

**CROP NOTES for June 3, 2019**

Iowa State University Extension Information for Northeast Iowa

Brian Lang, ISU Extension Agronomist, Decorah, IA

Past issues of Crop Notes are posted at:

<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/winneshiek/page/crop-notes-brian-lang>

To be removed from this email newsletter, please email me the request.

Contents

WEATHER ..... 2

    Soil Temperature..... 2

CORN ..... 2

    Growth and Development ..... 2

    How Late to Plant Corn in Northeast Iowa? ..... 3

    Table 2. Relative maturity of adapted corn hybrids for different planting dates in southern Wisconsin. .... 3

SOYBEANS ..... 3

    Late Planting on Yield and Maturity Group ..... 3

INSECTS ..... 3

    Common Stalk Borer – remaining option for control ..... 3

    Corn Rootworm..... 4

    Other Insect Information Included Under “Scouting Corn” - above ..... 4

ALFALFA..... 4

    First Crop Harvest ..... 4

FARM MANAGEMENT ..... 4

    Prevent Plant Information ..... 4

    Alternative Forage/Cover Crop Options for Prevent Plant ..... 4

    Options for Forage and Cover Crops Associated with Prevented Planting Fields ..... 4

    Annual Forages for a Cover crop, Summer forage production, or Forage production after November 1 ..... 5

        Table 1. Some species that would be suitable for alternative annual forage options as hay, silage (baleage), or grazing ..... 5

WARM-SEASON ANNUALS as an alternative summer forage, or an unharvested cover crop ..... 5

    Millets ..... 5

    Sorghum-sudan ..... 6

    Soybean x Milo (grain sorghum) Mix ..... 6

    Teff ..... 7

COOL-SEASON ANNUALS as a cover crop and/or some potential use after November 1..... 7

    Spring Cereals..... 7

    Winter Cereals ..... 7

Italian Ryegrass .....	7
Brassicas .....	7
OTHER POTENTIAL COVER CROP OPTIONS.....	8
Soybeans.....	8
Corn.....	8
Buckwheat.....	8
Berseem Clover.....	8
Other legumes .....	8
ANOTHER OPTION IS TO PLAN FOR A PERENNIAL FORAGE STAND FOR 2020 .....	8
Alfalfa or other Perennial Hay or Pasture Stand.....	8
<b>Table 2.</b> Forage planting date, harvest date, yield and quality of annual forages. Approximate nutritional values for summer harvest. Uncertain for harvest after November 1. Forage samples should be tested for nutritional value....	8
EVENTS.....	9

## WEATHER

### Soil Temperature

It's still cooler than normal weather, but soil temperatures have finally reached 65F and increasing, which is suitable for planting warm-season crops like forage sorghum, sorghum-sudan, millets, and teff. The forage sorghums, sorghum-sudans, and millets do particularly well in warm summers, but not as well as corn silage in cooler summers. If you are on the fence about still planting corn silage or switching to forage sorghum, the research says stay with corn silage through most of June. FYI, University of Wisconsin data from the Arlington Research Farm just north of Madison (similar latitude as Decorah,

IA): <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Management/L010.aspx>

## CORN

### Growth and Development

For June, corn planting date to emergence should be about 100 GDD. Current weather forecast suggests an average of 17 GDD/day for the next two weeks (same as the long-term average), so corn emergence would be about 6 days after planting. Scout recently planted fields about a week after planted, if emerged or not.

#### Scouting considerations:

- Seed depth
- Plant population (uniformity or gaps), investigate gaps? *Disease, Soil insects like grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots*
- Uniformity of emergence (*within 1 leaf stage is no concern*)
- Sidewall compaction (*more likely this spring than most; may help explain other issues like gaps or uniform emergence*)  
Seed furrow closure or related issues *i.e. hair-pinning crop residue in seed furrows*
- Healthy seedling roots and mesocotly
- Black cutworm would be cutting by now if present, but we also watch for cutworm to V5 stage corn.  
Article on scouting tips and thresholds: <https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2019/05/scouting-black-cutworm-2019>
- Armyworm could start feeding by now if present, but we also watch for armyworm throughout June. If any armyworm are present yet, it may look something like the photos in this link from very young

armyworm damage in May 31, 2017 <https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/blog/rebecca-vittetoe/armyworm-feeding-observed-eastern-iowa>

- With the extreme wetness, don't be surprised to see some slug damage. FYI, photo of damage: <https://www.ent.iastate.edu/imagegal/plantpath/corn/slug/3936.59slugoncorn.html> While there is no rescue treatment, it's rare for them to be a significant problem in Iowa. I just wanted to let you know what it looks like.

The following article covers some of these crop scouting items above, as well as suggested plant populations for late-plant/replant issues: <https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2019/05/evaluating-corn-stands>

## How Late to Plant Corn in Northeast Iowa?

Obviously we are past the June 1 Prevent Plant date, but some may still try to plant corn this week, or corn silage through next week. I looked to the University of Wisconsin southern research farms (Lancaster, Arlington, Madison) for some tips on RM with late planting dates (FYI Arlington latitude is similar to Decorah, and Lancaster latitude is similar to Maynard). I think the table is self-explanatory, and corn silage RM could run a bit higher than these corn grain RM suggestions.

**Table 2. Relative maturity of adapted corn hybrids for different planting dates in southern Wisconsin.**

	Relative maturities for late planting on			
Column1	Column2	Column3	Column4	Column5
Full-season relative maturity zone (planting before May 15)	20-May	1-Jun	10-Jun	20-Jun
100-105	95-100	85- 90	75- 80	75- 80 (silage)
105-110	100-105	90- 95	80- 85	75- 80 (silage)

## SOYBEANS

### Late Planting on Yield and Maturity Group

We suggest to stay with full season varieties until mid-June. In recent trials conducted at 7 ISU research farms over 5 years, the same soybean variety planted 40 to 60 days apart reached physiological maturity within 7 to 10 days of each other. Moreover, a 0.5 to 1.0 maturity group spread resulted in a difference of only 3 to 5 days to reach maturity. The following article discusses this in some detail.

<https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2019/05/late-soybean-planting-options>

## INSECTS

### Common Stalk Borer – remaining option for control

For those that lose corn plants in the first few rows along grassy field borders or grass-back terraces, you may have a problem with Common Stalk Borer.



The remaining control option, and most popular option, is to wait for larval migration from the grass border into the first few corn rows, which starts ~1,300-1,400 DD (from Jan. 1 base 41F), and then spray the grass border with insecticide. We are currently at about 790 DD along Hwy 9, and 880 DD along Hwy 20. This extrapolates out to reach 1,300-1,400 DD around June 24 along Hwy 9 and June 21 along Hwy 20. We'll talk about a couple of other scouting tips as we get closer to these dates.

## **Corn Rootworm**

50% egg hatch occurs at about 684 to 767 soil degree days (base 52 from Jan. 1) which is usually mid-June. Currently we only have 364 DD for northeast Iowa (Nashua) which is well behind normal. Last year at this time we were at 544 DD. Average DD/day is about 25, so we are still about 2 weeks away from 50% egg hatch.

Other Insect Information Included Under *"Scouting Corn"* - above

## **ALFALFA**

### **First Crop Harvest**

PEAQ (Predictive Equation for Alfalfa Quality) reports from around the state show many fields ready for "dairy" harvest, if not already harvested. Past Crop Notes have suggested you to check your own fields, since there are considerable differences, especially this spring with noticeable winter injury. PEAQ website with fact Sheet: <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/dairyteam/peaq>. As always, when using PEAQ, do not forget to subtract from your standing crop RFV reading from Table 1 either 15 RFV units for a haylage harvest or 25 RFV units for a hay harvest to account for forage quality loss from harvest loss. Don't fret if you can't get to the hay harvest now. Whenever we have a winter tough on alfalfa, another common recommendation is to let the first crop bloom to help it recoup from the winter-stress.

## **FARM MANAGEMENT**

### **Prevent Plant Information**

Crop Notes for May 23, 2019 provided many links to Prevent Plant related information, also included at: <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/winneshiek/sites/www.extension.iastate.edu/files/winneshiek/CropNotes/CR%20NOTESMay232019.pdf>

### **Alternative Forage/Cover Crop Options for Prevent Plant**

The following is an attempt to help sort out information on alternative summer forages, general cover crop choices, and targeted choices for forage use after November 1. This runs about 4 pages, so it may not view well on your phone.

### **Options for Forage and Cover Crops Associated with Prevented Planting Fields**

Decisions surrounding your delayed and prevented planting provision need to involve a conversation with your crop insurance provider. There is a nice article available on the Ag Decision Maker website that talks about the insurance

provision implications. Additionally, there is an article addressing Late Corn Planting Options and Late Soybean Planting Options which include a discussion about late planted yield potential. Each choice has practical and economic implications. Approach this decision with caution and armed with good information.

If prevented planting is taken, it is highly recommended to plant a cover crop or an emergency forage crop rather than letting the field be fallow through the summer. Please note; under prevented planting provisions a cover crop or emergency forage CANNOT be grazed or harvested for forage until after November 1 and cannot ever be harvest for grain without reduction to prevent plant coverage payment. Please discuss this with your crop insurance provider.

## Annual Forages for a Cover crop, Summer forage production, or Forage production after November 1

Three major concerns with the selection of forage options are:

- 1) Some foragers could simply provide a cover crop for control of weeds and soil erosion.
- 2) Some forages could be planned for significant forage production during the summer or early fall at some expense to prevent plant coverage. For those that can use corn silage, this crop is still considered to be the best late-plant silage option through June. FYI, University of Wisconsin data from the Arlington Research Farm at: <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Management/LO10.aspx> & <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/AA/A057.aspx>
- 3) Some forages could be planned to provide some aspect of grazing or harvested forage after November 1.

Thus, the strategy of what to plant and when is dependent on the final objective. Also review carefully what herbicides were used, if any, earlier in the spring in preparation for corn or soybean planting. List could limit your forage options.

Table 1 lists the most common forage options to consider for producing hay, silage or grazing. Certainly, additional forage options exist, but these tend to be the most practical. Seed supplies of some of these forage crops are in short supply in normal production years. As you consider the options for your needs, check on seed availability. Following the table are a few statements about each forage.

**Table 1. Some species that would be suitable for alternative annual forage options as hay, silage (baleage), or grazing.**

Hay	Silage	Grazing
<b>Foxtail Millet</b>	Foxtail Millet	Foxtail Millet
<b>Japanese Millet (possible)</b>	Japanese Millet	Japanese Millet
<b>Sudangrass (difficult)</b>	Hybrid Pearl Millet	Hybrid Pearl Millet
<b>Soybean (possible)</b>	Sudangrass	Sudangrass
<b>Italian ryegrass</b>	Sorghum X Sudan Hybrid	Sorghum X Sudan Hybrid
<b>Berseem clover</b>	Forage sorghum	Spring Cereals (Oats, Wheat)
<b>Teff</b>	Soybean x Milo mixture	Winter Cereals (Rye, Triticale, Wheat)
<b>Oats</b>	Oats	Brassicas (Radish, Turnip, Rape, etc.)
	Corn	

When considering forage species for prevented planting acres, review carefully what herbicides were used earlier in the spring in preparation for corn or soybean planting. Additionally, some herbicides from the prior growing season might have plant-back restrictions that need to be considered. Read and know restrictions on herbicides that you have used.

## WARM-SEASON ANNUALS as an alternative summer forage, or an unharvested cover crop Millets

Foxtail Millet, also called German, Siberian or hay millet, is a summer annual grass used as harvested or grazed forage. Plant through mid-July. Useable in about 50 days. One summer growth (vegetative 1-2 ft, with seed head 2-3 ft). Best of the 'millets' for an emergency hay crop, but can become a weedy grass if allowed to produce mature seed.

Japanese Millet is a summer annual grass of a relatively coarse (stemmy) forage that can be used as fresh cut forage, hay, silage or pasture. Plant through mid-July. Useable in about 50 days. Very little regrowth if first growth is allowed to reach maturity. If cut at a vegetative growth stage for first crop, a good regrowth yield is more likely. Leave a 5 to 6-inch stubble height to maximize regrowth ability. Closely related to the grassy weed barnyard grass, so avoid allowing seed formation.

Hybrid Pearl Millet is a multiple-cut, warm-season annual used for fresh cut forage, or as pasture (rotational grazing is recommended), or silage. It resembles sorghum × sudangrass hybrids in plant structure. Useable in about 50 days. Leave a 6-inch stubble height to maximize regrowth. Somewhat slower regrowth than sorghum × sudangrass hybrids, and poorer production in cool summer seasons, but no risk of Prussic acid poisoning as with sorghum-sudan forages.

These annual millets are warm-season crops and perform best in warm, sunny growing seasons. They have not performed up to expectation during cool, cloudy summers. They are frost/freeze sensitive and will likely freeze-kill well before November 1, and significantly deteriorate by November 1. There have been exceptions, such as the 2013 crop season which did not have a killing-frost until November, but the average 28F killing frost for northeast Iowa is the second week in October. So while they will provide cover and 'scavenge' or hold existing soil nutrients, they will not likely provide highly desirable forage after November 1.

## Sorghum-sudan

Sudangrass is a multiple-cut, summer annual used for fresh cut forage, pasture (rotation grazing is recommended), or silage. It's difficult to dry thoroughly for hay. Varieties vary in height and leafiness. Plant through early-July. The first growth is useable in about 50 days. Planted early enough in summer, you can get a 2nd harvest or grazing. Leave a 6-inch stubble height to maximize regrowth. Prussic acid poisoning risk management recommends avoiding pasturing during severe drought stress, or with very short growth/tiller regrowth (<18 inches), and do not graze too soon after frost.

Hybrid Sorghum × Sudangrass is a multiple-cut, summer annual used for fresh cut forage, pasture (rotational grazing is recommended) or silage. Varieties vary greatly in height, leafiness, grain yield depending on the parent lines making up the hybrid. Plant through early-July. The first growth is useable in about 50 days, regrowth is from tillers. Planted early enough in summer, you can get a 2nd harvest or grazing. Leave a 6 to 8-inch stubble height to maximize regrowth. There is Prussic acid poisoning risk if plants or tillers are grazed or green fed at short height (<24 inches) or during severe drought, and do not graze too soon after frost.

Sudangrass, and sorghum × sudangrass hybrids are better adapted than most species to drought, high temperature and low soil pH than corn, but will yield less in seasons with cool August and September temperatures. Sudangrass and sorghum × sudangrass hybrids should be harvested at 2 to 3 feet of height (usually two cuttings a season). Harvesting at later maturity may increase yield but will result in lower forage quality.

Grain Sorghum/Soybean Mixture can be planted through early summer. Harvestable window of about 70 to 110 days. Requires good fertilization for production. Generally, target harvest at late vegetative or very-early head stage of the sorghum. The crop may need to be exposed to a frost to aid dry-down to reach a proper moisture for ensiling.

Sudan-grass, sorghum-sudan hybrids, and forage sorghum are all frost/freeze sensitive and will likely freeze-kill well before November 1, and significantly deteriorate by November 1. They will provide cover and 'scavenge' or hold existing soil nutrients, but will not likely provide highly desirable forage after November 1. There have been exceptions, such as the 2013 crop season which did not have a killing-frost until November, but the average 28F killing frost for northeast Iowa is the second week in October.

## Soybean x Milo (grain sorghum) Mix

Can be planted through early summer. Harvestable window of about 70 to 110 days. Requires good fertilization for production. Generally, target harvest at late vegetative or very-early head stage of the sorghum.

## Teff

Teff is warm-season annual grass. Teff seed is very small. Seed just ¼-inch, and seed-to-soil contact is critical as with any forage seeding. The plant is very fine-stemmed and leafy with good forage quality, but has had questionable success in Iowa. Hay dry-down is difficult. Its shallow rooted which can be a problem with grazing. Good, rapid regrowth following harvest depends on leaving a stubble height of at least 4 to 5 inches. As with other warm-season annuals, Teff will likely freeze-kill well before November 1.

## COOL-SEASON ANNUALS as a cover crop and/or some potential use after November 1

### Spring Cereals

Spring Cereals (Oats, Wheat, Barley) can be planted June or July as a cover crop, can be grazed about any time. Will likely head-out at a short height and shattering will occur. They can be cut and stored as dry hay or silage form late-vegetative through early milk stage. At dough stage, the stems decrease feeding value greatly. Oats is usually the cheapest option. An option to consider for a November 1 target date feed option would be to plant oats now, let it go to seed, disk it down (along with any weed development) to reseed the crop and allow it to develop a new stand to use as forage after November 1.

### Winter Cereals

Winter Cereals (Rye, Wheat, Triticale) can be planted as early as June or July. They will remain vegetative through the season only reaching a height of about 12 to 18 inches tall. There is no stem production until it they go through the winter. Clipping winter rye in late summer is advised to ensure overwintering success. Plus, with the short stature, weed encroachment is possible, and a clipping could help with control. Winter triticale would be expected to respond similarly whereas winter wheat would likely experience winterkill. The forage would provide some grazing value by November 1, but again, it would be rather short stature and possible frost-damaged by then.

Winter Cereals planted in 2019 to be harvested in the spring of 2020. These forages can be ensiled and make good feed for young stock and even mature animals. When harvesting for silage, moisture content is critical. The target is similar to corn silage at 35% dry matter or 65% moisture. These forages tend to dry-down fast, so it is better to plan harvest so that final dry matter is around 35%. Because of the structure of the stem, high packing density is essential for good fermentation. To achieve high density, harvest at boot stage and chop at ½ inch or shorter length. The use of silage inoculants is highly recommended for this type of forages.

### Italian Ryegrass

Italian Ryegrass planted in June, July, August would probably provide some forage for grazing in November. There would likely be a hard freeze before then, but could still provide available grazing forage and possibly enough for mechanical harvest. A mid-summer mowing could help stimulate a fresher regrowth of forage come November 1, and the mowing could also help with weed control. There would be minimal heading-out with Italian ryegrass in the seeding year, whereas other annual ryegrasses will head-out. Even though this is called an annual, there will likely be some overwintering and would require a termination operation in spring.

### Brassicas

Brassicas (Turnips, Kale, Forage Rape, Radishes) should be planted from late July into August for best biomass production. If planted in June, most of these will likely 'bolt' and produce seed by fall. They can be planted with a cereal grain such as oats, triticale or rye. The brassicas will winterkill, but they are highly frost tolerant and will remain a good grazing forage well into November. A popular option for good grazing potential after November 1 is to plant a mixture of brassica and oats around August 1. Prior to this could be a planting of any cover crop, or just let the weeds grow as a cover, but with the understanding to till the weeds before they seed and prepare a seedbed around August 1 to plant this forage.

## OTHER POTENTIAL COVER CROP OPTIONS

**Soybeans.** Check with your agency to clear the use of soybeans as a prevent plant cover crop option. The best way to dispose of unused treated soybean seed is to plant it. It's best to plant in narrower rows or broadcast to maximize competition against weed development. Row crop planters can be used by planting at a ½ seeding rate in the normal row direction followed by planting perpendicular, at an angle, or offset from the original row. Use a seeding rate of 60,000 to 80,000 seeds/acre, maybe slightly higher if broadcast seeding. Narrower rows and lower seeding rate will support branching to achieve canopy closure more quickly for weed competition. Obviously, this is not to be harvested for grain, and frost occurrences before November 1 will likely leave limited forage availability by then.

**Corn.** Check with your agency to clear the use of corn as a prevent plant cover crop option. Use a seeding rate of 60,000 to 80,000 and narrow row spacing as mentioned above in the soybean considerations. This will promote faster canopy closure and reduce the number and amount of viable seeds produced. This is not a preferred option for most because of challenges associated with the potential amount of biomass present by fall, the future concerns with volunteer corn, and the initial seed cost. However, there should be grazing potential of the residue remaining after November 1, and maybe an option for baleage.

**Buckwheat** is another cover crop option. It is a good smoother crop for weed control and will 'scavenge' or hold existing soil nutrients, but it has no forage value.

**Berseem Clover** is an annual warm-season legume that grows well in a wetter summer. It requires its own specific rhizobia for nodulation. Like alfalfa, first growth is useable in about 60 to 70 days. The seed is usually on the expensive side. It will be terminated in fall with a killing frost, so it's difficult to assume the forage quality and quantity that might be available after November 1.

**Other legumes** (Crimson Clover, Berseem Clover, Field Pea, Hairy Vetch, Common Vetch) are slower to establish and more expensive than other cover crop options, although they would provide some nitrogen credit towards next year's crop.

## ANOTHER OPTION IS TO PLAN FOR A PERENNIAL FORAGE STAND FOR 2020

**Alfalfa or other Perennial Hay or Pasture Stand.** August provides the opportunity to establish perennial forage grasses and legume for pasture or hay stands for production over the next few years. This might be preceded with a low cost June-July cover crop like oats before field preparation for planting the permanent forage stand in August. There would not be any hay harvest in fall, but rather just let the stand be to maximize its ability to overwinter. You will have a stand at full potential by the spring of 2020. Check with insurance agent to make sure that planting a crop like alfalfa does not interfere with your policy.

**Table 2.** Forage planting date, harvest date, yield and quality of annual forages. Approximate nutritional values for summer harvest. Uncertain for harvest after November 1. Forage samples should be tested for nutritional value.

Crop	Planting Date	Maturity Date	Yield (dry ton/acre)	Crude Protein (%)	RFV*
Oats	now to Aug	early/mid-Sep	1 – 2	11 – 13	90 – 120
Foxtail Millet	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	1 – 2.5	11 – 13	90 – 100
Japanese Millet	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	2 – 4	11 – 13	90 – 100
Sudangrass	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	2 – 5	11 – 13	90 – 110
Sorghum × Sudangrass	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	3 – 6	12 – 14	90 – 110



Hybrid Pearl Millet	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	3 – 5	12 – 14	90 – 110
Forage sorghum	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	3 – 9	10 – 11	90 – 100
Soybean x Milo Mix	now to Jul 15	early/mid-Sep	3 – 7	12 – 14	95 – 120
Triticale/Oat & Pea	now to Aug 15	mid Sep	2 – 5	9 – 19	80 – 120
Winter Cereals	now to Oct 15	late May	1.5 – 3	10 – 16	75 – 115

\*RFV = Relative Feed Value, 100 equals approximately the digestibility and feed energy value of full bloom alfalfa.

## EVENTS

### **June 12, Webinar of Project Results Comparing Three Cow-Calf Grazing Systems: *limited, traditional, & extended systems***

Please find the webinar details and explanation of the program at: <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/news/june-12-webinar-explores-different-cow-calf-management-systems>

### **June 12-13, Four-State Dairy Nutrition & Management Conference, Dubuque**

The conference presents the latest research on issues concerning the dairy industry including feed efficiency, calves and transition cows. For details, go to: <http://fourstatedairy.org/index.html>

### **June 18-19, The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Precision Dairy Farming, Rochester, MN**

The conference offers many opportunities for learning and networking on dairy digital trends in the industry, robotics and sensors, veterinarian discussions on use of technology for dairy cow health monitoring, and a venture capital perspective from outside the dairy industry. For details, go to:

<https://www.precisiondairyfarming.com/2019/>

### **June 20, Annual June Field Day at the ISU Southeast Research Farm, Crawfordsville**

Offered is a morning session for certified crop Advisors, and an afternoon session that is free and open to the public. For details, go to: <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/news/southeast-iowa-research-farm-plans-spring-field-day>

### **June 20, Annual June Field Day at the ISU Northern Research Farm, Kanawha**

9:30 to Noon with lunch served after. ISU Extension specialists will discuss weeds, herbicides, cover crops and current insect issues (i.e. soybean gall midge) in corn and soybeans. For details, go to:

<https://www.extension.iastate.edu/news/northern-iowa-research-farm-hold-field-day>

### **June 26, Annual June Field Day at the ISU Northeast Research Farm, Nashua**

1:00 to 4:10 PM, free and open to the public. The first two sessions will be in the Borlaug Learning Center starting at 1:05 and 1:55 PM, respectively.

- Dennis Todey, Director of the Midwest Climate Hub, will kick-off the program in the Borlaug Learning Center, by providing his insights on crop weather for the 2019 growing season.
- Angie Rieck-Hinz, Extension agronomist, follows with a discussion of the likelihood of hemp production in Iowa for 2020, including development of regulations, current production practices and economic information from other states.
- The on-farm wagon tour starts at 2:45 with Stephan Gailans, Research and Field Crops Director with Practical Farmers of Iowa, to share his expertise on oat production and seeding cover crops into V6 corn.
- and, Ed Zaworski, ISU field crops plant pathologist, will discuss plant disease issues in a wet spring and considerations for foliar fungicide applications later in the season.

The field day is free and open to the public. It starts at the Borlaug Learning Center Headquarters on the ISU Northeast Research Farm and Demonstration Farm. Directions: From Nashua at the Jct. of Hwy 218 (Exit 220) and Co. Rd. B60, go west on B60 1.1 miles to Windfall Ave., then south 1 mile to 290th St., then east 0.2 miles to the farm. CCA credits will be available (2 CM, 1 PM, 0.5 SW). For more information about the event, call Terry Basol at 641-426-6801.

### **June 27, Iowa Swine Day, Ames**

Speakers to address current issues affecting the industry, including: The status of and response to African Swine Fever; What makes a biosecurity program successful; Improving company culture; Precision pork production; Feeding the high-producing sow. For more information, go to:

<http://www.aep.iastate.edu/iowaswineday/index.html>

*Iowa State University Extension and Outreach does not discriminate on the basis of age, disability, ethnicity, gender identity, genetic information, marital status, national origin, pregnancy, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or status as a U.S. veteran. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Inquiries regarding non-discrimination policies may be directed to Ross Wilburn, Diversity Officer, 2150 Beardshear Hall, 515 Morrill Road, Ames, Iowa 50011, 515-294-1482, [wilburn@iastate.edu](mailto:wilburn@iastate.edu).*

### **Brian Lang**

#### **Iowa State University Extension Agronomist**

325 Washington St., Suite B, Decorah, IA 52101

Office 563-382-2949; Cell 563-387-7058; Fax 563-382-2940

<https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/>

**IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY**  
Extension and Outreach

Healthy People. Environments. Economies.