



Wisconsin Ag News – Chemical Use

Oats: Fall 2015



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Cooperating with Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

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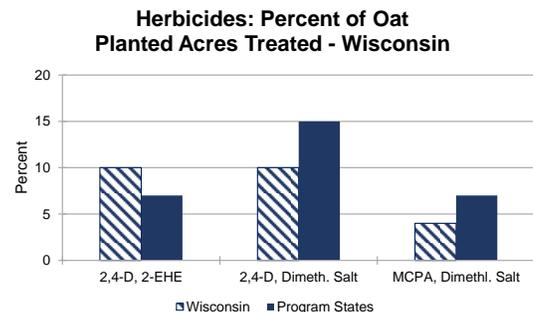
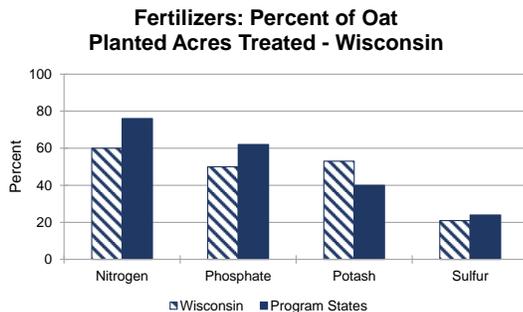
The 2015 Agricultural Chemical Use Survey of oat producers collected data about fertilizer and pesticide use as well as pest management practices in growing oats.

Fertilizer Use

Fertilizer refers to a soil-enriching input that contains one or more plant nutrients, primarily nitrogen (N), phosphate (P₂O₅), and potash (K₂O). Of the three primary macronutrients, nitrogen was the most widely used on oats planted in Wisconsin according to the latest USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service – *Agricultural Chemical Use* report. Farmers applied nitrogen to 51 percent of planted acres at an average rate of 28 pounds per acre per year. Macronutrients phosphate and potash were applied to nearly half of the oat acres, at an average rate of 29 and 66 pounds per acre per year, respectively. The secondary macronutrient, sulfur, was applied to 21 percent of acres planted to oats.

Pesticide Use

The pesticide active ingredients used on soybeans are classified in this report as herbicides (targeting weeds), insecticides (targeting insects), fungicides (targeting fungal disease) and other chemicals (targeting all other pests and other materials, including extraneous crop foliage). Herbicides were applied to 30 percent of the oat acres planted in Wisconsin. Among the herbicides, 2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester and 2,4-D, dimethylamine salt were the most widely used overall.



| | Wisconsin | | | Program States ¹ | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Planted acres treated (%) | Rate applied per year (pounds per acre) | Total pounds applied (1,000 pounds) | Planted acres treated (%) | Rate applied per year (pounds per acre) | Total pounds applied (1,000 pounds) |
| Fertilizer Use on Oats | | | | | | |
| Nitrogen | 51 | 28 | 3,900 | 76 | 51 | 92,500 |
| Phosphate | 36 | 29 | 2,900 | 62 | 33 | 49,600 |
| Potash | 45 | 66 | 8,400 | 40 | 36 | 34,200 |
| Sulfur | 21 | 18 | 1,000 | 24 | 12 | 6,900 |
| Pesticide Use on Oats by Active Ingredient | | | | | | |
| HERBICIDE: | | | | | | |
| 2,4-D, 2-EHE | 10 | 0.564 | 16 | 7 | 0.528 | 83 |
| 2,4-D, Dimeth. Salt | 10 | 0.350 | 10 | 15 | 0.473 | 166 |
| MCPA, Dimethyl. Salt | 4 | 0.308 | 3 | 7 | 0.373 | 58 |
| TOTAL HERBICIDE | 30 | | 37 | 51 | | 693 |
| INSECTICIDE: | | | | | | |
| TOTAL INSECTICIDE | (D) | | (D) | 4 | | 30 |

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

¹ The 13 program states surveyed about oats in the 2015 ARMS were Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin.

Pest Management Practices: Rotating crops during the past 3 years was the top pest management practice for **oat** acreage in Wisconsin.

| Pest Management Practices | Wisconsin | | Program States ¹ | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | % of area planted | % of operations | % of area planted | % of operations |
| Avoidance | | | | |
| Crop or plant variety chosen for specific pest resistance | 22 | 22 | 26 | 22 |
| Planting locations planned to avoid cross infestation of pests | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 |
| Planting or harvesting dates adjusted | 15 | 14 | 17 | 15 |
| Rotated crops during past 3 years | 83 | 84 | 77 | 76 |
| Row spacing, plant density, or row directions adjusted | 14 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Monitoring | | | | |
| Diagnostic laboratory services used for pest detection via soil or plant tissue analysis | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Field mapping data used to assist decisions | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Scouted - | | | | |
| -established process used | 7 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| -for pests due to a pest advisory warning | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| -for pests due to a pest development model | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| -for pests or beneficial organisms-not scouted | 36 | 41 | 23 | 33 |
| -for pests or beneficial organism by conducting gen. observations while performing routine tasks | 29 | 37 | 35 | 35 |
| -for pests or beneficial organism by deliberately going to the crop acres or growing areas | 34 | 22 | 42 | 32 |
| Scouted for diseases | 43 | 35 | 51 | 38 |
| -by employee | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| -by farm supply company or chemical dealer | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| -by independent crop consultant or commercial scout | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| -by operator, partner, or family member | 91 | 92 | 89 | 93 |
| Scouted for insects & mites | 45 | 35 | 49 | 37 |
| -by employee | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| -by farm supply company or chemical dealer | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| -by independent crop consultant or commercial scout | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| -by operator, partner, or family member | 90 | 91 | 88 | 92 |
| Scouted for weeds | 64 | 59 | 76 | 66 |
| -by employee | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| -by farm supply company or chemical dealer | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| -by independent crop consultant or commercial scout | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| -by operator, partner, employee, or family member | 92 | 94 | 90 | 94 |
| Weather data used to assist decisions | 18 | 12 | 26 | 20 |
| Written or electronic records kept to track pest activity | 10 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| Prevention | | | | |
| Beneficial insect or vertebrate habitat maintained | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Crop residues removed or burned down | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Equipment & implements cleaned after field work to reduce spread of pests | 34 | 30 | 43 | 38 |
| Field edges, ditches, or fence lines were chopped, sprayed, mowed, plowed, or burned | 20 | 20 | 43 | 34 |
| Field left fallow previous year to manage insects | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) |
| Flamer used to kill weeds | 0 | 0 | (Z) | (Z) |
| No-till or minimum till used | 49 | 51 | 48 | 41 |
| Plowed down crop residue using conventional tillage | 37 | 41 | 41 | 47 |
| Seed treated for insect or disease control after purchase | 6 | 5 | 15 | 12 |
| Water management practices used | 0 | 0 | (Z) | 1 |
| Suppression | | | | |
| Beneficial organisms applied or released | 0 | 0 | 1 | (Z) |
| Biological pesticides applied | 3 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) |
| Buffer strips or border rows maintained to isolate organic from non-organic crops | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 |
| Floral lures, attractants, repellants, pheromone traps, or biological pest controls used | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 1 |
| Ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers maintained | 35 | 34 | 44 | 39 |
| Pesticides with different mechanisms of actions to keep pest from becoming resistant to pesticides | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Scouting data compared to published information to assist decisions | 13 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Trap crop grown to manage insects | 0 | 0 | (Z) | (Z) |

(Z) Less than half the rounding unit.

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