



Arthur Rothstein

A farmer holds out his hand to represent how high the wheat should be in a field. Grant County, North Dakota. July 1936.

Credits: Arthur Rothstein; The Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division

WHEAT STREAK MOSAIC, HIGH PLAINS VIRUS, AND FALL LEAF RUST'S ECONOMIC IMPACT IN HAMILTON CO. KS

We are seeking support in a Good Neighbor Program to encourage breaking the "Green Bridge" to next year's wheat crop. We have a chance to solve this issue for the 2016 wheat crop if all neighbors are on board.

	Acres radius of Field	Percentage of neighboring wheat fields	Bushel per acre Loss	Price	Total Cost
2.5 Mile radius	12560 Acres	X 33% or 4144 acres of growing wheat	30 Bu per acre	\$5	\$627000
1.0 mile radius	2009 Acre	X 33% or 662ac	30 Bu per acre	\$5	\$99475

WHAT ONE FIELD OF UNWORKED OR UNSPRAYED VOLUNTEER WHEAT COSTS THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

- ▶ In this county, if only 20 fields at \$627000 each were the culprits, they could cost up to \$12.5 million in direct economic loss to the farmer and up to \$5.1 million losses indirectly to other businesses in the community
- ▶ Wouldn't it be much easier and less expensive to spray or work them? On our farm, what we have used in the past would cost around \$17 per acre or \$54400 for the culprit fields.

\$17.6 MILLION ECONOMIC IMPACT

<http://www.wheatworld.org/wp-content/uploads/2006-NAWG-Report-on-Impact-of-the-Wheat-Industry.pdf>



UNTOUCHED VOLUNTEER ON LEFT
AFFECTED WHEAT ON RIGHT

Healthy Wheat



Curl Mite and fall leaf rust infested Volunteer





INFECTED WHEAT



PROBLEM FIELD

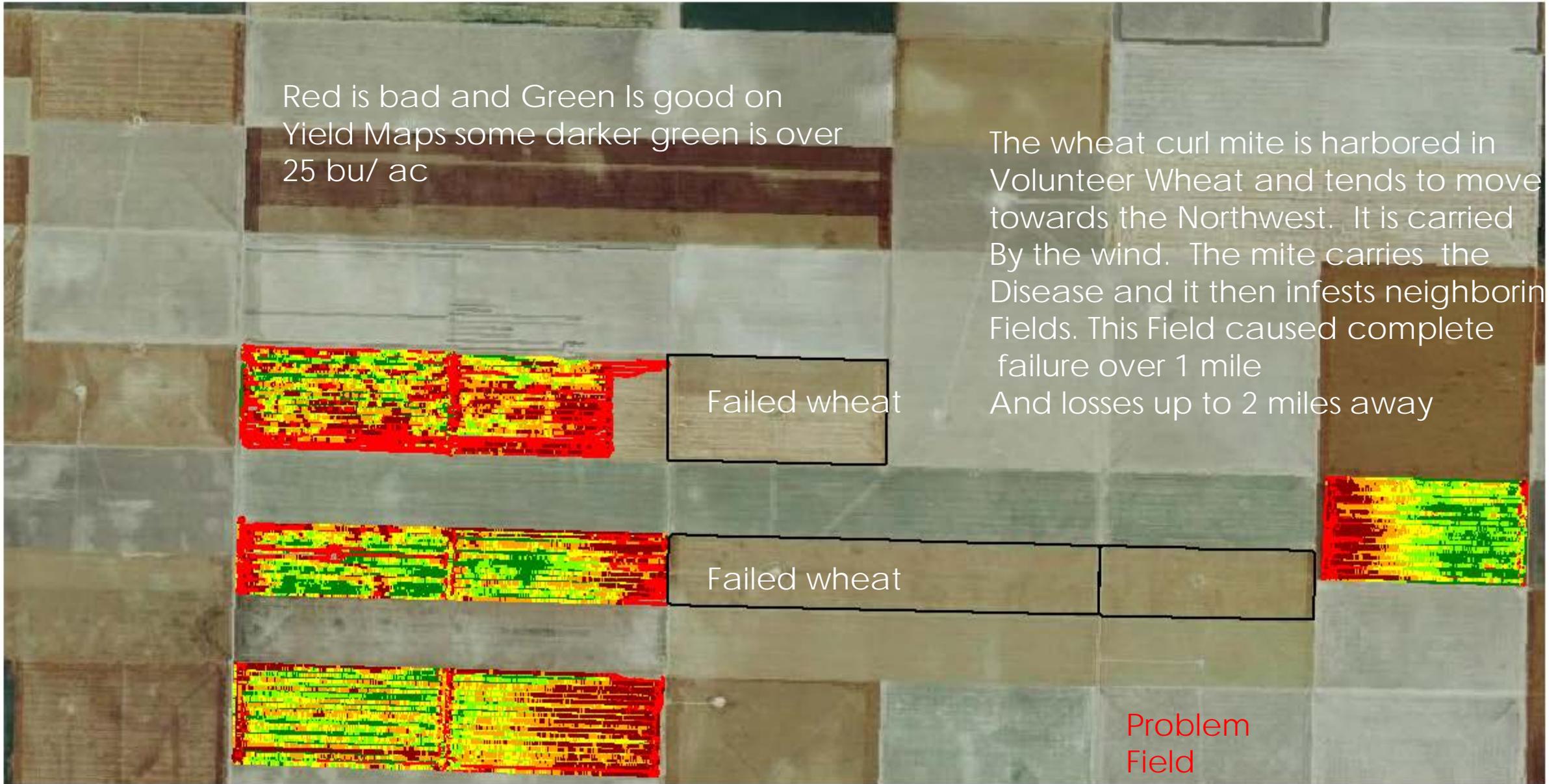
Red is bad and Green Is good on Yield Maps some darker green is over 25 bu/ ac

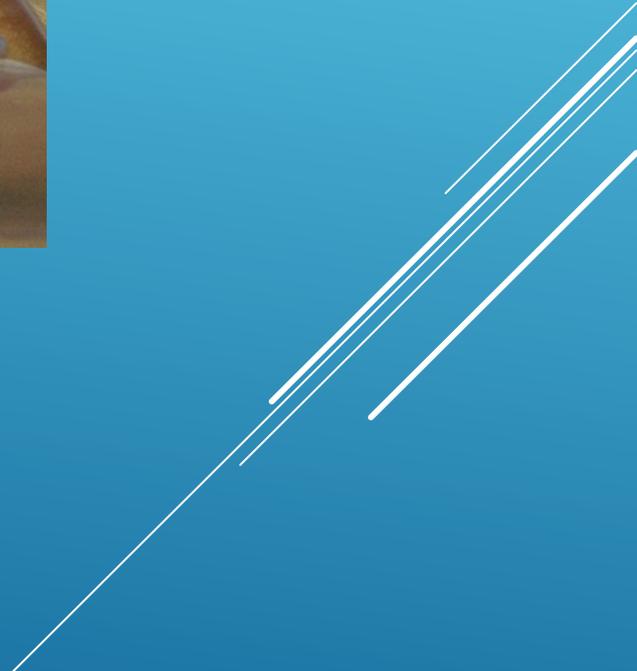
The wheat curl mite is harbored in Volunteer Wheat and tends to move towards the Northwest. It is carried By the wind. The mite carries the Disease and it then infests neighboring Fields. This Field caused complete failure over 1 mile And losses up to 2 miles away

Failed wheat

Failed wheat

Problem Field





Be A Good Neighbor: Control Your Volunteer A KSU article

It is that time of year again. We need to make sure we control our volunteer in the area before planting next year's Crop.

If you don't control your volunteer wheat you not only put your crop at risk but that of your neighbors also.

With the recent abundant rains we have received this is very important for next years Wheat Crop.

Volunteer Wheat harbors Diseases such as Wheat Streak, Barley Yellow Dwarf, Take all Rusts, and arthropods such as wheat curl mites.

If the volunteer can be destroyed a couple of weeks before the next crop is planted then the chances of these pests surviving and moving into the young stands are greatly reduced.

The whole idea of destroying volunteer wheat is to break the green bridge between this year's and next year's crop.

The longer the period between when the volunteer is controlled and when next year's crop emerges the better, but in general we would like to see at least two weeks, between the destruction of the volunteer and the new crop.

It doesn't seem to matter if the volunteer is killed with tillage or Chemical.

Given the option of planting wheat or destroying wheat, one needs to get the wheat destroyed first and then begin planting wheat.

Some of the worst cases of wheat streak often occur where the volunteer is destroyed after the wheat is planted. The wheat curl mites are then forced to leave the dying wheat just as the new wheat is emerging.

Source www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/crps12mf1004.pdf

We, as a group of farmers, have come together to seek a solution to this problem. We realize that without one on one neighbor support This problem will not go away. That is why we encourage, visiting and talking About this with all your neighbors, Next year's wheat crop is on the line. We have an opportunity to solve this problem.

We also appreciate your support of the KSU Extension Program Wheat Production School that is tentatively scheduled for August 17 th.

Sources: JL Farms Apex Yield Maps, Dusty Dowd Picture and JL Farms Pictures
Jess & Laryce Schwieterman