Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
SHAWANO COUNTY

Shawano Ag Newsletter

University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension

November 2019

Shawano County UWEX
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(715) 526-6136

Website:
https:/shawano.extension.wisc.edu

Like us on Facebook at:
uwex.shawano.ag

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Monday - Friday
8:00 am - 4:30 pm

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Hello All!

The consistent wet weather we have experienced this year has allowed for fungal diseases to occur. I have included in this newsletter an article from Dr. Damon Smith and Dr. John Goeser with information on stalk rot and ear rot in corn. Within that article you will also find links to resources about ear rot, mycotoxins, and storing grain.

As harvest starts to slows down at the end of the month you will find the meeting season for Extension begins in earnest. There are several meetings highlighted in this newsletter such as the Soil, Water, and Nutrient Management Meetings, one of which will be held in Cecil on December 11th. Topics will include: tillage practices, nitrogen rates for corn, P and K fertilization of no-till corn and soybean, planter aftermarket closing wheels, cover crops, fall manure, and nutrient management as well as other topics. See flyer included for more details and registration information.

Last year many beef producers in Wisconsin were Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) certified due to several large purchasers of cattle no longer purchasing cattle from suppliers that are not BQA or FARM certified. The BQA certification can be completed online at: https://www.bqa.org/bqa-certification/online-bqa-certification or at an in person training. One is currently scheduled for Shawano County on December 3rd. More details are included later in the newsletter.

Take time to stay safe this harvest season on and off the field.

Kimberly Schmidt

Please note that my email has now changed to kimberly.schmidt@wisc.edu

Dairy Situation and Outlook, September 18, 2019

By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Milk prices continue to strengthen. Higher cheese prices have increased the Class III price from its yearly low of $13.89 last February to $18.31 in September and will be around $18.65 for October. Cheese prices have been up and down since September, but higher cheese prices have more than offset lower dry whey prices. Dry whey prices which were $0.3975 per pound mid-September are now $0.2865. On the CME cheddar barrels were a low of $1.6125 per pound on September 26h, reached $2.025 on October 15th, the first time at $2.00 since 2014, and are now $2.105. The price of 40-pound cheddar blocks reached $2 per pound on September 9th, also the first time since 2014, but fell below $2 by September 24th, didn't reach $2 again until October 8th, only to fall again below $2.00 on October 17th to $1.9675 with a rally on October 22nd to $2.1025. The cheese market perhaps is a little more settle now with the spread between barrels and blocks more than $0.30 per pound parts of September to now close together.

Higher nonfat dry milk prices have more than offset lower butter prices to increase the Class IV price. CME butter prices have been averaging lower in October than in September. October butter was as high as $2.185 per pound and is now $2.09. The nonfat dry milk price which started September at $1.475 per pound increased steadily since to now $1.165. The Class IV price which was at a yearly low in January at $15.48 was $16.35 in September and will be near $16.45 in October.

Continued relatively small increases in milk production, favorable butter and cheese sales, dairy exports doing better than earlier thought with the ongoing trade war with China, and tighter stock levels have all supported higher dairy product prices and higher Class III and Class IV prices. We can expect some further price strengthening for November before some drop back for December. For the year the Class III price could average around $16.75 compared to $14.65 last year and the Class IV price around $16.30 compared to $14.65 last year.

USDA's estimated milk production for September to be 1.3% higher than a year ago due to higher milk production per cow. Milk production per cow was 1.8% higher than a year ago with milk cow numbers down 0.6%. Relatively strong increases in milk production occurred in Texas at 9.3%, Colorado at 5.6%, South Dakota at 5.4%, Michigan at 3.8% and Idaho at 3.6%. Milk production was 1.6% in California, 2.0% in New Mexico, 1.7% in New York, and just 0.6% in Wisconsin. Milk production fell 7.3% in Virginia, 4.9% in Arizona and 3.8% in Pennsylvania.

Compared to August a year ago, exports were down 18% for nonfat dry milk, 55% for butterfat, 21% for dry whey and 6% for cheese. Cheese exports year-to-date were still 2% higher than a year. Lower dairy exports to China, Japan and Oceania have been partially offset with higher exports to Southeast Asia, South Korea and South America. On a total milk solids basis January through August exports were still 14.1% of milk production, but down from 16.5% a year ago.

Compared to a year ago, September 30th stocks of American cheese were 4.0% lower, total cheese 0.8% lower, but butter was 7.0% higher. August 31st stocks of dry whey and nonfat dry milk were down 1.8% and 3.8% respectively.

Market indicators are for milk prices to average higher in 2020. Milk prices below the cost of production all of 2015 through the first half of 2019 placed a lot of financial stress on dairy producers and loss of equity. This will keep the increase in 2020 milk production to a modest level. A build back of loss equity will be needed before we see dairy producers responding to higher milk prices. We will likely see no or little increase in the average number of milk cows. July 1st dairy Replacement numbers were 2.4% lower than a year ago. With higher milk prices some dairy producers may find lower producing cows still profitable and keep them in the herd longer. With a wet spring, summer and fall which delayed corn planting and made harvesting quality forages a challenge will likely dampened increases in milk per cow. USDA is forecasting a slight increase in the average number of milk cows at 0.1% and a 1.43% increase in mill per cow resulting in a 1.56% increase in total milk production.

Barring a recession domestic butter and cheese sales will be positive for milk prices. Dairy exports could be a little higher in 2020. A summer drought in parts of Western Europe and compliance to environmental issues is keeping the increase in milk production well below 1%. Milk production in both Argentina and Australia is running almost 6% lower due to weather issues. Milk production is running a little higher in New Zealand. Overall it looks like world milk production will be up less than 1% resulting in higher world dairy product prices. Barring a world recession that dampens world demand this should open opportunities for U.S. dairy exports. USDA is forecasting U.S. exports to be up 3.3% on a milk fat basis and 6.5% on a skim solids basis.

As of now I could see the Class III price averaging in the strong $17's for the first half of the year and the strong $18's in the second half with an average for the year around $17.85, more than a dollar higher than 2019. With anticipated stronger nonfat dry milk prices the Class IV price could average around $17.10, about $0.65 higher than 2019. USDA's forecast is not quite as optimistic with Class III averaging just $0.65 higher and Class IV $0.10 lower. But, all forecasts will no doubt be modified as we move through the year and see what actually is developing. Nevertheless, 2020 should be a better year than 2019.

CORN STALK ROTS AND EAR ROTS: A DOUBLE WHAMMY FOR WISCONSIN CORN FARMERS AGAIN THIS YEAR

DAMON L. SMITH, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND EXTENSION FIELD CROPS PATHOLOGY SPECIALIST, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

JOHN GOESER, ADJUNCT ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF DAIRY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON AND ANIMAL NUTRITION DIRECTOR, ROCK RIVER

The 2019 growing season is the third year in a row where we are going to end with many challenges for Wisconsin farmers. The excessively wet weather is challenging the last of corn silage harvest, and grain harvest has barely started in much of the state. Couple this with wet weather, delayed planting, and plant stress most of the season and there is a double whammy of stalk rot and ear rot issues to contend with this fall.

Figure 1. Anthracnose stalk rot of corn

What is the Primary Stalk Rot Issue in Wisconsin?

Anthracnose stalk rot (Fig. 1) has been readily apparent for Wisconsin corn growers this season. Anthracnose stalk rot is typically worse in fields in a corn-on-corn rotation, and/or no-tilled, and planted to a susceptible hybrid. Reports and observations of lodging are starting to come in. In addition, to anthracnose stalk rot, we are also seeing Gibberella stalk rot picking up. This stalk rot seems to be showing up in late-planted corn-situations and especially wet fields. This isn't surprising given the weather conditions and level of plant stresses from compaction, slow accumulation of growing degree day units, and foliar pathogens. Impending frost in much of the state this weekend will also end the growing season, meaning that plants already damaged by stalk rot will shut down. The clock starts ticking on what can be done and lodging becomes a considerable concern.

Frosted corn for silage will begin drying at a faster and constant rate, regardless of kernel or plant maturity. The primary aim for frosted corn meant for the silo becomes achieving an ideal moisture content for ensiling. With whole-plant corn silage, the ideal moisture range is 63 to 68% however with frost damaged or killed corn, achieving this dry matter for the entire crop may prove impossible. Actively monitor moisture during harvest and segregate the crop if moisture dips below 55%, to avoid silage storage and stability issues later on.

What should I do if I have a field with stalk rot?

In fields were stalk rot is an issue, HARVEST AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to avoid yield losses from lodging. Silage corn fields should also be chopped as soon as possible, monitoring moisture and being sure to take extra care in packing the bunker. Delaying harvest for grain corn will increase the likelihood of lodging which will increase harvesting issues. Once conditions dry enough to allow combines to run, fields with higher levels of stalk rot and/or lodging should be prioritized for harvest.

What should I do about stalk rot for next season?

Management of of any of the stalk rots is multi-faceted. First, choose hybrids with the best resistance available. Hybrids that also have good resistance to foliar diseases will also offer an advantage when managing stalk rot, as foliar disease can stress corn plants and lead to increased risk of stalk rots like anthracnose stalk rot. Cultural practices such as crop rotation and tillage to manage surface residue can also help. Other practices that reduce plant stress such as balanced fertilization, proper planting population, providing suitable drainage, and using well adapted hybrids for your location will reduce the risk of anthracnose stalk rot.

Fungicides are not recommended for managing stalk rots, directly. However, we have observed better standability of corn in years with heavy foliar disease pressure, where fungicides have been applied. This makes sense, because controlling heavy foliar disease allows the plant to continue to produce carbohydrates through photosynthesis. When heavy foliar disease pressure is left unchecked, corn plants can scavenge the stalks for resources predisposing corn plants to stalk rot diseases and a loss in stalk integrity.

What corn ear rots and mycotoxins should I watch out for?

With all the wet weather, several ear rots have appeared in corn around much of the state. Ear rots caused by fungi in the groups Diplodia (Fig 2.), Fusarium, and Gibberella (Fig. 2) will be the most likely candidates to watch for as you begin

CORN STALK ROTS AND EAR ROTS: A DOUBLE WHAMMY FOR WISCONSIN CORN FARMERS AGAIN THIS YEAR, cont.

Figure 2. Diplodia ear rot (2 ears on the left) and Gibberella ear rot (2 ears on the right) of corn. Photo Credit: Craig Grau.

harvest. Fusarium and Giberrella are typically the most common fungi on corn ears in Wisconsin. This group of fungi not only damage kernels on ears, but can also produce toxins called mycotoxins. These toxins (fumonisins and vomitoxin) can threaten livestock that are fed contaminated grain. Thus grain buyers actively test for mycotoxins in corn grain to monitor mycotoxin levels to be sure they are not above certain action levels established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The FDA has established maximum allowable levels of fumonisins in corn and corn products for human consumption ranging from 2-4 parts per million (ppm). For animal feed, maximum allowable fumonisin levels range from 5 ppm for horses to 100 ppm for poultry. Vomitoxin limits are 5 ppm for cattle and chickens and 1 ppm for human consumption.

Diplodia ear rot is not as common in Wisconsin. This disease is often more severe in years where dry weather precedes silking, followed by wet weather immediately after silking. Diplodia ear rot does not produce mycotoxins. While this disease does not result in mycotoxin accumulation, it can cause grain yield loss and quality issues.

For more information about ear rots and to download a helpful fact sheet produced by a consortium of U.S. corn pathologists visit:

https://crop-protection-network.s3.amazonaws.com/publications/cpn-2001-ear-rots.pdf

How do I reduce mycotoxin risks at harvest?

Before harvest, farmers should check their fields to see if moldy corn is present. Sample at least 10-20 ears in five locations of your field. Pull the husks back on those ears and observe how much visible mold is present. If 30% or more of the ears show signs of Gibberella or Fusarium ear rot then testing of harvested grain is definitely advised. If several ears show 50-100% coverage of mold testing should also be done. Observe grain during harvest and occasionally inspect ears as you go. This will also help you determine if mycotoxin testing is needed.

If substantial portions of fields appear to be contaminated with mold, it does not mean that mycotoxins are present and vice versa. Remember, Diplodia ear rot does not produce mycotoxins. However, if you are unsure, then appropriate grain samples should be collected and tested by a reputable lab. Work with your corn agronomist or local UW Extension agent to ensure proper samples are collected and to identify a reputable lab. If tests show high levels of mycotoxins in grain, that grain SHOULD NOT BE BLENDED with non-contaminated corn.

For more information on mycotoxins and to download a fact sheet visit::
https://crop-protection-network.s3.amazonaws.com/publications/cpn-2002-mycotoxin-faqs.pdf

Helpful information on grain sampling and testing for mycotoxins can be found by visiting: https://crop-protection-network.s3.amazonaws.com/publications/grain-and-silage-sampling-and-mycotoxin-testing-filename-2019-04-10-184011.pdf

For a list of laboratories that can test corn grain for mycotoxins, consult Table 2-16 in UW Extension publication A3646 – Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops.

How should I store corn from fields with ear rots and mold?

If you observe mold in certain areas of the field during harvest, consider harvesting and storing that corn separately, as it can contaminate loads; the fungi causing the moldy appearance can grow on good corn during storage. Harvest corn in a timely manner, as letting corn stand late into fall promotes Fusarium and Gibberella ear rots. Avoid kernel damage during harvest, as cracks in kernels can promote fungal growth. Also, dry corn properly as grain moisture plays a large role in whether corn ear rot fungi continue to grow and produce mycotoxins. For short term storage over the winter, drying grain to 15% moisture and keeping grain cool (less than 55F) will slow fungal growth. For longer term storage and storage in warmer months, grain should be dried to 13% moisture or less.

CORN STALK ROTS AND EAR ROTS: A DOUBLE WHAMMY FOR WISCONSIN CORN FARMERS AGAIN THIS YEAR, cont.

Fast, high-heat drying is preferred over low-heat drying. Some fungi can continue to grow during slow, low-heat drying. Also, keep storage facilities clean. Finally, mycotoxins are extremely stable compounds: freezing, drying, heating, etc. do not degrade mycotoxins that have already accumulated in grain. While drying helps to stop fungal growth, any mycotoxins that have already accumulated prior to drying will remain in that grain. The addition of acids and reducing pH can reduce fungal growth but will not affect mycotoxins that have already accumulated in harvested grain.

For wet corn, earlage, snaplage or corn silage, promote optimal fermentation to preserve and stabilize the feed for dairy or beef cattle. As mentioned above, mycotoxin presence will not be alleviated, however stabilizing the crop can ensure the issue won't worsen. Seal the crop as quickly as possible after harvest and use a research proven bacterial inoculant, acid or chemical preservative to stabilize the crop quickly after sealing. Monitor bag, bunker, and pile silo plastic for holes throughout the year and seal those you find quickly. Seal the ends and/or edges with added weight to minimize air infiltration into the silage or grain.

For more information on properly storing grain and to download a fact sheet on the subject, visit: https://crop-protection-network.s3.amazonaws.com/publications/cpn-2004-corn-storing-mycotoxin-affected-grain.pdf

What impact will ear and stalk rot have on my cows?

Ear and stalk rots do not equate to animal health issues, however mycotoxins or wild yeast contamination which may be produced by or accompany ear and stalk rots can affect rumen health and digestion. As described above, manage the crop to the best of your ability from harvest through storage. Upon feed out, introduce heavily ear and stalk rot-laden feeds slowly into the ration. Test the suspicious crop for mold, yeast and vomitoxin content as you begin feeding it and closely monitor dry matter intakes and animal health.

If animal health issues or contaminant levels for yeast and mycotoxin are recognized, consult with your nutrition and veterinary advisor as to the best plan of attack. Dilute the suspicious feed to a lesser amount if possible or consider research backed nutritional additives which can lessen yeast or mycotoxin impact on health.

Hay Market Report
October 28, 2019
https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/h-m-r/

Upper Midwest Hay Price Summary by Quality Grade

Hay Grade	*Bale type*	*---------- Price ($/ton) ----------*		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	$242.00	$208.00	$340.00
	Large Square	$231.00	$170.00	$345.00
	Large Round	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	$196.00	$160.00	$224.00
	Large Square	$196.00	$120.00	$305.00
	Large Round	$175.00	$100.00	$265.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square		No Sales Reported	
	Large Square	$149.00	$85.00	$235.00
	Large Round	$114.00	$80.00	$140.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square		No Reported Sales	
	Large Square	$123.00	$35.00	$165.00
	Large Round	$102.00	$30.00	$200.00

Industrial Hemp Meeting

Save the Date!

Where: De Pere at the Swan Club

When: December 5th

What: Brown County Extension will be hosting an Industrial Hemp meeting

More information on times and registration will be posted on the Brown County Extension website as well as the Shawano County Extension website and Facebook.

Also check out Extension Hemp Website: https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/hemp/

Private Applicator Training

Extension Shawano County is holding two sessions to renew private pesticide applicator licenses:

Thursday, January 23rd

and

Tuesday, February 11th

Shawano County Courthouse Meeting Rooms A and B

Registration Begins at 9:45 a.m.

Cost of class is $40.00 and includes the

Training Manual for the Private Pesticide Applicator, 7th Edition

Please contact the Shawano County Extension office if you have questions. 715-526-6136

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WISCONSIN BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE CERTIFICATION

IN - PERSON TRAINING

BQA Certification is valid for three years. This training enables participants to obtain an initial certification, or re-certify an expired certification.

Wisconsin Beef Info Center
https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wbic/

Wisconsin BEEF COUNCIL

BEEF
Funded by Beef Farmers and Ranchers

Tuesday, December 3, 2019

Check-in at 6:00 p.m. class begins promptly at 6:15 p.m. concludes by 9:00 p.m.

Matsche Community Center
362 Railroad Street
Birnamwood WI

Cost: $15, **Checks Preferred!!** Payable to *WI BQA Program*
One fee per certification holder. Multiple people from same farm encouraged to attend.
RSVP by November 27th to Extension Shawano County at (715) 526-6136
Hosted by: Kimberly Schmidt, Shawano County Agriculture Extension Educator
Dan Marzu, Langlade County Agriculture Extension Educator

The voluntary Beef Quality Assurance Program assists in raising, feeding and harvesting high quality beef. By participating in BQA and adopting BQA production practices, you are helping to answer the call from the packers' consumers, for safe beef raised in a humane manner. Effective January 1, 2019, buyers representing some large packers and processors will only purchase from farms that are BQA or FARM Certified.

For other BQA Certification events, see the Calendar of Events at the WI Beef Information Center, https:fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wbic/

SHAWANO COUNTY

LAND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
311 N MAIN STREET – COURTHOUSE
SHAWANO, WI 54166-2145
Phone (715) 526-6766 Fax (715) 526-6273
www.co.shawano.wi.us

NOTICE

DATE: 10/1/19

TO: NMP WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

FROM: SHAWANO COUNTY LCD

SUBJECT: *Save the date for* – SnapPlus Workshop

Hello:

If you are interested writing your own nutrient management plan or just want to gain a better understanding about implementing your plan please **"save the date"** and join us for:

Event: "SnapPlus" Nutrient Management Planning Workshop

Date: ***Wednesday – December 18, 2019***

Time: **10:00 am – 2:30 pm** (a sub lunch w/refreshments will be provided at no cost)

Location: Meeting Rooms A & B (lower level) of Shawano County Courthouse – 311 N. Main Street, Shawano

Agenda: Begin or continue learning SnapPlus computer program: Complete NMP updates for 2019 and plan for 2020 crop year meeting NRCS 590 standard.

RVSP: Contact Shawano County LCD staff by or before **December 4, 2019** if you plan to attend.

Also, let us know if you are bringing a laptop.

- Please bring your SnapPlus farm file on a thumb drive or your laptop (if you have one).
- If you have soil tests that are over 4 years old, please take new soil samples yet this fall and get them to the lab for analysis.
- If you have new soil tests from this fall please import them into your SnapPlus farm file or bring them on a flash drive or have them e-mailed to us before the workshop.

If you have any questions, let us know.

Looking forward to seeing you there,

Shawano County Land Conservation Staff
Scott Frank - Scott.Frank@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4632
Blake Schuebel – Blake.Schuebel@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4633
Brian Hanson – Brian.Hanson@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4636
Mary George – Mary.George@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4627

2019

Soil, Water & Nutrient Management Meetings

Registration fee is $45 (includes registration, information packet, and lunch)

{4 hours of Certified Crop Advisor CEU credits have been requested}

Tuesday, Dec. 3 – Madison at UW Extension Office, 5201 Fen Oak Dr. **CONTACT HOST**: George Koepp/ Carrie Edgar, Dane Co. UWEX, Madison, WI 53718. 608-224-3716. Please register online at http://dane.extension.wisc.edu

Wednesday, Dec. 4 – Sparta at Jake's Northwoods, 1132 Angelo Rd., Hwy 21. **CONTACT HOST:** Bill Halfman, Monroe Co. UWEX, 14345 Co. Hwy B, Rm. 1, Sparta, WI 54656; 608-269-8722.

Thursday, Dec. 5 – Eau Claire at Eagles Club, 2488 Hallie Rd., Chippewa Falls. **CONTACT HOST**: Andy Heren, Eau Claire Co. UWEX, 227 First St., Altoona, WI 54720; 715-839-4712.

Friday, Dec. 6 – Marshfield at Marshfield Ag Res. Station Auditorium, 2611 Yellowstone Dr. **CONTACT HOST:** Richard Halopka, Clark Co. UWEX, 517 Court St., Rm. 104, Neillsville, WI 54456; 715-743-5121.

Monday, Dec. 9 – Juneau at Dodge Co. Admin Bldg., 127 Oak St. **CONTACT HOST:** Joe Zimbric, Dodge Co. UWEX, Admin Bldg. 127 Oak St., Juneau, WI 53039; 920-386-3790.

Tuesday, Dec. 10 – Kiel at Millhome Super Club, 3 miles East on Hwy. 57/31. **CONTACT HOST:** Mike Ballweg, Sheboygan Co. UWEX, 5 University Dr., Sheboygan, WI 53081; 920-459-5904.

Wednesday, Dec. 11 – Cecil at The Main Event, 206 North Lemke St. **CONTACT HOST:** Kimberly Schmidt, Shawano Co UWEX, Courthouse, Rm. 101, 311 N. Main St., Shawano, WI 54166; 715-526-6136.

Thursday, Dec. 12 – Dodgeville at Iowa Co. Health & Human Services Bldg., 303 W. Chapel St. **CONTACT HOST:** Gene Schriefer/Josh Kamps, Iowa Co. UWEX, 303 W. Chapel St., Ste. 1200, Dodgeville, WI 53533; 608-930-9850.

The schedule for the 2019 Soil, Water & Nutrient Management Meetings is listed above. Presentation topics will include: Comparing tillage practices and nitrogen rates for corn: early corn development and yield impacts (*Francisco Arriaga*); Evaluating corn N management decisions (*Carrie Laboski*); Profitability of P and K fertilization of no-till corn and soybean (*Carrie Laboski*); Badger Ag. Tech. Lab Update: Planter aftermarket closing wheels (*Brian Luck*); Wheel traffic effects on alfalfa (*Brian Luck*); Wisconsin nutrient management update (*Sue Porter*); Cover crops, fall manure, and nutrient management (*Matt Ruark*); Biological indicators of soil health (*Matt Ruark*). Presentations will begin at 10 am and run until 3 pm, with a lunch break from 12 to 1 pm. Lunch is included in the $45 fee. Please read carefully and make sure you contact the appropriate person at your desired location.

2019 SOIL, WATER AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT MEETING

The Department of Soil Science, in conjunction with University of Wisconsin-Cooperative Extension, will conduct a Soil, Water, and Nutrient Management Meeting at The Main Event, 206 N Lemke St, Cecil, WI on December 11th, 2019. The meeting will begin at 10:00 am and end at 3:00 pm. The $45 registration fee includes lunch at noon. A total of 4 CEUs will be provided. Payment must be received by November 29th, 2019 to the Extension Shawano County Office.

2019 Discussion Topics

- Comparing tillage practices and nitrogen rates for corn: early corn development and yield impacts (Francisco Arriaga)
- (1) Evaluating corn N management decisions (2) Profitability of P and K fertilization of no till corn and soybean (Carrie Laboski)
- (1) Badger Ag. Tech. lab Update: Planter aftermarket closing wheels (2) Wheel traffic effects on alfalfa (Brian Luck)
- Wisconsin nutrient management update (Sue Porter)
- (1) Cover crops, fall manure, and nutrient management (2) Biological indicators of soil health (Matt Ruark)

This event will be held at The Main Event, 206 North Lemke Street, Cecil, WI. Please send in your meeting reservation (use clip sheet below) with payment of $45 per person by November 29th to the Extension Shawano County, Room 109 Courthouse, 311 North Main Street or you can now pay online. See link below: Please plan to arrive by 9:45 am for registration. The meeting will start promptly at 10:00 a.m. with lunch (chicken and mashed potatoes and trimmings served buffet style) at noon. For more information contact Kimberly Schmidt Extension Shawano County at 715-526-6136 or kimberly.schmidt@wisc.edu

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REGISTRATION FORM
2019 SOIL, WATER AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT UPDATE MEETING
The Main Event, 206 N Lemke Street, Cecil - December 11TH

PREPAYMENT IS REQUIRED BY November 29th, 2019

Name(s)_____
_____
Business Address_____
_____
Phone_____ Email_____
Number attending _____ @ $45.00 each = $ _____

Pay by credit card online at: https://www.govpaynow.com/gps/user/plc/a001z6
Below programming select other at dropdown. By AG select soil and water meeting at dropdown.
If more than one are attending make note in comments (Fees may apply)
or
Make checks payable to "Extension Shawano County" and send to Extension Shawano County, Room 109 Courthouse, 311 North Main Street, Shawano, WI 54166

Cow College 2020

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
WAUPACA COUNTY

FVTC Regional Center
525 S. Main Street
Hwy 22/45 Clintonville, WI

Fox Valley TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Knowledge That Works

January 7 *(1-3 PM)*

Alternative Forages as Your Primary Feed Source?

Dr. Matt Akin, *Extension Dairy Management Specialist, UW-Madison*

Learn how forages like small grains, sorghums and mixes might replace alfalfa in milk cow diets.

Feeding Strategies to Maximize Milk Components

Dr. Zach Sawall, *Central WI Dairy Nutritionist/Support Specialist, Vita Plus Corporation*

Dr. Sawall grew up on a dairy farm just south of Clintonville. He will discuss ways to maximize milk components using dairy nutrition and feeding strategies that can boost dairy farm profitability.

January 14 *(1-3 PM)*

Dairy Breeding Strategies in an Era of High Pregnancy Rates

Dr. Paul Fricke, *Extension Dairy Reproduction Specialist, UW-Madison*

Getting high producing cows bred on time has always been and will always be one of the of the biggest challenges to dairy farm profitability. As a key advisor to many WI bovine veterinarians and AI organizations, get the latest research on ways to improve and maintain your dairy herd reproductive performance from one of the leading experts in the world.

Evaluating Your TMR: Little Things Matter the Most!

Jim Livingston, *Diamond-V Dairy Team Regional Manager*
Kimberly Schmidt, *Shawano County Extension Ag Educator*

Find out how on-farm, real-time TMR mixer evaluations and monitoring the feeding behavior of your cows can help improve production and save you money.

January 21 - Farm Tour

10:15 AM ***Fietzer Dairy Farm*** - E8276 Co Hwy N, Manawa 54949
2016 Lely robotic milking system (6 Bot/3 Paired), six-row natural ventilated 360 Cow freestall barn

11:15 AM ***Clinton Dairy Farm*** - E8351 State Hwy 22, Bear Creek 54922
2019 Waikato 50 cow rotary parlor, 250 cow holding area & 6-row tunnel ventilated freestall Barn

12:30 PM ***Lunch*** – FVTC Regional Center – *State Hwy 22/45, Clintonville (across from Fleet Farm)*
"Dairy Revenue Protection Insurance" *- by Robert Netrefa, GreenStone Farm Credit Services*

Register for the sessions you plan to attend: ____ **January 7** ____ **January 14** ____ **January 21 (Farm Tour)**

Name(s) _____ Email_____

Address _____City _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Cost is $5.00/day or $10.00 total for all three = $ _____ (Call or send check to UW-Extension by Fri. Jan 3)

Waupaca County UWEX	***Shawano County UWEX***	***Outagamie County UWEX***
Courthouse 811 Harding St	***Courthouse, Rm 101***	***3365 W Brewster Street***
Waupaca, WI 54981	***Shawano, WI 54166***	***Appleton, WI 54914***
715 258-6230	***715 526-6136***	***920-832-4763***

2020 Wisconsin Agronomy Update Meetings

The Department of Agronomy will offer Crop Production and Management Meetings at eight locations during 2020. Joe Lauer and John Gaska will present the latest information on hybrid/variety performance, an analysis and discussion of last year's growing season, and updated recommendations for field crop production. The registration fee includes a meal and information materials. Certified Crop Advisor CEU credits have been requested (3.0 CEU hours-Crop Management). Below is a list of meeting sites, dates and times. A $45.00 registration fee (which includes the meal) will be charged for the meeting. A "walk-in" fee will be charged to those who have not preregistered. Extra information packets are available for $21.00 each. **Make your reservations with the host agent one week prior to the scheduled meeting date.**

Location, date and time	Address	Host Agent
Janesville Monday, Jan. 6 at 12:00	Holiday Inn Express 3100 Wellington Dr.	Nick Baker Rock Co. Extension Office 51 S. Main St. Janesville, WI 53545-3978 (608) 757-5066 nick.baker@wisc.edu
Madison Tuesday, Jan. 7 at 7:30 am	Comfort Inn 5025 County Hwy. V, De Forest, WI (Hwy V exit West of 90/94)	Claudia Wiederholt - Event contact Dane Co. Extension Office 5201 Fen Oak Drive, Rm. 138 Madison, WI 53718 (608) 224-3704 https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/danecountyag/
Fond du Lac Tuesday, Jan. 7 at 12:00	UW Fond du Lac Rm. 114 University Center 400 University Drive	Joe Zimbric Dodge/Fond du Lac Co. Extension Office 400 University Drive Fond du Lac, WI 54935-2998 (920) 929-3171 jwzimbric@wisc.edu
Kimberly Wednesday, Jan. 8 at 7:30 am	Liberty Hall 800 Eisenhower Drive (Hwy. 441, College Avenue Exit, East 1 block)	Kevin Jarek Outagamie County 3365 W Brewster St. Appleton, WI 54914 (920) 832-5121 kevin.jarek@wisc.edu
Wausau Wednesday, Jan. 8 at 12:00	Marathon County UWEX Office, Room 5 212 River Drive	Heather Schlesser Marathon County UW-Extension Office 212 River Drive Wausau, WI 54403 (715) 261-1230 heather.schlesser@wisc.edu
Chippewa Falls Thursday, Jan. 9 at 7:30 am	***** New Location ***** Eagles' Club Banquet Hall 2588 Hwy 53 Chippewa Falls	Jerry Clark Chippewa County Extension Office Room 13 Courthouse, 711 North Bridge St. Chippewa Falls, WI 54729-1876 (715) 726-7950 jerome.clark@wisc.edu
Sparta Thursday, Jan. 9 at 12:00	Jakes Northwoods Hwy 21 (NE side of town) 1132 Angelo Rd.	Bill Halfman Monroe County - UW Extension 14345 County Highway B, Room 1 Sparta, WI 54656-0309 (608) 269-8722 william.halfman@wisc.edu
Darlington Friday, Jan. 10 at 12:00	***** New Location ***** Lafayette County Multi- Purpose Building 11974 Ames Road	Josh Kamps Lafayette County – UW Extension Agriculture Center 627 Washington Street Darlington, WI 53530-1396 (608) 776-4820 joshua.kamps@wisc.edu

Wisconsin Agribusiness Classic	Midwest Forage Association Forage Production and Use Symposium	Wisconsin Corn Growers Association Wisconsin Soybean Association CORN / SOY EXPO
January 14-16, 2020 Alliant Energy Center, Madison	February 17-19, 2020 Chula Vista, Wisconsin Dells	February 6-7, 2020 Kalahari Resort, Wisconsin Dells