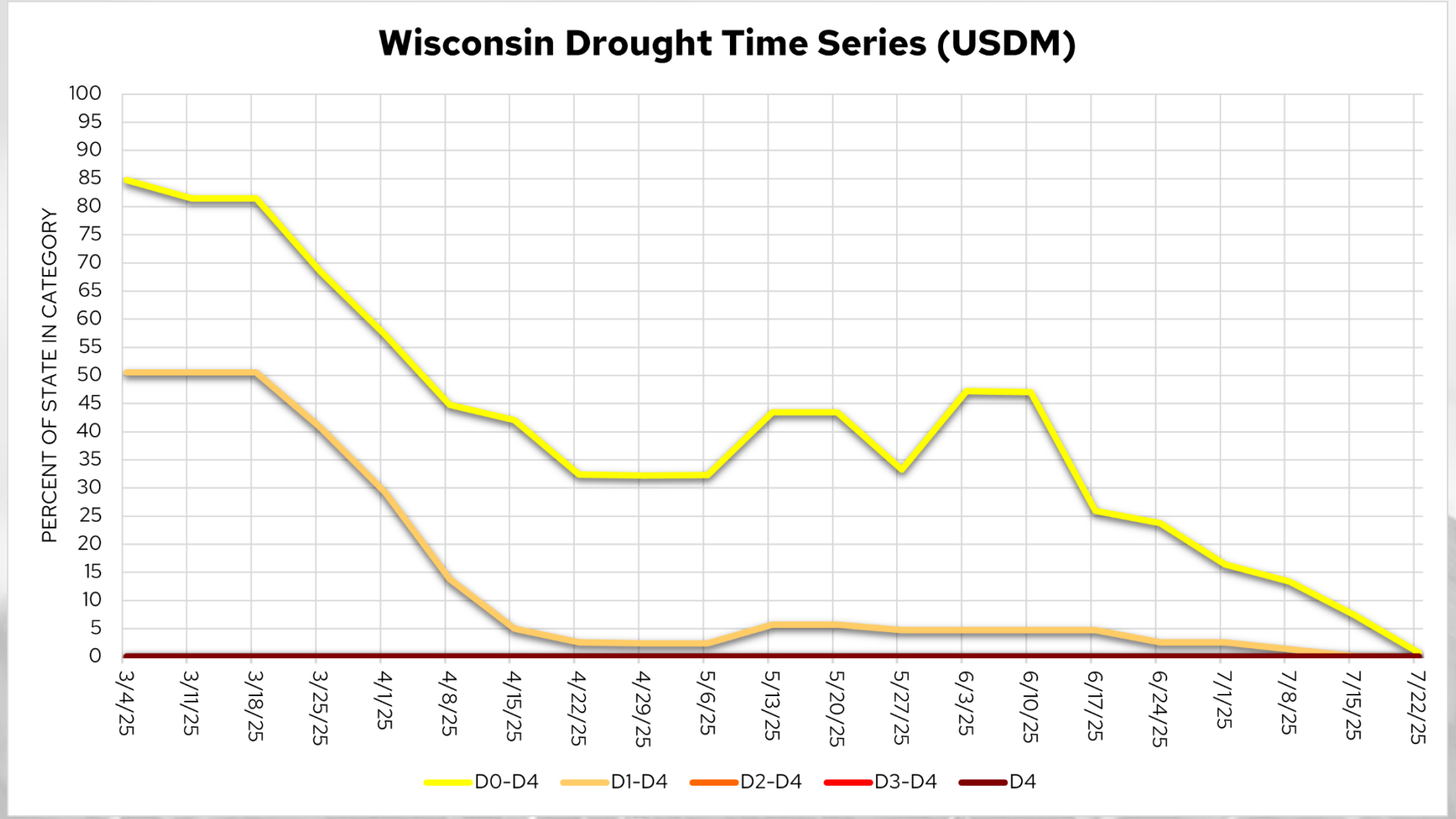
- D1-D4 – 0.0% ↓
- D2-D4 – 0.0% --
- D3-D4 – 0.0% --
- D4 – 0.0% --

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

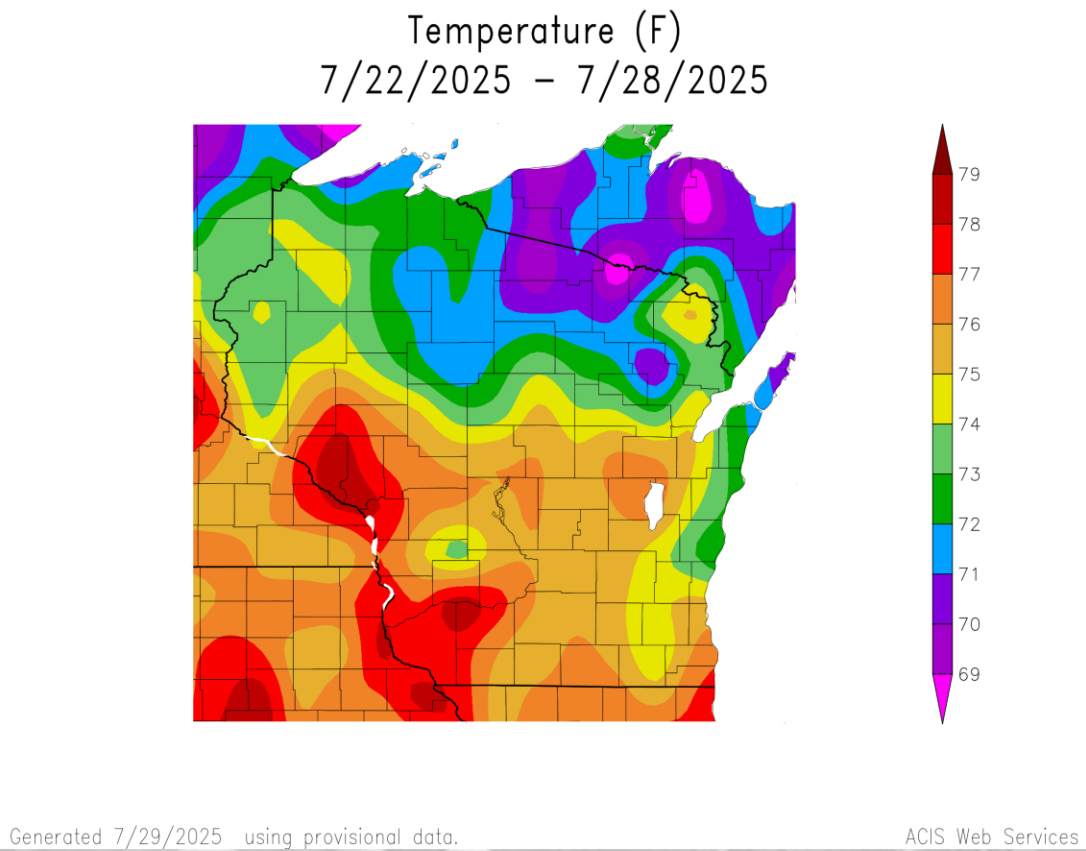


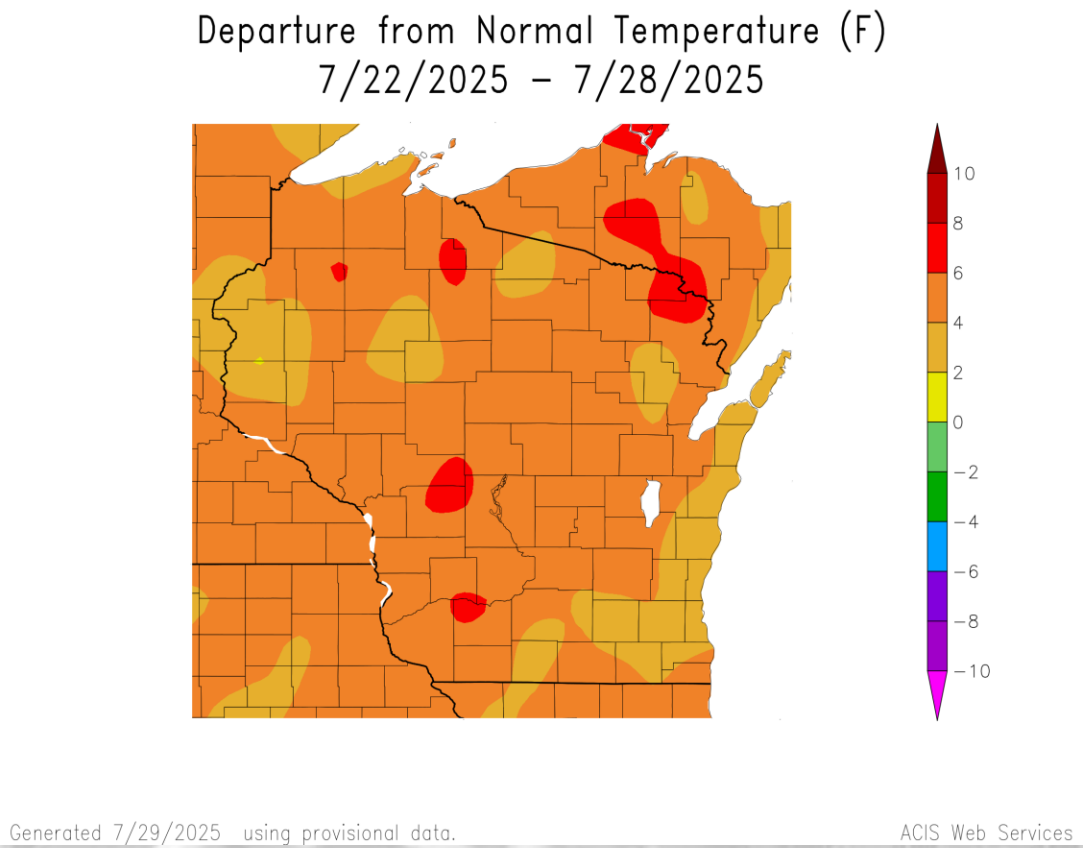
This is the first time that the state has been drought-free since **9/10/24**.

The last time D0 coverage was below 1% was **7/23/24**.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

7 Day Temperatures

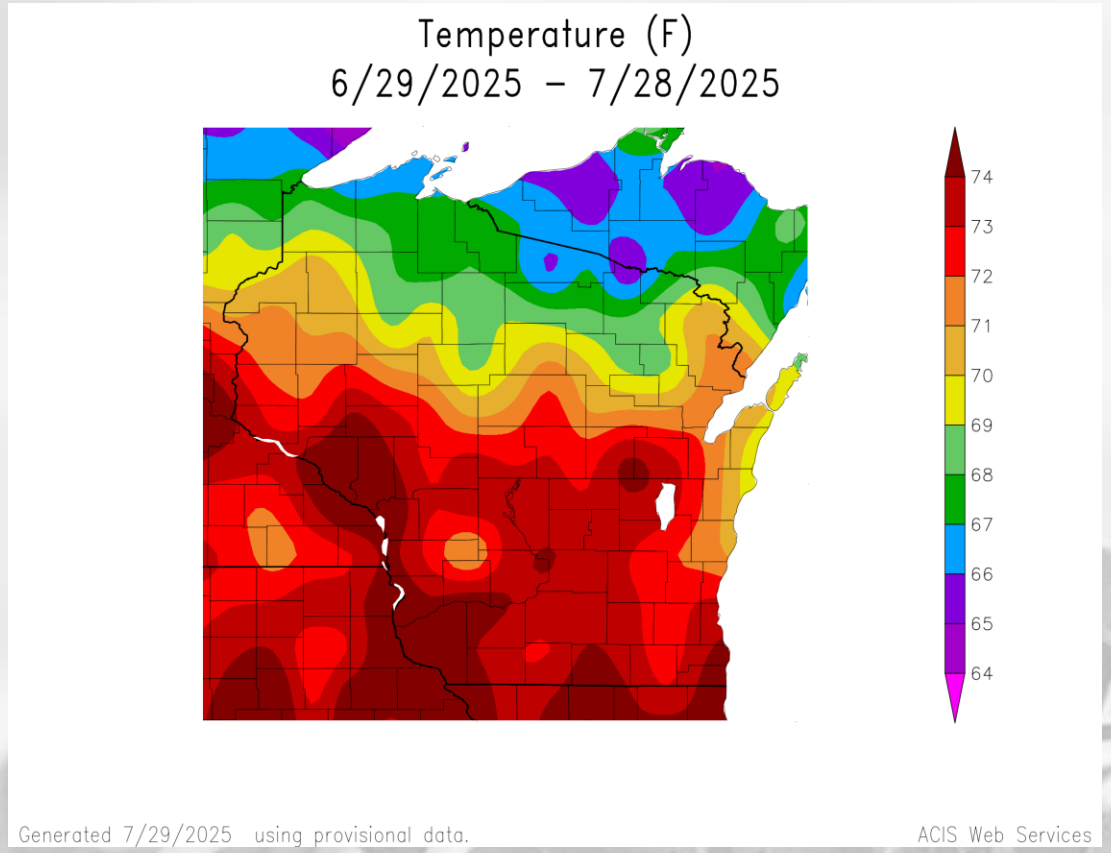


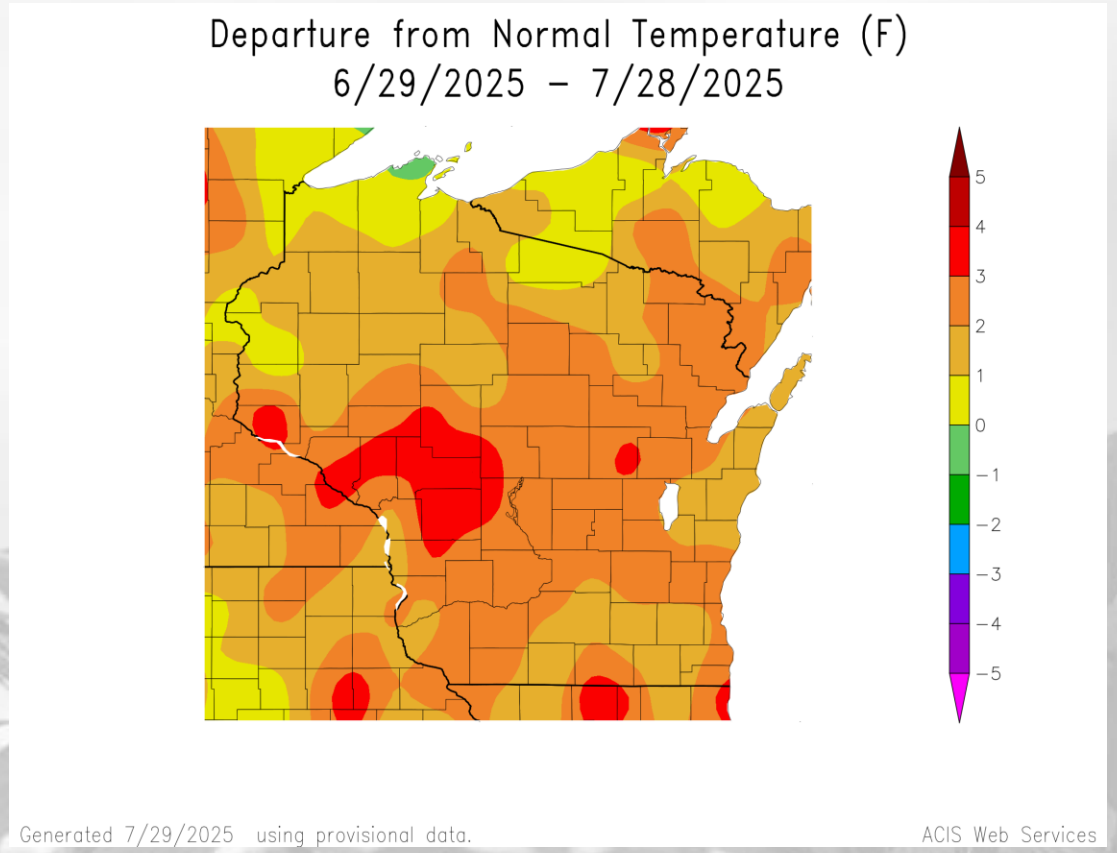


- Average temp. range of **75-78°F** in much of the south and central, **69-72°F** in the north.
- **Above normal** across the entire state; for some, as much as **6°F above normal**.
- Most days had high temps reaching the 80s, with **many locations exceeding 90°F** on multiple days.

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

30 Day Temperatures

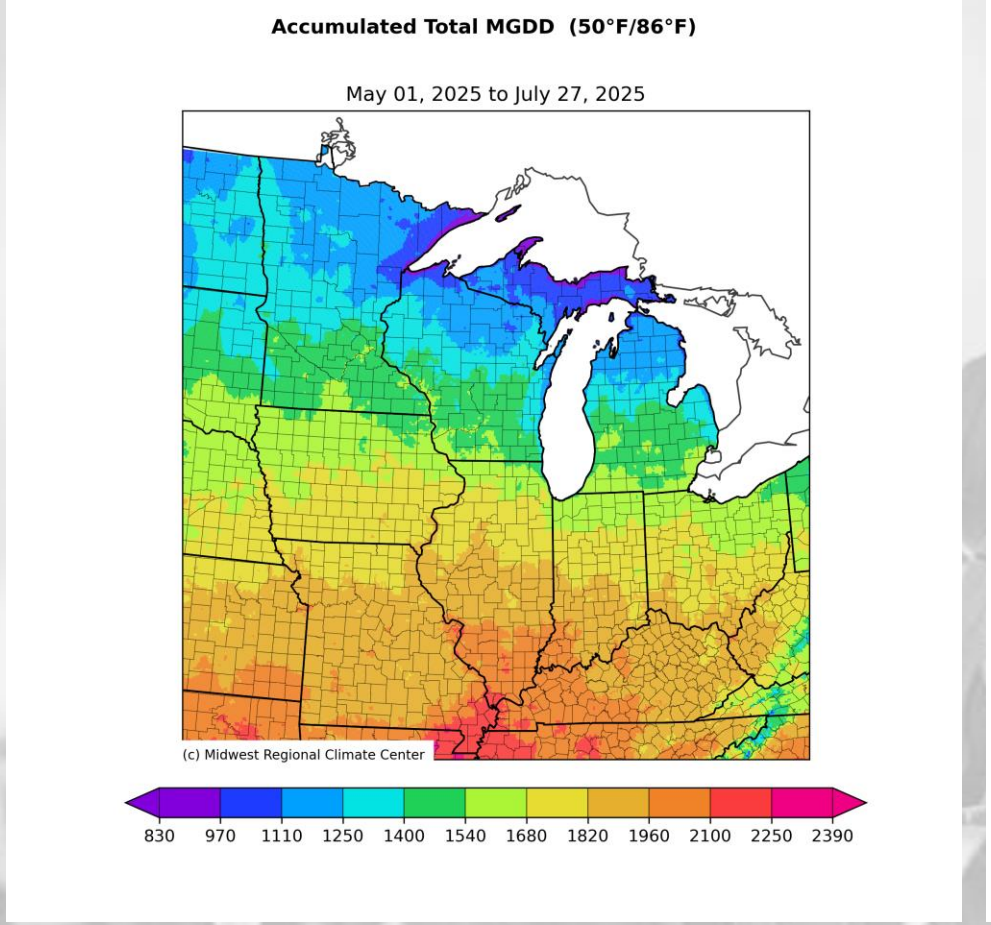


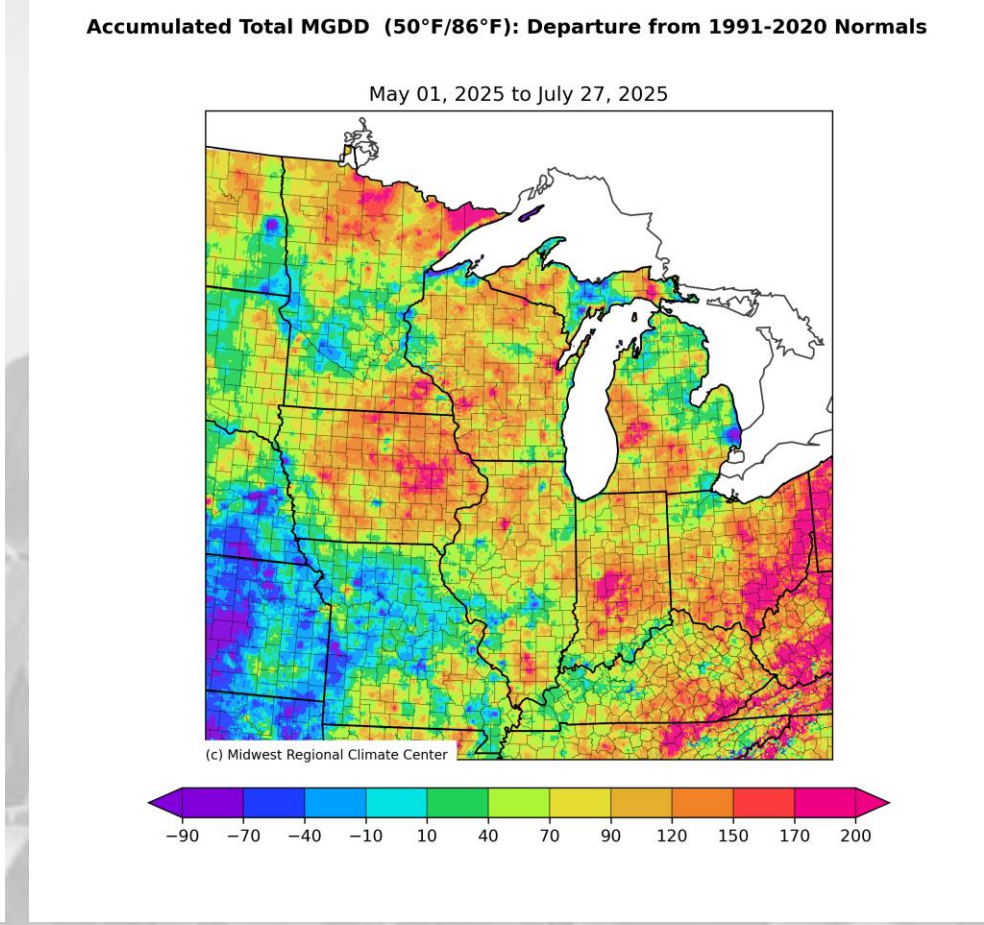


- Average temps. ranged from **72-74°F** in the south and central, to **66-69°F** in the north.
- **Above normal** by 1-2°F across most of WI, **3°F above normal** in part of west central.
- Near normal in the far north.

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

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





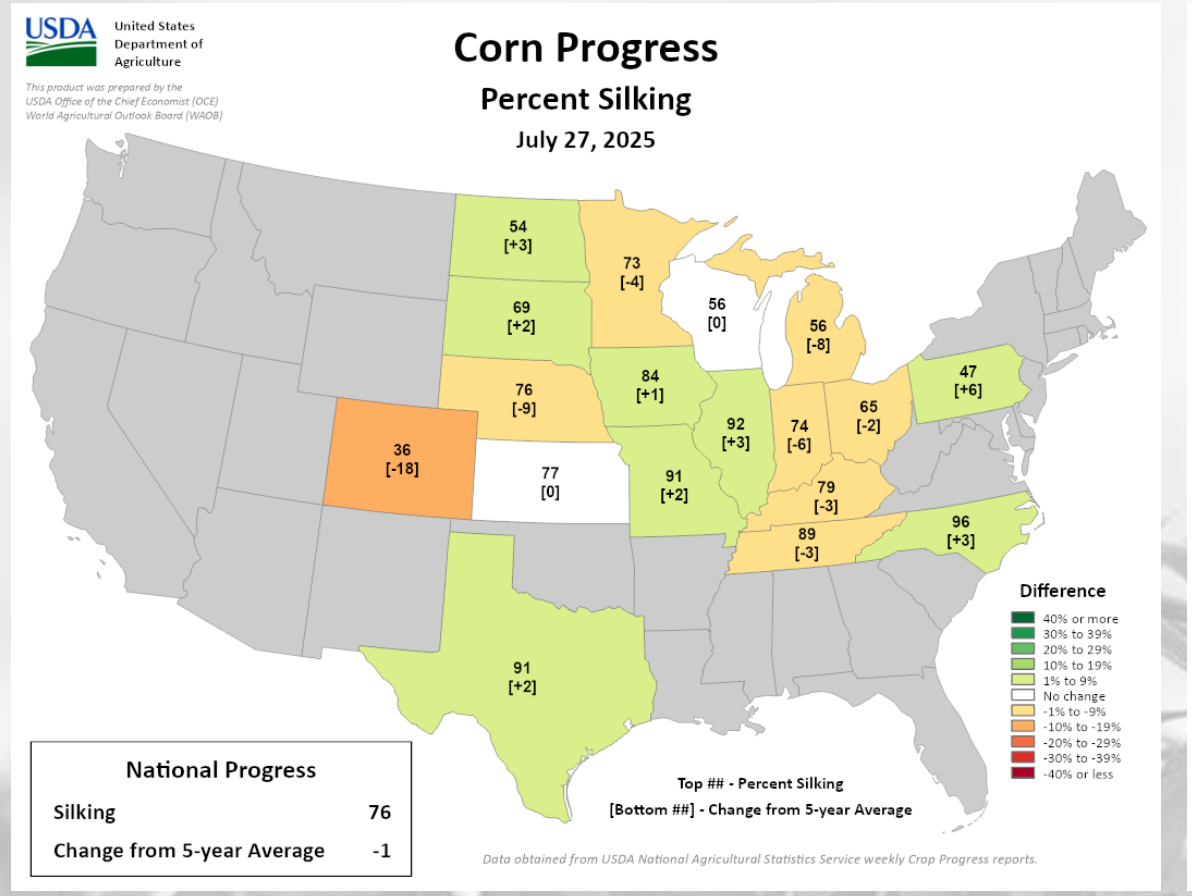
- Range from **1500-1600 GDD** in the SW to **1100-1200 GDD** in the N and E.
- GDD accumulation is running **40+ GDD ahead of schedule** across most of WI. Some instances of **>100 GDD ahead of normal**.

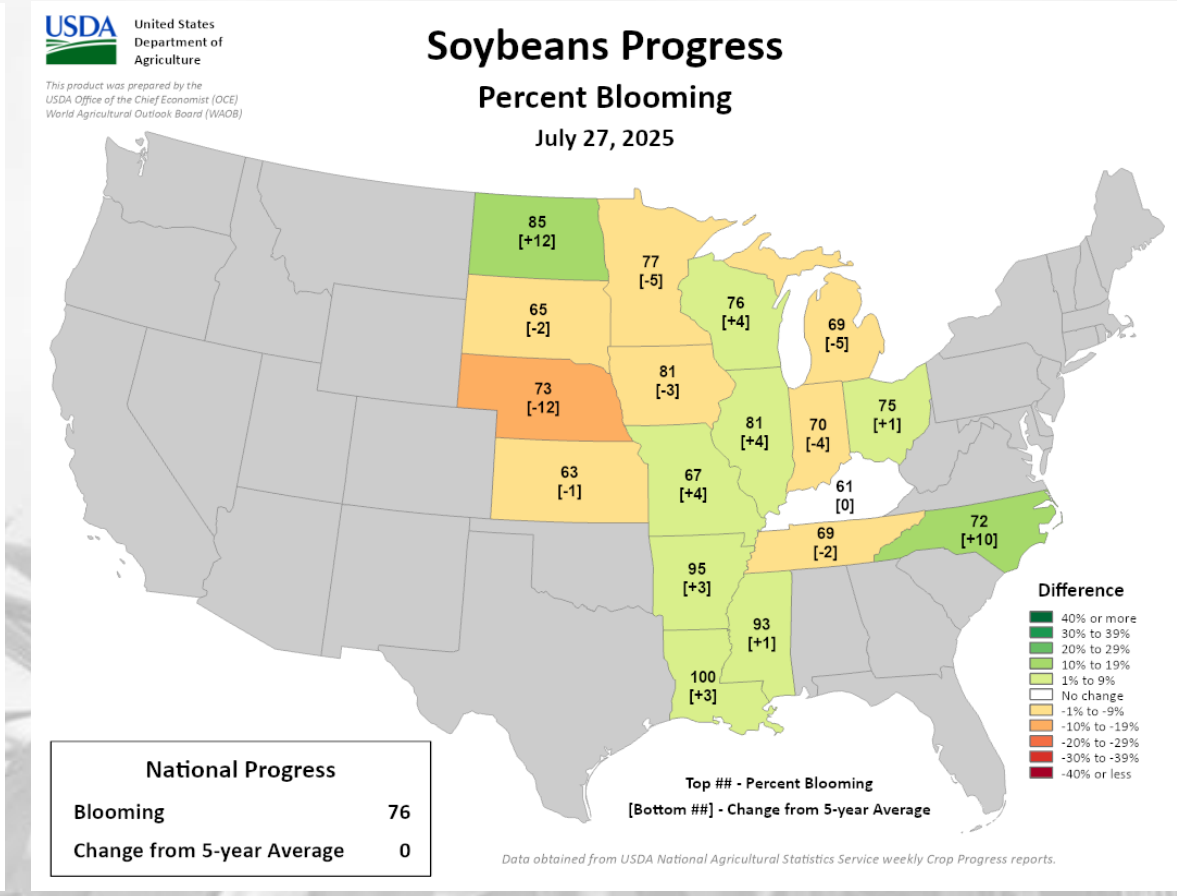
To calculate GDD for your corn variety and planting date, use this tool.

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

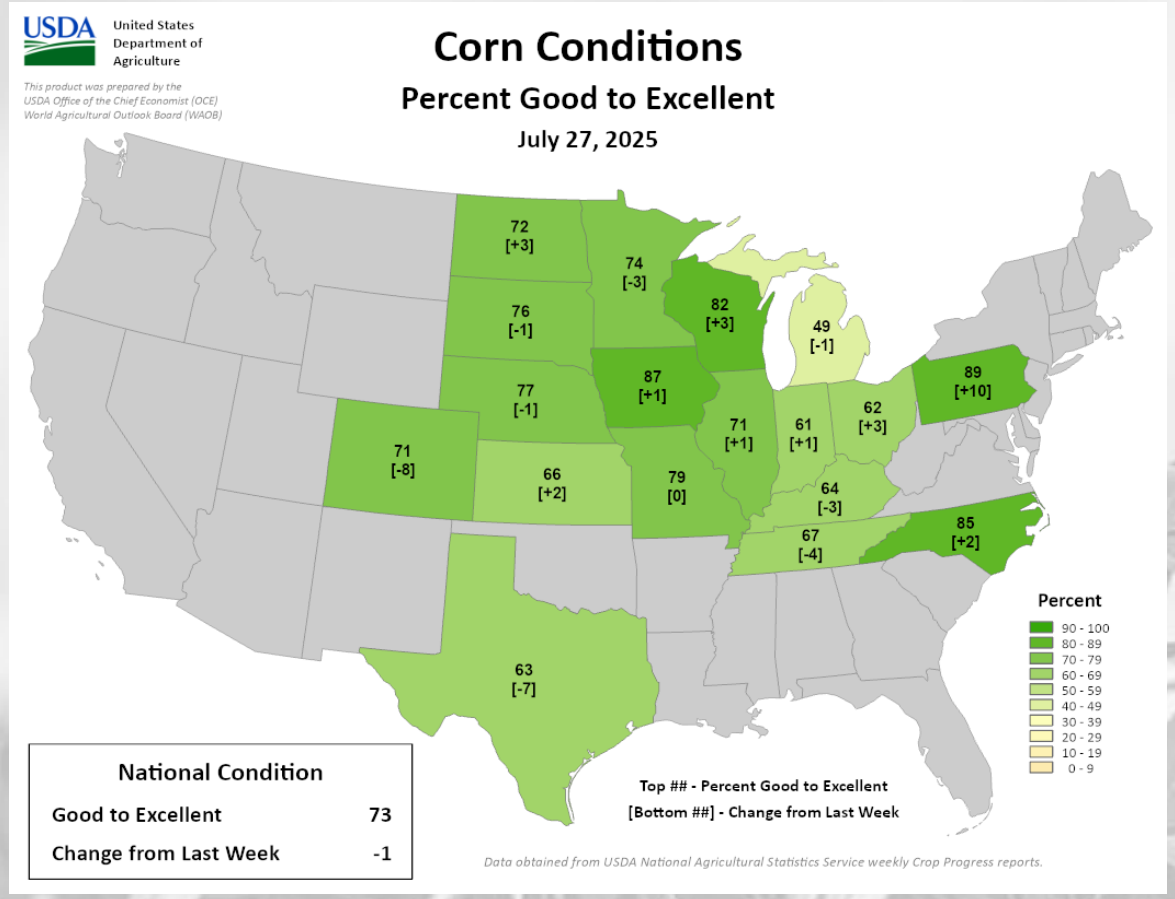


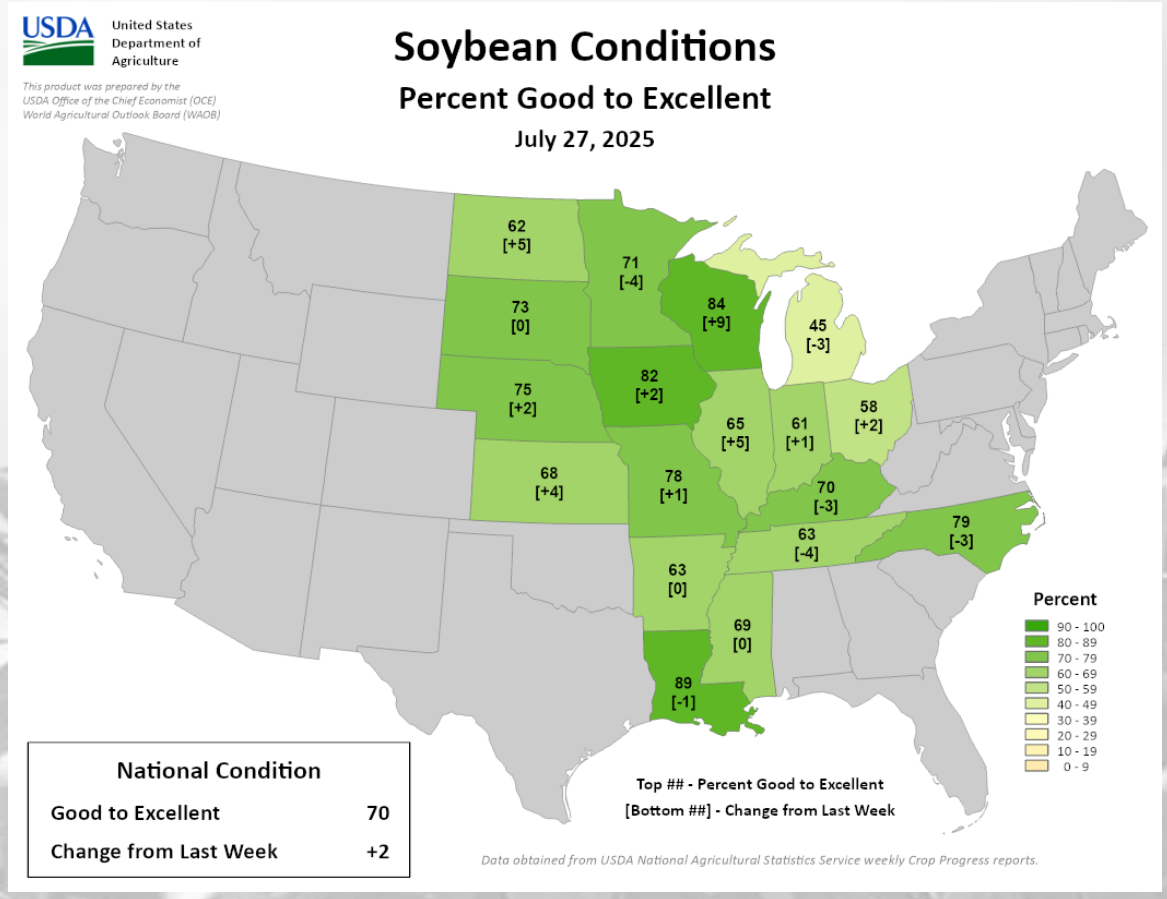


- Corn silking **56% complete** in Wisconsin which is near the normal pace for late July.
- Soybean blooming is **76% complete** in WI fields which is slightly ahead of normal pace for late July.
  - Pod setting is being reported in **36%** of soybean fields in WI.

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

Corn & Soybean Condition





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

Crop Progress Report

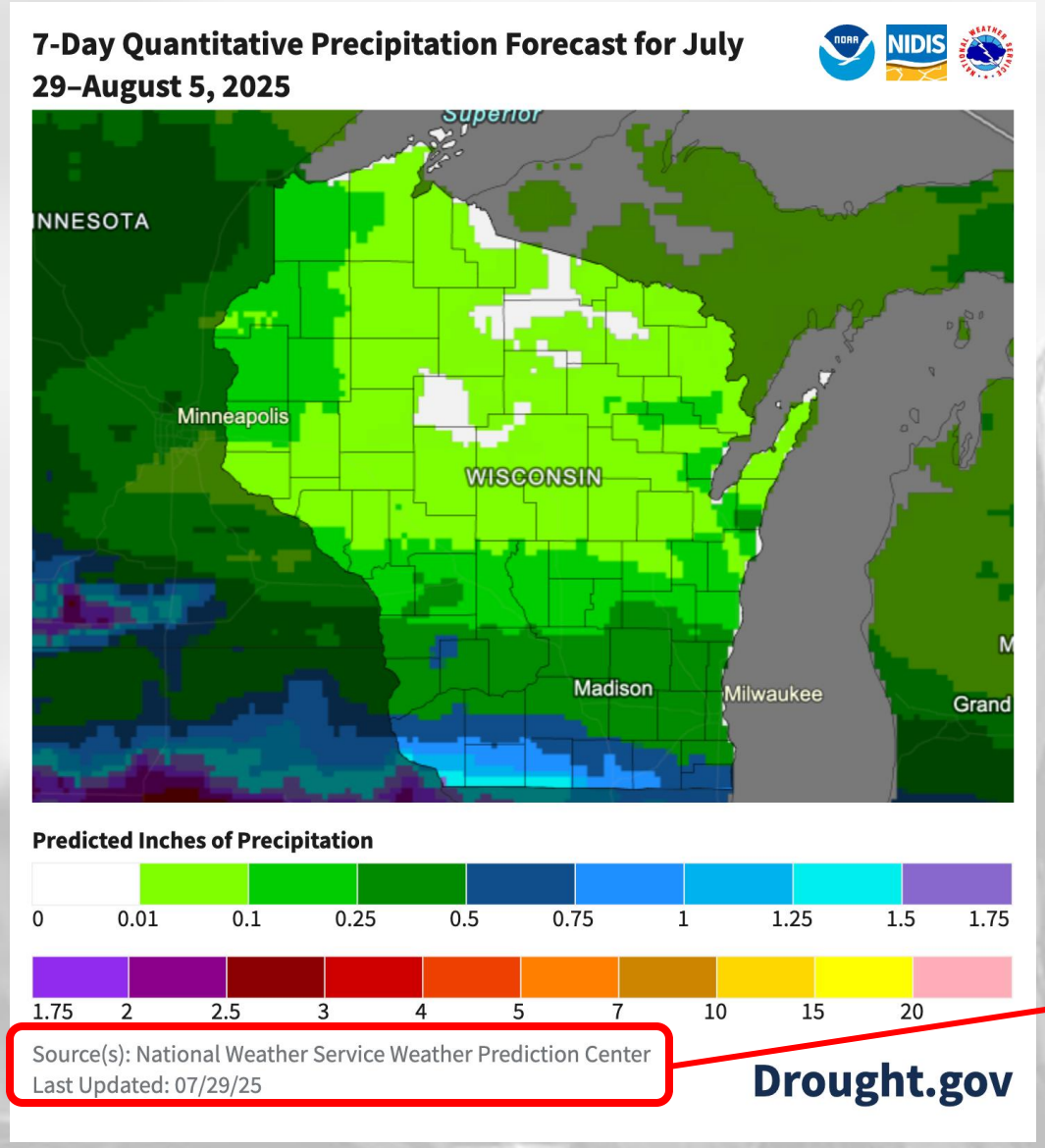
Crop progress report for Wisconsin for the week ending on July 28th

- Corn silking is **56% complete** (even with the 5-year average)
  - Condition was rated **82%** good to excellent.
- Soybean blooming reported at **76% complete** (ahead of the 5-year average), with **36%** of soybeans setting pods.
  - Condition was rated **84%** good to excellent.
- Winter wheat harvest is **37%** complete and is rated **76%** good to excellent.
- The second cutting of alfalfa hay was **90%** complete, with the third cutting at **34%** complete (3 days ahead of the 5-year average).
- Pasture and range conditions are rated **79%** good to excellent (**up 5%** from last week).
- Oats are **96%** headed and **82%** coloring (1 day ahead of average). Harvest is **23%** complete.

Full report: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2025/WI-Crop-Progress-07-28-25.pdf

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

7 Day Precip Forecast

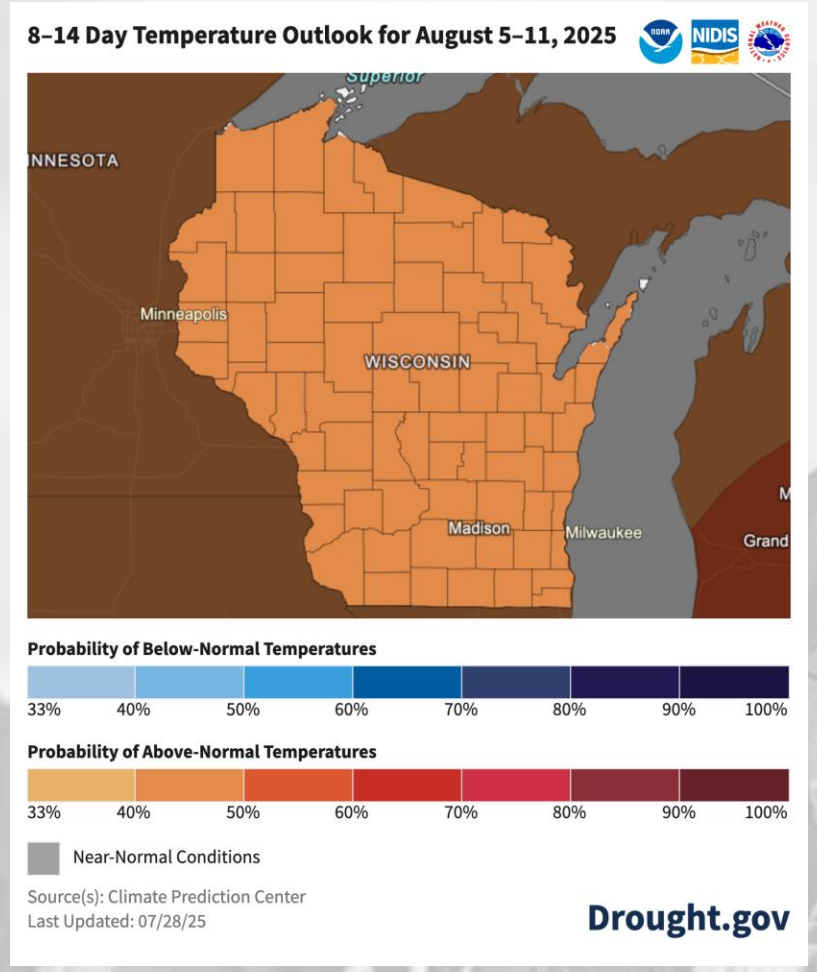


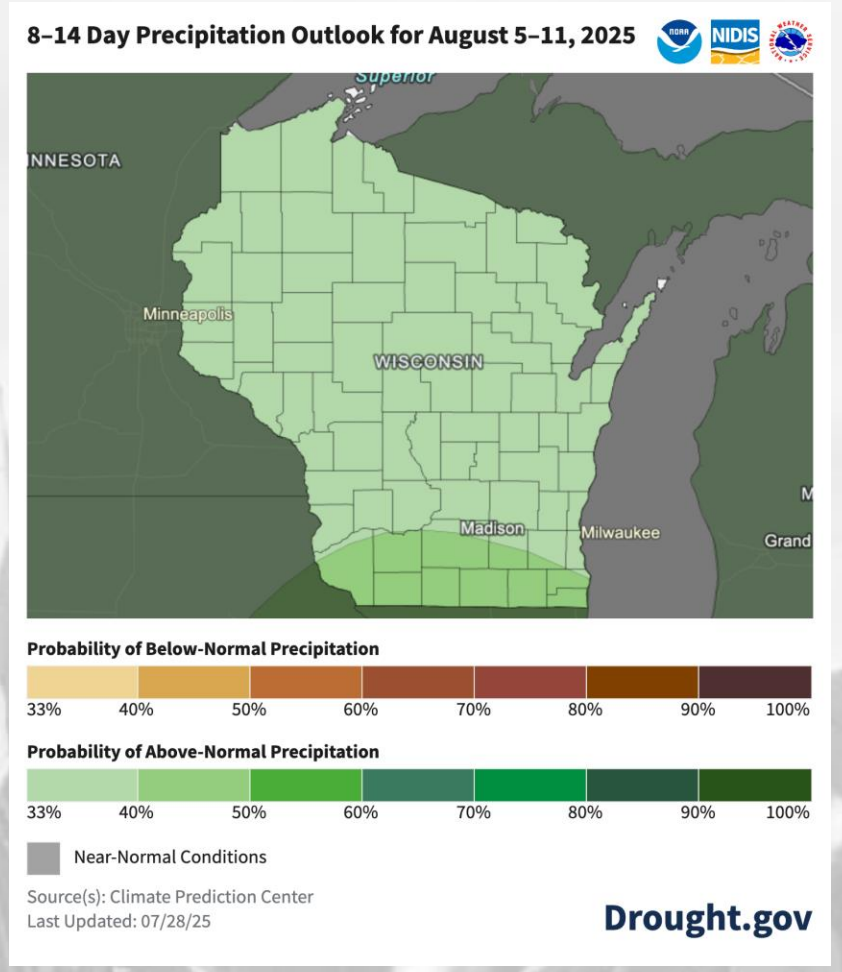
- **When?** → turning much drier late this week and into early next.
- **Where?** → north and central, better rain chance far south
- Statewide Normal (1991-2020) for this upcoming week: **0.89”**
- Check your local forecast for details on totals and timing.

Forecast for 7/29/25 thru 8/05/25
(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

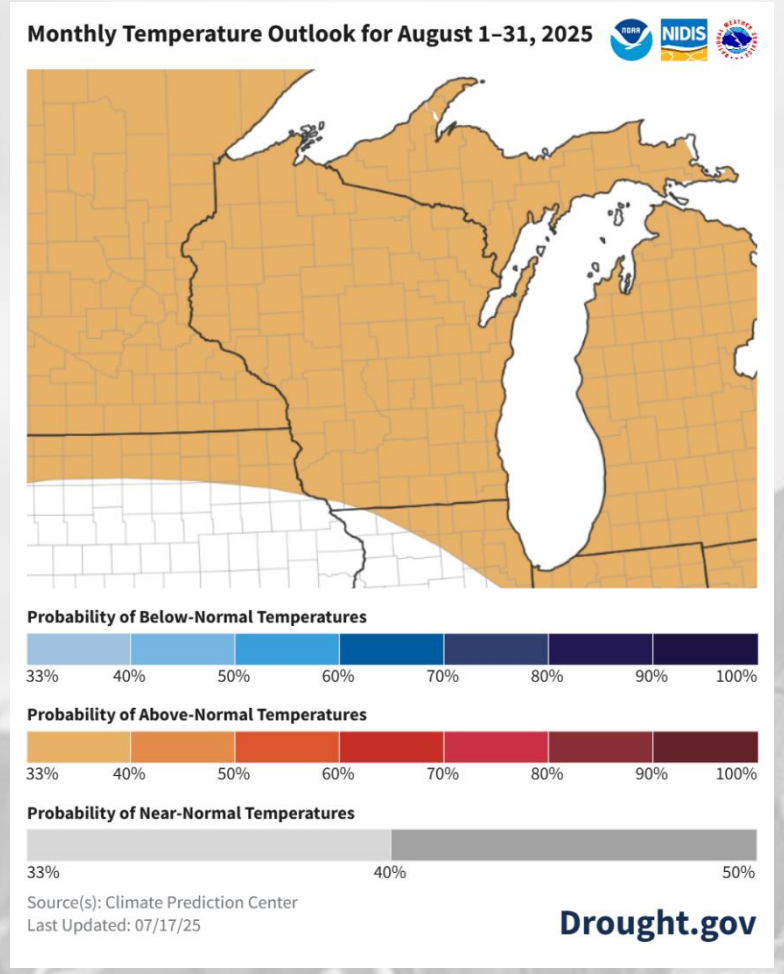


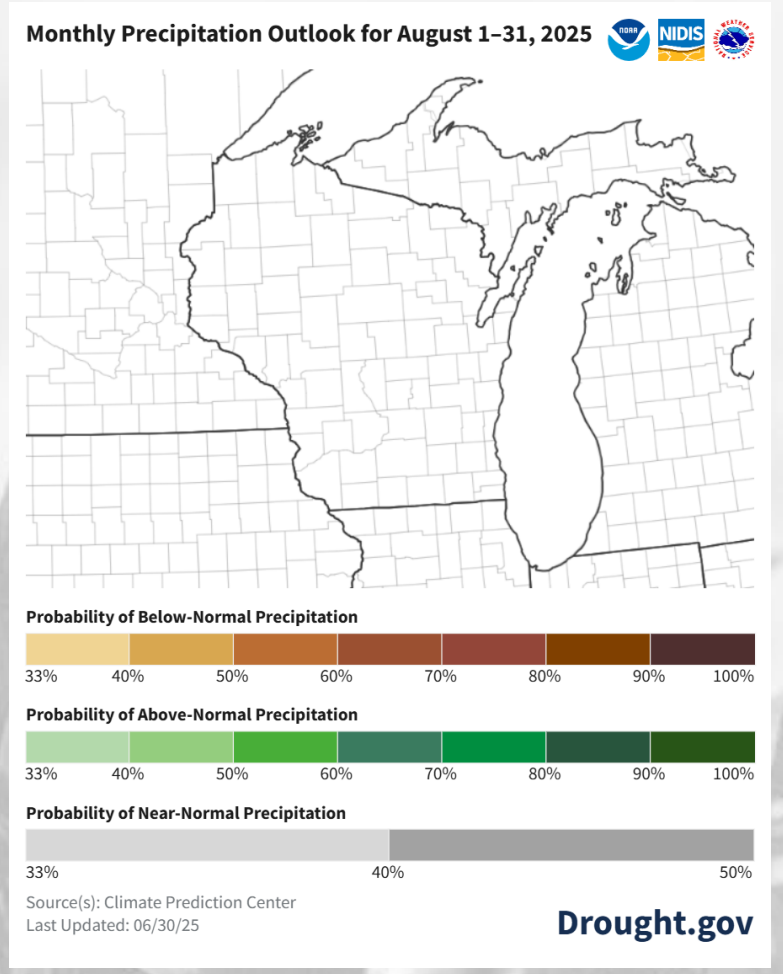


http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

First week of August: Temperatures leaning towards warmer than normal for all of WI, with precipitation leaning towards above normal, especially Madison and southward.

30 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



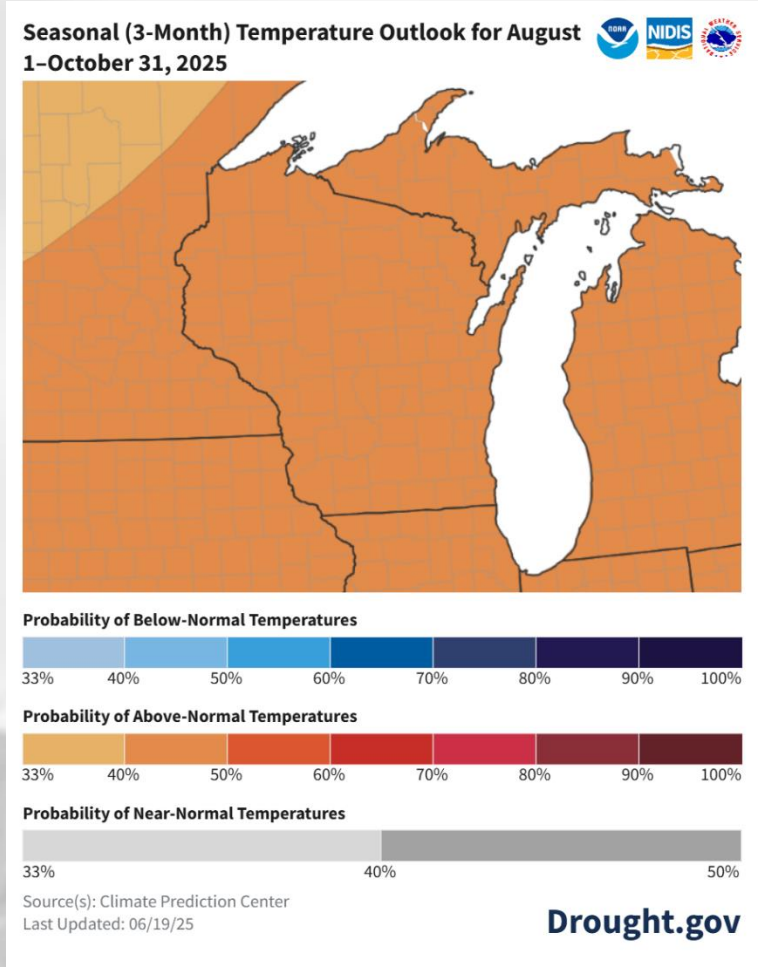


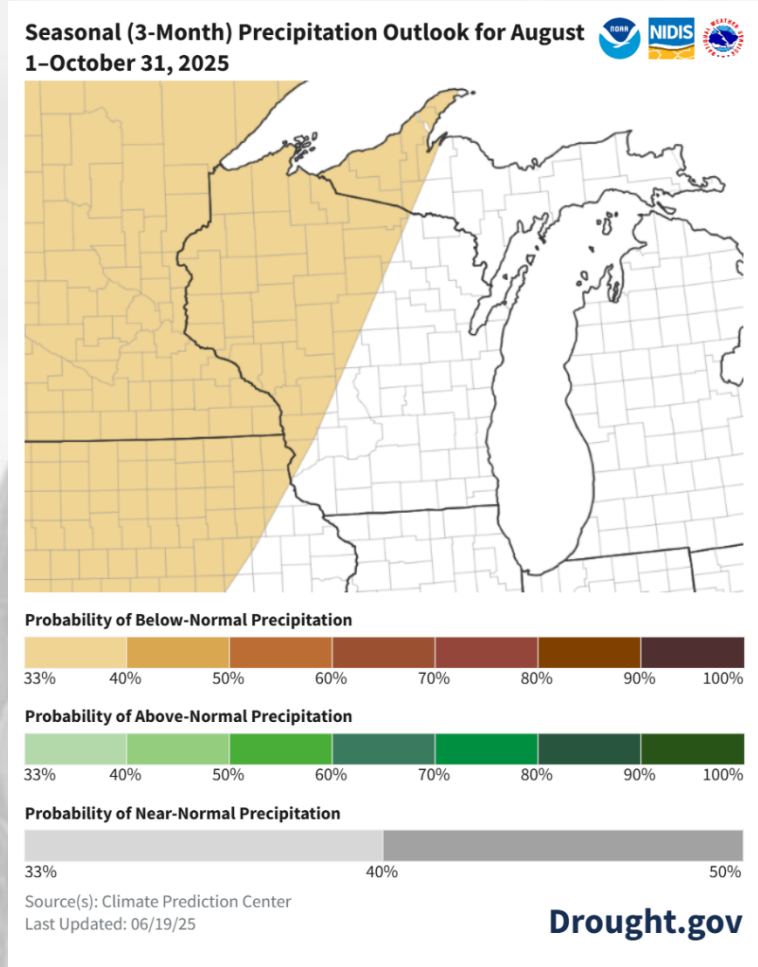
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

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

- Most of WI received **0.5" or more of** rainfall over the last week. Higher totals of **2-4+"** were observed near Eau Claire. Over the last month, spottier showers in south and north central WI have created **below normal** rain amounts in those regions.
- **Warmer-than-average** temperatures were seen across the state last week, with some days exceeding 90°F. This was a switch back to early July conditions after a slight cool-down in the middle of the month.

Impact

- **Abnormally wet soil moisture conditions** are common across the state with the continued shots of precip. Most Wisconet research farm sites experienced **gains in 4" and 8" soil moisture** from last week.
- Drought has been **eliminated** in the state, with the lowest drought coverage/severity in the state since July 2024.
- Corn and soybean development are running at a pace **near to the 5-year normal**, with **winter wheat and oat harvest both well underway**. Condition for corn, soybeans, and wheat showed **notable gains** from last week (NASS).

Outlook

- **Turning drier** for much of the state over the next week, except for the southern region.
- Climate probabilities for early August show a lean towards **above-normal temperatures** for all of WI (**40-50% likelihood**).
- The outlook for all of August **does not indicate strong probabilities** of above- or below-normal conditions, but hints at the chance of warmer than average temperatures.

Agronomic Considerations

Field Work and Conditions

- Avoid trafficking fields in moist conditions to prevent compaction.

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.
- Second generation true armyworm populations are present with several heavy infestations reported. Be actively scouting for this pest!
- Note Japanese beetle populations in soybean fields.
- Use the VDIFN model to see risk in your region for several economically important pests.
- Scout for soybean aphid and soybean gall midge (SGM not presently in Wisconsin; however, the pest has been located in nearby states).
- 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. Northern regions of the state still have fungicide application opportunity. Check out the latest disease update.
- Be vigilant for white mold in soybean as plants begin to flower in northern regions. See risk forecast here. Check out the new White Mold ROI calculator.

Forage Management

- Alfalfa stands are varying between second and fourth cuts depending on location in the state. Scout for potato leafhopper. Also scout for pea aphid.
- Consider annual forage options for late 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 oat harvest is well underway. 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. Cover crops can also be an opportunity for grazing.

Fruit Considerations

General

- Sanitation: remove and destroy (chop/compost) fallen fruit ~weekly to prevent any internally developing larvae from reaching maturity, and to limit the spread of disease.
- Japanese beetle pressure has lessened in Southern WI, though emergence may continue through September. Review best monitoring and management practices here.

Apples

- 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).
- Warm and rainy weather conditions are ideal for bitter rot in apple orchards; see the article on bitter rot management from the July 4 WI Fruit newsletter.
- Sooty blotch and flyspeck has been observed in Southern WI, pushed along by warm, humid conditions. Continue monitoring NEWA models.
- Apple growers should continue monitoring degree-day (base 50°F) accumulation for Codling moth. Several locations in Southern WI have hit 300 degree-days base 50F from second generation biofix.
- Apple maggot pressure is variable across the state. Growers should continue to use red sphere traps to monitor populations.
- Check out the WI DATCP Orchard Insect Pest Bulletin for more information on current insect trap captures across the state.

Grapes

- Several grape varieties (Frontenac, Marquette) have hit veraison in the last week or so. This may translate to increased bird and disease pressure (sour/bunch rot).
- 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).

Berries

- Grape and berry growers monitoring spotted wing drosophila should continue checking and refreshing traps weekly.

Vegetable Considerations

Pests

- **Western bean cutworm** damage risk is high across central WI and will be moving into northern WI within the week. This resource can help distinguish between WBC and other sweet corn pests.
- The second generation of **true armyworms** is now active in WI. Check the True Armyworm Trap Network data from DATCP for trap catches in your area. While they primarily feed on grasses like sweet corn, they can also be a pest of many other vegetables including cabbage, carrot, onion, and pepper.
- Begin scouting for **European corn borer** egg masses in southern WI in the next week. Second generation larva will be starting to hatch and can cause heavy damage to mid and late planted corn. In addition to sweet corn, European corn borer can also cause damage to snap beans, peppers and potatoes.
- **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

Diseases

- **Basil downy mildew** has been detected in **Dane and Columbia** counties. Sweet green-leafed varieties are more susceptible than purple-leafed or Thai basil. Initially, symptoms may resemble nitrogen deficiency because of general leaf yellowing of lower leaves. As it progresses, leaves will turn brown, may curl and wilt, and grey velvety fuzz may develop on the underside of leaves. Check out this resource for other problems that can be confused with downy mildew.
- Cucurbit **downy mildew** has now been confirmed on cucumbers in 11 Michigan counties. There are currently no confirmed cases in WI, but early detection is key so be on the lookout for angular lesions that are initially contained within leaf veins. Downy mildew can be confused with many other disease including angular leaf spot, heat stress and herbicide damage. Check out this resource from Michigan State to help ensure you are correctly diagnosing the symptoms.
- While scouting your cucurbits also keep an eye out for **powdery mildew**. Symptoms are pale yellow leaf spots that progress into white powdery spots on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Powdery mildew reduces yield and fruit quality because of sunscald, uneven ripening and reduced storability.
- **Septoria leaf spot** was confirmed on tomato plants in **Walworth** county. Disease can survive on infected debris and then is spread by water splashing as well as equipment, people and insects moving through wet leaves. Lesions are tan to grey with dark margins and often a yellow halo.
- **Early blight** risk is high across the state. Lesions can occur on both fruit and stems. One way to distinguish this from other diseases is the larger lesions will have concentric rings. This pathogen can overwinter on infected plant debris so make sure to either till in or remove any infected plant tissue at the end of the season. If early blight is problem on your farm, consider planting a resistant variety. While not immune, these varieties will not be as severely impacted if infected.
- There are confirmed cases of **late blight** of potato in Dufferin County Ontario and tomato in Cattaraugus County, NY. All regions of WI have surpassed the degree day threshold and should spray preventative fungicide treatments if they have no done so already.
- The risk is high for **botrytis leaf blight** of onions. Symptoms are small, white, oval-shaped lesions that are surrounded by a light green or silver halo. As the disease progresses, leaf tips will wither and yield can be negatively impacted. Scouting tips to distinguish botrytis lesions from other damage can be found here.

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:
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Photo Credit: USDA

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