



September 2013

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Shawano County Courthouse—Room 101
311 North Main Street
Shawano, WI 54166

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE
UPCOMING EVENTS!**



Shawano County Forage Council's Fall Forage Picnic

September 18th—Wagner Farms

Everyone is invited!! Demonstration plots will include 29 corn silage and 25 grain plots featuring hybrids from CROPLAN, Dairyland, Dekalb, Munson, Mycogen, NK, Pioneer, PIP, and Trelay as well as side-by-side comparisons of pre-plant fertilizer treatments and fertilizer types.

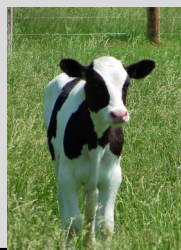
- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 10:45 | – 2013 Corn Grain and Silage Plots |
| 11:30 | – 2013 Pop-up and Starter Fertilizer Plots |
| 12:00 | – Lunch – Enjoy free lunch sponsored by Shawano Forage Council |
| 12:45 | – Hybrid Feeding/Nutritional Differences |
| 1:30 to 3:00 | – Corn Silage Dry Down – Bring a sample from your field to test the moisture level |

Registration – To help us plan for lunch, please register by noon on September 11th by calling the Shawano County UW-Extension office at (715) 526-6136.

This event is free of charge and open to non-Forage Council members.

Location: Wagner Farms - N6928 County Rd BB, Oconto Falls

(Located 8 miles east of Cecil, 4 miles south of Gillett)



A dairy calf seminar and farm visit is being planned for September 26th in Shawano County...

Once I receive the details, more information will be sent to you and posted on our:

Website: <http://shawano.uwex.edu/>

Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/uwex.shawano.ag>

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2013 CORN SILAGE DRYDOWN DATES

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time</u>
Wednesday, September 4	AgVentures 1212 Bay Lakes Road, Shawano	1 – 3 pm
Wednesday, September 11	AgVentures 1212 Bay Lakes Road, Shawano	1 – 3 pm
Wednesday, September 18	Corn Silage/Grain Demo Plots Wagner Farms N6928 County Rd BB, Oconto Falls	10:45 am – 3 pm
Wednesday, September 25	AgVentures 1212 Bay Lakes Road, Shawano	1 – 3 pm

****Dry down samples will be accepted on Wednesdays at AgVentures as long as necessary****

Taking samples for whole plant moisture analysis is easy. Identify two to four sampling locations in a field. Cut a total of 4 to 5 plants at a 6 inch height from these locations. Stay away from headlands, roads, fence lines and field edges. Put the whole plants in a plastic bag to minimize moisture loss. Keep plants cool (shaded) if possible. Bring them immediately to AgVentures for chopping. AgVentures staff will chop your plants in the Forage Council's brush chopper and package them for delivery to the lab. Allow 24 hours for processing and moisture testing. AgVentures or UWEX staff will contact you with your results. If you need to sample this field again the following week, take samples from the same locations.

Forage Council members will receive two free samples.

Non-member and additional member samples will be charged \$8 per sample.

Questions?? Call Jamie at (715) 526-6136



Fifth Annual World Dairy Expo Grazing Seminars



Friday, October 4, 2013
Mendota 3 Exhibition Hall
Alliant Energy Center, Madison, WI

AGENDA

- 10:00 to 10:55 a.m.** **Benefits of raising replacement heifers on pasture.**
Several recent studies at the University of Wisconsin indicate that heifers raised on pasture often perform better than confinement raised heifers when they join the confinement herd. Dr. Dave Combs, UW-Madison Dairy Science Department. Moderated by Laura Paine, WI DATCP.
- 11:00 to 12:15 p.m.** **Genetics for the Whole Cow: breeding for grazing systems.**
A panel of genetics experts from six major companies, including Peter Van Elzakker from CRV, Jerome Chateau from Normande Genetics, Dr. Gary Rogers from GenoGlobal, Mike Osmundson from Creative Genetics, Rinell Vincent from Taurus Services, and John Popp with Big Bear Genetics. Moderated by Dr. Les Hansen, University of Minnesota Dairy Science Department.
- 12:30 to 1:25 p.m.** **What's new in grass and legume varieties?**
Performance of meadow fescue and other species and varieties under the variable climate conditions we're experiencing. Drs. Geoff Brink, Mike Casler, and Heathcliff Riday from US Dairy Forage Research Center. Moderated by Dr. Rhonda Gildersleeve, UW Extension.
- 1:30 to 3:00 p.m.** **Supplementation for the grazing cow: corn and alternatives.**
The economics, herd health, and milk production implications of supplementing with corn as well as alternatives such as flaxseed and molasses. Dr. Kathy Soder, Penn State University and USDA Agricultural Research Service and Dr. Brad Heins, University of Minnesota Dairy Science Department. Moderated by Tom Kriegl, UW Center for Dairy Profitability.
- 3:00 to 6:00 p.m.** **Free reception in the Waubesa Room, second floor of the Expo Center: Opportunity to meet with speakers and sponsors for refreshments and conversation.**

Thanks to the following companies for sponsoring the seminars and reception: Byron Seed, CRV, Crystal Creek, DFA Dairy Grazing Services, the GrassWorks Dairy Grazing Apprenticeship Program, Horizon Organic, Midwestern BioAg, Normande Genetics, Organic Valley, Prairie Creek Seeds, Spaulding Laboratories, Taurus Service, and Hoof-Tec.

UW
Extension
Cooperative Extension

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Dairy Situation and Outlook—August 19, 2013

By: Dr. Bob Copp, Professor Emeritus, UW-Madison

It now appears that milk prices will not peak as high this summer and fall as earlier predicted. Milk production in relation to domestic demand and exports is keeping milk prices lower. Last year with hot weather and high feed prices milk production fell below year ago levels for the months of August, September and October. Exports were also higher resulting in a Class III price of \$21.02 for October and \$20.83 for November. So far this year the Class III price peaked at \$18.52 in May and this could possibly be the high for the year. Current Class III futures fell below \$18 by September and ended the year below \$17.00. This is despite record exports for the first six months of this year.

January through June exports on a volume basis was a record being 9% higher than last year. On a total solids basis June exports were equivalent to 16.5% of U.S. milk production. US gained world market share against major competitors. Exports through June for major competitors were up just 4% for New Zealand and lower by 11% for Argentina, 9% for the EU countries and 10% for Australia. For this six month period exports were higher than a year ago except for dry whey being just 1% lower. Increases were 11% for butter and milkfat, 6% for cheese, 10% for nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder, 12% for whey protein concentrate and 15% for lactose.

With higher milk production than a year ago dairy product production was also higher. Compared to last year June production of butter was 2.7% higher, American cheese 1.2% higher and total cheese 1.4% higher. June 30th stocks were also considerably higher than a year ago. Butter stocks were burdensome being 33.2% higher. American cheese stocks were 6.4% higher and total cheese stocks 4.9% higher.

Domestic cheese sales are reported to be good. But, fluid (beverage) milk sales continue to perform at a lower level. Sales of traditional milk in June were 6.4% lower than a year ago and year-to-date sales 2.9% lower. Organic fluid milk products continue to run higher than a year ago with June sales up 5.8% and year-to-date sales up 3.1%.

Butter prices normally start to increase at this time of the year. But, with the high stocks butter prices have been on a decline since the March high of \$1.70 per pound on the CME. Currently butter is \$1.36 per pound. During August on the CME 40-pound cheddar blocks have been as high of \$1.7975 per pound and are now \$1.755. Cheddar barrels have been as high as \$1.7925 per pound and are now \$1.735. The strong exports have pushed nonfat dry milk prices in the \$1.78 to \$1.80 range in the West. Dry whey prices have been fairly steady in the \$0.56 to \$0.61 per pound range.

With cheese prices averaging a little higher than last month and stable dry whey prices the August Class III will be higher than the \$17.38 July price to about \$18.05. Despite lower butter prices the higher nonfat dry milk price will increase the Class IV price from \$18.90 in July to near \$19.15 for August. Where prices go from here will depend a lot on milk production.

USDA's report for July milk production estimates production to be up from a year ago by 1.2% for the 23 states 1.1% for the US. However, a year ago the growth in milk production was slowing and was up just 0.6% from the year before. While margins as calculated as returns over feed cost have fallen a little for the past two months due to lower milk prices, margins since March have been higher than a year ago. This along with anticipated low feed prices this fall and winter may be encouraging an expansion in milk cow numbers. With NASS not reporting cow numbers since March this is not known for sure. Milk cow numbers started to increase last November through NASS's last report for February of this year. While the increase in milk production per cow last year was up just 0.3% it is unlikely that all of the 1.1% increase in July milk production this year was due entirely to more milk per cow. With milk production running below year ago levels August through October of last year increases in milk production for the remaining months of this year are likely to continue to be above 1%.

For the most part, compared to a year ago, July milk production amongst the 23 reporting states shows a similar pattern as recent months with lower or small increases in the West and increases in the Northeast and Upper Midwest. In the West July milk production was 2% lower than a year ago in Arizona whereas June production was unchanged. California's production was 3.5% lower compared to June being down just 1.1%. Production was down 1.1% in Idaho compared to a slight increase of 0.2% in June. New Mexico did have an increase of 1.9% compared to 1.2% in June. Texas showed a strong increase of 5.3% compared to an increase of 1.9% in June. In the Northeast July production was up just 1.1% in New York compared to 1.2% in June. Pennsylvania's production was up 1.2% compared to 2.4% in June. Michigan's production was up 3.1% compared to 3.7% for June. In the Upper Midwest July production was up 2.9% in Wisconsin compared to an increase of 1.8% in June. Minnesota's production was up 2.9% in July compared to 2.2% in June. Iowa's production was up a strong 8.6% in July compared to 6.4% in June. In the Southeast, Florida's July production was up 2.1% compared to 1.5% in June. Of the 23 states just 4 had lower milk production in July versus a year ago and all 4 were in the West.

While current Class III futures show declining Class III prices from August on falling below \$18 by September and ending in December below \$17, there is still a chance that prices could do better than this. Milk production is declining seasonally, increases in milk production above a year ago are likely to be less than 2%, schools are opening which increases fluid milk consumption, and cheese and butter buyers need to start to build inventories to meet the strong seasonal sales period of thanksgiving through Christmas. In addition, dairy exports are forecasted to remain strong through at least the end of the year. All of these factors ought to strengthen cheese prices in the weeks ahead. While my earlier prediction for the Class III price to reach \$19 this fall now seems unlikely, a Class III price in the high \$18's by October could still be possible.



Hay Price Summary as of August 23rd

From: Ken Barnett, UW Extension Educator

http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/pubs/hay_market_report.htm



Hay Grade	Bale type	----- Price (\$/ton) -----		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	181.67	120.00	250.00
	Large Square	233.11	37.50	300.00
	Large Round	229.86	33.40	300.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Large Square	188.75	140.00	220.00
	Large Round	130.42	102.50	157.50
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	65.00	65.00	65.00
	Large Square	112.50	80.00	140.00
	Large Round	115.83	90.00	140.00

Forage Pricing Guides

Many of you are wondering how much to price or pay for forage . Although there are no widely quoted market prices for these crops, their value can be estimated according to their relative feed value and compared to a crop that does have a known market price, such as corn grain or baled hay. The following calculators/worksheets can help you determine a starting point for buying/selling these commodities.



Pricing Standing Hay

PDF <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/PricingstandinghayNutrient.pdf>

Pricing Standing Forage

Excel <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/PriceStandingForageWorksheet.xls>

PDF <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/Pricingstandhay-FOF.pdf>

Pricing Corn Silage

Excel <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/UWEXCornSilagePricingDecisionAid8-28-08.xls>

PDF <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/BuyingSellingCS.pdf>

Estimating Field and Harvest Costs

2013 Iowa State Farm Custom Rate Survey <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/publications/fm1698.pdf>

Will my corn reach maturity prior to first frost?

Written by: Todd Prill, UW Discovery Farms

A common question in parts of Wisconsin this year is: "Will my corn reach maturity prior to the first killing frost?" No one knows for sure, but looking at historical data can help identify reasonable expectations for this fall.

The average first fall frost date in most of Wisconsin is the last week of September or the first week of October. Corn is killed when temperatures are near 32 degrees Fahrenheit for a few hours. As the air temperature declines, so does the time it takes to kill the plant. A damaging frost can even occur when temperatures are slightly above 32 degrees if conditions are optimum for rapid heat loss from the plant (clear skies with no wind). Immature, greener corn has more frost resistance than plants that are yellow or under moisture stress.

A "light" frost will kill the plant leaves but not the stalk. If this occurs, the plant will continue to move nutrients to the ear. Research has shown grain yields can increase 7 to 20% above what they were at the time a light frost occurred. A "killing" frost will freeze both the leaves and the ear shank, ending any plant growth.

A corn plant normally takes 25 to 30 days after silking to reach the dough stage. A killing frost prior to the dough stage will result in poor quality silage with significantly lower yields. Therefore, the latest silking date for a reasonable quality corn silage harvest is approximately September 1.

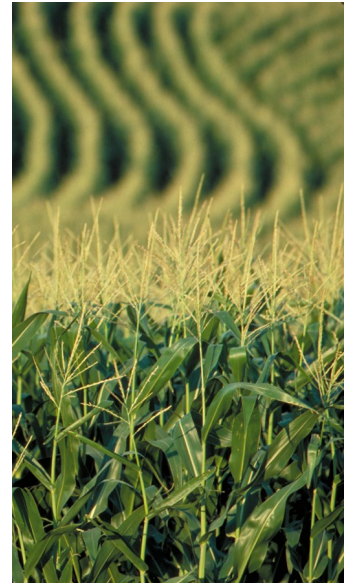
At 42 to 47 days after silking, a plant reaches the ½ milk line, a time when corn silage harvest often begins. A killing frost at this stage has little impact on silage harvest and only reduces grain yields by 5 to 10%. Therefore, the latest silking date that can occur for reasonable quality corn grain is approximately August 15.

Plants reach maturity at the kernel black layer stage, approximately 55 to 60 days after silking. Plants that silk by August 1 should achieve maturity and maximum grain yield prior to the first fall killing frost.

Be aware that corn grain that killed by frost between the ½ milk line and kernel black layer has several management challenges due to the higher plant and ear moisture levels:

- Increased field drying time or fuel drying costs
- Lower test weights
- Reduced kernel quality
- Increase in ear molds and/or ear drop
- Increase in stalk rots and/or stalk lodging

Several excellent articles about corn maturity and frost damage can be found at: <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu>



Relationship Between Corn Kernel Growth Stage and Development

Stage	Calendar Days to Maturity	Growing Degree Units (GDU) to Maturity	% of Maximum Yield		Moisture Content %	
			Grain	Silage	Grain	Silage
R1 - Silk	55-60	1100-1200	0	50-55	---	80-85
R2 - Blister	45-50	875-975	0-10	55-60	85-95	80-85
R3 - Milk	35-40	750-850	15-25	60-65	70-85	80-85
R4 - Dough	30-35	650-750	30-60	65-75	60-70	75-80
R5 - Dent	27-32	425-525	60-75	75-85	50-55	70-75
R5.5 - 50% Milk	13-18	200-300	90-95	100	35-40	65-70
R6 - Black Layer	0	0	100	95-100	30-35	55-65

Timing of Fall Alfalfa Harvest

With this spring's severe winter kill and the summer's difficult harvesting conditions, you may be pushing to get forage harvested. However, it is imperative to pay particular attention to harvest timing right now to ensure the greatest potential of their alfalfa crop overwintering.

According to UW-Extension Forage Specialist Dan Undersander, to increase potential of winter survival, alfalfa must either be cut early enough in the fall to allow regrowth and replenishment of root carbohydrates and proteins or so late that the alfalfa does not regrow and use those root energy stores. Hence, the common recommendation of a 'no-cut' window from Sept 1 to a killing frost. In Shawano County, the first killing frost typically occurs between September 20 and October 3.

If you want to cut alfalfa and allow regrowth, research in the northern growing regions has shown alfalfa needs at least 500 growing degree days after the last cutting to regrow sufficiently for good winter survival. This means we can cut in the fall as late as 500 GDD and the plant will still accumulate enough root energy stores to survive the winter. At Antigo, research has shown a 61% probability of accumulating 500 GDD after September 1st. This explains why UW has established a no-cut recommendation for our area beginning Sept 1.

If you want to cut alfalfa late enough in the season to prevent regrowth, research has shown the plant needs less than 200 growing degree days before the first killing frost. Research at Antigo found that after Sept 21 the likelihood of accumulating less than 200 GDD increased significantly indicating a cutting could likely be taken at the end of September with good probability of no regrowth and good winter survival.

Being late August, now is the time to decide when the last cutting of alfalfa will be taken this fall. Depending on your previous summer harvest schedule, alfalfa should either be cut within the next week or so or at the latter end of September.

It should be noted that forage quality changes very little during the month of September, so harvesting versus waiting should be based on your desire to keep or terminate a stand. In addition to properly timing harvest, you can also enhance potential overwintering of alfalfa by maintaining appropriate levels of soil potassium and be cut to maintain a minimum four inch stubble to retain snow and insulate the soil.

Harvesting Corn Silage

Before we get into the nitty-gritty of recommended plant moistures for ensiling, let's quickly review the ensiling process itself. Corn silage is simply fermented corn plants. After the corn is harvested, the cells of the corn plant are still alive and breathing, using sugar and oxygen and producing carbon dioxide and heat. If air flow is restricted, such as in a bunker, silo or bag, plant cells continue to breathe until there is not enough oxygen to support them and then they die. When the silage becomes anaerobic (lacking oxygen), desirable bacteria start the fermentation process, converting the corn's sugars and starches into acetic and lactic acid. These bacteria will continue to use the corn starch and sugar to produce energy and acid until the acidity level in the silage gets too high and kills them off. The desired final silage acidity, a pH of about 4.2, should occur within 1 to 3 weeks after the silo, bunker or bag is filled. The fermentation process preserves the crop for long-term storage by limiting microbial growth that leads to feed spoilage.

The proper time to cut corn silage is when the crop is at the optimum moisture for packing and fermentation. Silage that is too wet may not ferment properly, causing unpalatability. In addition, wet silage can lose nutrients as excess moisture is lost through seepage. Silage that is harvested too dry, has lower digestibility due to harder kernels and increased lignification of stem fiber. In addition, dry silage does not pack as well, thus increasing the potential for air pockets, excessive heating, and undesirable microbial growth leading to spoilage.

Optimum silage moisture at harvest ranges from 60-65 percent for upright oxygen-limiting silos, 60-70 percent for bags, and 65-70 percent for bunkers. Due to variability among hybrids and growing conditions, the best management strategy is to collect representative plant samples from around the field to check whole-plant moisture content.

A general guideline is to begin moisture testing when the kernel milkline has moved approximately 25% of the way down from the dent end of the kernel for horizontal storage methods and about 40 percent of the way down the kernel for vertical storage methods. To check the moisture level within the field, collect 4 to 5 representative plants from the field. Avoid sampling plants from border rows and areas not representative of the majority of the field. Seal the plants in an airtight plastic bag, keep them cool and bring them to one of the dry down locations listed in the front of this newsletter.

Once you have a moisture percentage determined for a field, under normal crop development conditions, you can assume a constant drydown rate of approximately 0.5 percent per day, barring extreme weather conditions.

Brand	Entry	2013 4-test average		★ Arlington		● Chilton		■ Janesville		▲ Lancaster		2012 4-test average
		Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)
AgriMAXX	413	* 89	58.9	85	57.1	* 104	60.1	73	60.5	93	58.0	109
	427	80	57.5	80	56.5	86	58.4	68	57.4	88	57.7	111
	434	82	58.8	85	57.6	84	58.4	66	59.9	92	59.3	--
	438	85	58.1	88	57.3	87	57.7	* 74	58.5	92	59.0	--
	Exp. 1342	72	58.7	78	56.8	70	58.3	62	60.5	81	59.2	--
Croplan Genetics	8925	81	60.2	79	59.0	* 95	61.2	70	61.7	82	59.0	100
	9012	* 87	60.4	* 92	58.4	93	59.6	71	61.8	92	61.7	96
	9101	84	59.2	89	57.4	80	59.5	73	61.1	95	59.0	111
	9201	76	58.7	82	57.7	73	58.4	63	59.8	85	59.0	--
Diener	D492W	* 91	59.5	* 92	57.3	* 101	59.5	72	60.9	98	60.2	109
	D506W	73	56.3	81	55.9	70	56.4	65	56.1	78	56.8	104
	D512W	81	58.1	84	57.3	84	57.7	70	58.4	86	59.0	--
Dyna-Gro	9042	82	58.8	77	57.4	89	58.9	68	59.0	96	60.0	113
	9223	* 87	58.1	84	56.5	* 95	58.5	* 74	58.8	94	58.7	113
Equity Seed	Quest	78	57.3	75	55.9	78	57.6	65	57.6	93	57.9	105
	Slenna	83	58.6	90	57.3	84	58.9	65	59.1	94	59.2	104
	Guardian	80	58.8	87	56.8	79	59.2	64	58.8	91	60.5	--
FS Seed	FS 602	* 87	59.0	89	57.2	* 98	59.4	71	60.9	90	58.6	109
	FS 622	83	61.1	84	59.4	* 96	61.8	66	62.2	88	61.0	107
	FS 625	80	57.3	82	56.4	86	58.1	67	56.8	87	57.8	112
	FS 626	77	58.7	84	57.7	85	59.0	60	59.0	80	59.2	--
Jung	5820	84	60.1	* 93	58.3	85	60.0	71	61.8	87	60.3	101
	5855	* 86	58.8	88	57.8	93	59.3	66	58.5	98	59.8	103
	5930	84	58.7	* 93	56.4	92	60.1	66	59.2	86	59.1	--
LCS / Van Treek	L-423	78	60.3	73	57.9	84	60.2	68	61.6	86	61.3	--
LCS / Welter	L-314	80	59.6	75	57.1	85	59.9	70	60.9	90	60.5	--
Legacy	LW 1065	82	59.8	81	58.9	93	60.6	67	60.1	87	59.5	99
	LW 1155	83	59.1	77	56.4	92	59.8	71	60.7	92	59.4	105
	LW 1210	84	60.4	89	57.7	90	60.3	70	62.2	89	61.3	100
	LW 1230	78	59.5	78	57.8	* 94	60.4	59	59.4	81	60.5	99
	LW 1250	80	60.5	82	59.4	90	61.9	60	59.9	89	61.0	92
	LW 1312	84	58.1	87	56.6	85	57.5	* 76	59.2	88	59.0	--
	LW 1335	81	59.8	84	58.8	* 98	62.0	55	58.5	85	59.6	--
	LW 1370	82	59.1	85	59.0	93	59.5	63	58.8	87	59.2	--
	LXW 1323	85	59.7	87	57.7	88	59.7	73	61.4	91	60.2	--
	LXW 1375	* 91	59.0	89	55.1	* 95	60.1	* 75	59.7	* 105	61.0	--
Limagrain Cereal Seeds	LCS 38686	83	59.1	78	57.2	* 97	60.3	* 74	60.8	81	58.0	--
Pioneer	25R34	83	58.5	89	56.7	* 105	59.4	67	59.3	68	58.5	* 117
	25R40	84	60.0	91	58.8	83	59.9	71	61.4	93	59.9	* 122
	25R46	* 86	60.4	* 94	58.5	90	60.7	71	61.2	87	61.0	--
	25R47	* 88	58.3	91	56.6	* 103	59.7	64	58.5	93	58.5	* 117
PIP	702	84	59.0	85	57.8	93	59.7	69	59.2	89	59.2	104
	703	85	58.8	82	57.2	93	59.3	* 77	59.7	89	58.9	--
	721	85	57.7	* 92	56.7	87	57.6	68	57.4	93	59.2	113

2013 UW Winter Wheat Variety Performance Results...Continued

Brand	Entry	2013 4-test average		★ Arlington		● Chilton		■ Janesville		▲ Lancaster		2012 4-test average
		Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)	Test wt. (lb/bu)	Yield (bu/a)
PIP (cont'd)	722	77	57.3	80	56.6	85	58.1	63	57.7	81	57.0	* 114
	726	80	59.0	84	57.6	* 94	60.6	61	60.2	83	57.7	--
	727	83	60.3	86	59.2	* 96	61.7	59	60.2	92	60.1	--
	729	84	60.1	87	59.0	* 97	61.2	64	60.5	89	59.5	109
	732	79	58.8	83	56.9	82	58.6	62	59.2	92	60.4	111
	733	* 92	58.8	* 99	57.6	* 98	58.8	* 79	60.4	94	58.6	--
	734	* 89	61.2	* 92	59.5	* 97	61.3	* 76	62.6	94	61.3	--
	735	* 87	59.3	91	57.9	* 97	59.6	69	61.2	91	58.7	--
	740	78	58.1	80	57.2	86	57.6	69	59.5	78	58.2	105
	748	82	60.5	89	58.9	* 95	61.1	59	61.2	87	60.7	--
	749	85	57.8	86	56.1	* 94	57.8	71	58.4	88	59.0	--
	752	83	58.8	81	57.8	86	58.2	* 74	59.6	91	59.6	106
	758	81	60.0	82	58.8	92	61.5	60	59.9	90	60.0	--
	759	84	58.1	90	57.3	89	58.1	71	58.6	87	58.3	--
	760	85	59.7	91	57.5	92	61.1	67	59.7	91	60.5	91
	761	84	59.2	90	57.3	* 96	61.1	64	59.4	84	58.8	92
	769	81	57.4	84	56.5	88	57.4	68	58.1	86	57.8	--
	781	74	59.0	74	56.3	80	59.3	60	60.4	81	59.8	--
	782	85	62.7	* 92	60.9	91	63.6	69	63.1	86	63.2	--
	783	85	60.1	87	58.0	89	59.8	71	60.9	95	61.6	--
Pro Seed Genetics	PRO 200	84	60.7	89	59.4	* 99	61.0	67	61.9	79	60.7	93
	PRO 260	80	58.0	82	57.6	93	58.7	69	59.1	77	56.5	104
	PRO 320A	80	59.7	83	57.9	84	60.2	71	62.5	84	58.2	105
	PRO Ex 310	84	58.3	91	57.4	91	58.9	62	58.8	93	58.2	104
	PRO Ex 330	77	57.2	80	56.0	75	56.7	60	57.0	93	59.1	106
	PRO Ex 350	81	57.7	82	57.3	84	58.3	67	57.7	88	57.7	106
	PRO Ex 370	79	57.8	81	57.5	91	58.7	66	58.7	77	56.3	--
	PRO Ex 380	84	62.3	87	60.5	90	63.2	* 79	64.1	80	61.6	--
	PRO Ex 390	80	59.6	81	58.4	83	59.2	66	59.6	90	61.4	--
Public	Hopewell	82	59.6	79	58.5	* 94	60.6	71	60.2	83	59.4	99
	Kaskaskia	83	61.4	89	59.9	* 95	62.2	67	62.7	83	60.7	97
	Red Devil Brand	80	59.7	83	59.1	* 98	60.7	64	61.4	75	57.8	106
	Sunburst	* 86	61.7	83	59.6	* 103	62.5	69	62.7	90	62.1	107
Public-exp	VA 09W-73	43	54.2	49	54.4	26	55.9	49	58.3	42	49.3	--
Syngenta	SY 483	85	58.6	80	55.2	89	59.6	* 81	60.0	89	59.8	108
	SY 1526	72	58.1	84	57.2	74	59.1	57	58.5	73	57.6	--
	W1104	79	57.7	82	55.8	72	57.4	* 75	60.3	85	57.4	109
Tracy	TW30-12	79	59.0	88	57.7	89	60.9	58	58.2	82	59.3	--
	TW52-13	79	59.8	87	59.6	* 94	61.5	56	58.7	80	59.2	--
	TW73-12	* 86	58.6	81	56.3	* 104	60.0	69	60.5	90	57.7	--
Van Treeck	Exp. J-334	82	59.9	87	59.7	* 103	61.0	53	58.8	85	60.2	--
	Mean	82	59.1	85	57.6	89	59.6	67	59.9	87	59.2	102
	LSD (.10)	6	1.1	7	1.2	11	1.1	7	1.1	7	1.4	8

* Yield is not significantly different (0.10 level) than that of the highest yielding cultivar

For more information,
contact Alan Linnebur,
Agriculture Educator,
Washington County
UW-Extension at
262-335-4477

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Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals



Friday, September 6, 2013
9:45 am - 2:30 pm
Liberty Hall, Kimberly
800 Eisenhower Drive
Kimberly, Wisconsin
(262) 731-2164

Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals Friday, September 6, 2013

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 9:15 am | Registration, coffee, juice, and rolls |
| 9:45 am | "Cost of Raising Heifers Study"
The latest survey results discussed
- Mark Hagedorn, UW Extension Eau Claire County |
| 10:30 am | "Ag Apps for Smart Phones, Tablets, & Other Devices"
A look at useful tools available to farmers and ag consultants
- Jerry Clark, UW Extension Chippewa County |
| 11:15 am | "Farmer Retirement Plans - Simple to Sophisticated"
Thinking beyond land, livestock and equipment
- Sharon Brantmeier, Financial Advisor with Ameriprise Financial |
| 12:00 Noon | Lunch |
| 1:00 pm | "Livestock Feed and Crop Situation Update"
Supply and Current agronomic issues
- Kevin Jarek, UW Extension Outagamie County |
| 1:30pm | "Income Tax Management and Strategies"
To Defer or not to Defer? That is the question.
- Professor Phil Harris UW Madison Farm Tax and Law Specialist |
| 2:30 pm | Adjourn |



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Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals

Registration Form

Name(s): _____

E-Mail(s): _____

Business _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

Registration Fee: \$30 per person

Make check payable to: **UW-Extension**

Mail this registration form and check to:
UW-Extension Farm Business
P.O. Box 2003
West Bend, WI 53095-2003

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