Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
SHAWANO COUNTY

Shawano County UWEX
311 North Main Street
Shawano, WI 54166
(715) 526-6136

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

Like us on Facebook at:
uwex.shawano.ag

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

Ag Agent:
Kimberly Schmidt
kimbely.kassube@wisc.edu

IN THIS ISSUE:

Shawano Ag Newsletter

University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension

October 2019

Hello All!

We are getting closer to corn silage harvest! Some have begun their chopping but the rain lately has not helped dry down the corn. The Shawano County Forage Council has decided to extend their dry down dates at United for two more weeks (October 9th and 16th). More information on how to submit a sample is in this newsletter. The results are posted on the Shawano County Extension Facebook as well as the Shawano County Extension webpage.

https://shawano.extension.wisc.edu

You can also find dry down information from across the state on this webpage:

https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/silagedrydown/

In the last newsletter there was information on events that covered corn silage as well as corn silage pricing information. I have included two info sheets on corn silage as a review from last month. If you need any more information please contact me at the Extension Office. Also in this issue are a varieties of events that are upcoming this fall and winter so you can start planning ahead if interested.

At the end of August I got married and my name will now appear as Kimberly Schmidt instead of Kimberly Kassube. I should have my new email address soon but in the meantime my old email address will still work.

Kimberly Schmidt

September 23, 2019 Hay Market Report

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	$247.00	$200.00	$340.00
	Large Square	$219.00	$135.00	$285.00
	Large Round	$185.00	$170.00	$200.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	$196.00	$160.00	$224.00
	Large Square	$174.00	$95.00	$290.00
	Large Round	$139.00	$100.00	$170.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square		No Sales Reported	
	Large Square	$135.00	$85.00	$200.00
	Large Round	$102.00	$75.00	$170.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square		No Reported Sales	
	Large Square	$90.00	$50.00	$130.00
	Large Round	$90.00	$53.00	$130.00

Dairy Situation and Outlook, September 18, 2019

By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Lower cheese production, tighter cheese stocks, modest growth in cheese sales plus slightly higher cheese exports all contributed to higher cheese prices and improved Class III prices. Compared to a year ago, July cheddar cheese production was 5.5% lower with total cheese production just 0.5% higher. July 31st American cheese stocks were 5.8% lower with total cheese stocks 3.5% lower. Cheese exports in July were 1% higher with year-to-date exports 3% higher. Cheese prices showed continued improvement August through September. On the CME cheddar barrels were $1.6975 per pound the end of July and 40-pound blocks were $1.82. Cheddar barrels improved to $1.94 per pound on September 16 only to dropped way back to $1.7850 on September 18. The 40-pound block price improved to $2.375 per pound on September 16 only to drop back to $2.1175 on September 18. A 40-pound block price at $2.00 per pound has not been seen since November of 2014. In 2014 cheese prices topped out in September with 40-pound blocks at $2.45 per pound and barrels at $2.43 resulting in a record high Class III price of $24.60 for September. Dry whey has also showed some strength since the end of July when it was $0.34 per pound to now $0.3975.

The Class III price was a low of $13.89 in February, improved to $17.60 in August and will be near $18.25 for September compared to $16.09 a year ago. Cheese and dry whey prices could still increase some as we approach the holiday season resulting in an October Class III price near $19 with November and December staying in the $18's.

Higher butter production, building stocks and lower exports has lowered butter prices. Compared to July a year ago, butter production was 6% higher and July 31st stocks were 3.6% higher. July butterfat exports were 68% lower with year-to-date exports 40% lower. On the CME, butter was $2.345 per pound the end of July but dropped to $2.11 on September 18. Nonfat dry milk was $1.035 per pound the end of July and improved $1.0750. As a result the Class IV price which was $16.74 in August will be near $16.30 for September compared to $14.81 a year ago. Butter prices also could still recover some as we approach the strong sales period during the holidays and nonfat dry milk prices should hold close to the current level resulting in a Class IV price $16.60 to $16.75 October through December.

Milk prices for the remainder of this year and into next year will depend on the level of milk production, domestic sales and exports. Milk production was 0.4% and 0.2% lower than a year ago May and June respectively, but was 0.2% higher for both July and August. Milk cow numbers continue to decline with August down another 2000 head and 0.8% lower than a year ago. Milk per cow was 1.0% higher than a year ago. Compared to August a year ago milk production for the top five states that produce more than 50% of the milk was: California +1.5%, Wisconsin -0.5%, Idaho +2.9%, New York +1.1% and Texas +4.6%. Other states with relatively strong increases in milk production were Colorado 4.6%, Oregon and Idaho both with 2.6% and Michigan 1.6%. States with relatively high decreases in milk production were Virginia 11.4%, Illinois 7.9%, Arizona 6.1% and Pennsylvania 6.0%.

USDA is forecasting milk production 1.5% higher next year, the result of 0.2% more milk cows and 1.3% more milk per cow. But, milk production could be lower than this. While milk prices are now showing improvement this does not offset the financial stress and loss of equity dairy farmers have experienced from low milk prices for the past four and half years. The number of milk cows may not increase. We can expect dairy farmers to continue to exit the dairy industry and not a lot of dairy herd expansions. Also this year's crop season has been a challenge with wet and cool weather delaying planting, acres planted, crop yields and forage quality could reduce the increase in milk per cow.

Domestic sales could weaken some if the economy slows as some are predicting. Both the consumer confidence index and the restaurant performance index have fallen. The lower volume of dairy exports this year was mostly due to lower exports to China. Lower exports of whey products and lactose accounted for much of the reduced exports to China, the result of retaliatory tariffs and the African Swine Fever which drastically reduced their swine herd. But, higher exports to Mexico, Middle East/North Africa and South America, and except for July higher exports to Southeast more than offset the reduced volume of exports to China. The possible slowing of the world economy could impact exports next year. Mexico, European countries, South America, South Korea, China and others are experiencing slower economic growth. But, USDA is still forecasting exports to be higher next year. This is very possible since world milk production is not expected to show much growth next year leaving opportunities for U.S. exports.

Current dairy futures are not overly optimistic for milk prices going into next year. Class III drops below $17 by January and doesn't reach $17 again until August and only in the low $17's for the remainder of the year. But, with a smaller increase in milk production and a level of domestic sales and exports to support milk prices I am of the opinion milk prices could do better than this with 2020 milk prices averaging one dollar or more higher than this year.

Robert Cropp
racropp@wisc.edu

Extension Apps Help Price Corn Silage and High Moisture Corn

By Greg Blonde, UW-Madison Extension Agriculture Agent, Waupaca County

As WI corn growers and dairy/livestock farmers deal with immature corn this Fall, free Extension pricing apps for standing corn silage and high moisture corn are available to help evaluate the options, according to Greg Blonde, UW-Madison Extension Agriculture Agent in Waupaca County.

The Extension corn silage pricing app is available free for both Apple and Android mobile devises (phones and tablets). It allows buyers and sellers to enter their own yield estimates and harvest costs with links to current corn and hay markets for reference pricing. The new Apple version also includes links to the latest WI Custom Rate Guide to help determine silage harvest costs. Difference in soil nutrient removal between silage versus grain harvest is also calculated to help sellers calculate their price. Since 2016 the app has helped determine floor and ceiling prices for hundreds of sellers and buyers. A short YouTube tutorial of the corn silage pricing app is also available on-line at: https://youtu.be/BRLWsL4xM18. Blonde notes, "this year an additional 10-30 percent price discount or deduction from the final price may be appropriate for corn chopped between early-dent and half-milk due to lack of maturity and lower silage feed quality."

Blonde says another option for wet corn is high moisture shell corn (HMSC) when kernel moisture is between 24-32%. HMSC can be an excellent source of energy for dairy and livestock animals while helping the corn grower reduce lodging and harvest losses, as well as extra drying, handling and storage costs. Blonde says "a bushel of dry shell corn weighs 56 pounds at 15% kernel moisture. That's over eight pounds of water in each bushel of corn. However, corn at 25-35% kernel moisture with 17-25 pounds of water per bushel will be much more common this year following delayed planting, excessive rain and saturated fields across much of the region".

Knowing the value of wet shell corn is important for farmers when making marketing and management decisions like buying, selling, feeding, drying or storing corn. To help with those decisions, Blonde reminds farmers and their advisors to check out the free Extension mobile Android app "Pricing Wet Corn". The app quickly calculates a value for wet shell corn based on kernel moisture and the price of local dry shell corn (a direct link to local elevator bid prices is built into the app). The equivalent wet corn price is then calculated for both price per ton and price per bushel. Additional costs for drying (gas or electric) can then be entered by the grower to evaluate a breakeven sale price compared to drying and storing the grain. The "Pricing Wet Corn" app is free and available only for Android mobile devices on the Google Play store.

Blonde says buyers and sellers, Extension colleagues and other farm advisors can then use the "share" button in either app to send results, including specific input values, as well as an output summary from their analysis directly from their mobile device. For more information, contact Greg Blonde at 715-258-6230 (greg.blonde@wisc.edu).

Shawano County Forage Council Extends Dry Down Dates! Oct 9th and 16th

Drop samples off at United Co-op (1212 Bay Lakes Road Shawano, WI) by 2:30 PM. Samples should be cut at chopper height fresh that day. Label samples with Name address, phone number or email, hybrid day length and planting date. We will contact you with the results

Questions?? Please contact Kimberly Schmidt Extension Agriculture Educator at: (715) 526-6136 or kimberly.kassube@wisc.edu

University of Wisconsin · Agronomy Department
1575 Linden Drive · Madison, WI · 53706 · (608) 262-1390
Agronomy Advice
http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu

August 2019 Field Crops 28.6147 - 133

Adjusting Corn Silage Contracts for the 2019 Season

Joe Lauer, *Corn Agronomist*

The Kernels

- Due to late-planting in 2019, corn grain yields will be variable prompting the question "What is corn silage worth this year?"
- A fair price must be negotiated from the seller's (minimum to accept) and buyer's (maximum to pay) perspectives.
- UW extension personnel have developed a spreadsheet and a mobile phone app to make this process easier.
- A different starch content approach is described to arrive at a fair price in challenging years.

Grain producers and dairyman annually debate the question, "What is corn silage worth this year?" This question will be even more important in 2019 because grain yields will be all over the board due to late planting. With variability in corn maturity and quality comes variability in price. Most farmers want a pricing method that's simple yet justifiable.

Most grower-dairyman silage contracts are based upon prices determined at some point during the growing season using CBOT and CME grain markets. A fair price must be negotiated from the seller's (minimum to accept) and buyer's (maximum to pay) perspectives. Buyers and sellers need to consider local market conditions that will influence the final negotiated price.

In most years there are about 8 bushels of corn grain in a ton of corn silage. However, significant variation in this number is caused by the production season, forage moisture, and the actual grain-to-stover ratio.

Often, the recommendation is to multiply the price of grain corn times 7.5, 8 or 8.5 to get the comparative price per ton for wet silage. It usually is a good estimate because the cost of grain harvest (a savings) is near equally offset by the value of additional nutrients and organic matter removed in the silage crop (a cost).

Seller's perspective

When pricing corn for silage, it's best to first approach the transaction from the seller's perspective. The seller (grain producer) has opportunities with marketing grain and opportunities with marketing stover (i.e. bedding, fertilizer value, decreasing soil erosion, etc.). Generally, the seller is not going to price the crop for less than what could be made if it was harvested and sold for dry grain. An exception is when the crop won't reach maturity for dry grain harvest.

The seller starts with the value of the standing corn minus grain harvest costs. The price is adjusted for the value of phosphorous and potassium harvested in the stover. To derive the fair market price for corn silage, calculate the potential gross income from grain (price x yield); subtract grain harvesting costs including combining, trucking, drying, storage, and harvest loss; then add back the fertilizer value of the stover being removed. The result from these calculations is then divided by the estimated corn silage yield to give an equivalent price per ton that equals the net grain return.

Buyer's perspective

The buyer (dairyman) starts with the price of standing corn and adjusts for quality and harvesting costs. The buyer usually assumes harvesting costs when corn is standing and adjusts the value of corn silage based on what it would cost to purchase corn and straw to replace the nutritional value of corn silage. Forage quality adjustments can be derived through opportunities with marketing milk. Some corn, like brown midrib hybrids (bmr), have more stover value than non-bmr hybrids.

These calculations are often more work than many people want to deal with. UW-Extension has developed a spreadsheet to make this process easier. The spreadsheet can be downloaded at: http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Season/DSS/UWEXC

ornSilagePricingDecisionAid_v2018Jun07.xls. The UW-Extension has also made available a similar mobile phone app (search for "corn silage pricing").

Grain price drives the process

Keep in mind that the seller's equivalent net return for grain price is essentially a floor, or minimum price. From the buyer's perspective, there may be reason to pay more or the need to look for cheaper alternative feeds.

Corn grain price drives silage price. Both buyer and seller need to first agree on how the base grain price will be determined. Some options include local price on a given date, average of local price on several dates, or using a futures market price. Once a base price is determined, some adjustments may still need to be made.

Finally, sell by the ton; estimating silage yield and selling by the acre will almost always result in someone getting the short end of the cornstalk.

Factors affecting the grain equivalent calculation

Harvest timing can affect grain yield in the forage. Kernel milkline is a good indicator of development and remaining potential grain yield. For example, grain yield can still increase 5 to 12% when the kernel is at 50% kernel milk. No further grain yield increases occur after "black layer" formation at the kernel tip. Make price adjustments for immature corn. The easiest way to do this is to take a percentage of the normal price (for example: use 70 to 80 percent of a normal corn price based on lower silage quality).

Moisture content in forage and grain has a major influence on this relationship and needs to be considered to accurately determine fair forage prices. If the base price is set for 65 percent moisture corn silage, an adjustment must be calculated if the silage is harvested wetter or drier than 65 percent.

Environment can significantly affect the amount of grain in corn forage. Drought can reduce plant stature and affect pollination reducing both grain and forage yield. Sometimes early drought can reduce plant stature, but normal precipitation might relieve stress, and high grain yields occur. Depending upon year, grain equivalents have ranged from 6.4 to 9.4 at a 150 bu/A yield level. Some locations produced consistently higher grain equivalents than others.

Hybrid types evaluated have included bmr, leafy, bioengineered, and conventional hybrids. The range among hybrids for grain equivalents was 6 bu/T (min. hybrid= 4.5 bu/T, max. hybrid= 10.5 bu/T). Brown mid-rib hybrids had significantly lower grain equivalents than conventional or bioengineered hybrids.

A different approach – Using starch content

In order to accurately use grain equivalents in contract negotiations, measurements need to be taken "after the fact" (after silage harvest). Few growers are willing to leave "check strips" in the field. Weather, wildlife and hybrid standability and ear droppage can influence post-silage harvest grain yield measurements.

To deal with variability, corn forage starch content at harvest and be back calculated to determine grain equivalents on a field-by-field or load-by-load basis (Starch method in Table 1). This would allow for a much more accurate estimation of corn grain produced in a field regardless of circumstance and a fairer method for payment.

Assuming that starch is 70% of the grain, we can back calculate grain equivalents using starch content and forage yield (Starch method in Table 1). This method consistently underestimated true grain yield equivalents. The difference (or bias) between these two methods was affected by the grain yield level. However, by using a forage yield measurement, a more accurate contract could be arrived at between grain producers and dairymen.

Table 1. Corn grain equivalents (15.5% moisture) per ton of silage (65% moisture).

Grain Yield	Forage Yield	Starch content	Grain equivalents (1972)	Grain equivalents (Revised 2016)	Grain equivalents (Starch method)	difference
Bu/A	T DM/A	%	Bu/T	Bu/T	Bu/T	Bu/T
Less than 90	3.8	20.9	5.0	5.1	4.4	0.7
90-110	5.4	27.3	5.5	6.6	5.8	0.8
110-130	6.0	29.0	6.0	7.1	6.1	1.0
130-150	6.7	30.4	6.5	7.5	6.4	1.1
150-170	7.3	31.4	7.0	7.8	6.6	1.2
170-190	7.9	32.2	7.0	8.1	6.8	1.3
190-210	8.6	32.6	7.0	8.3	6.9	1.4
210-230	9.3	32.6	7.0	8.5	6.9	1.6
230-250	9.9	32.4	7.0	8.6	6.8	1.8

Focus on Forage

Wisconsin TEAM Forage

Options with Low Starch Corn Silage

by **Kimberly Schmidt[1] Matt Akins[1,2]**
[1]Divison of Extension, Shawano County, University of Wisconsin-Madison
[2]Department of Dairy Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Introduction

With a portion of corn planted late in several areas of Wisconsin, it may not reach the maturity needed to produce high quality corn silage. In 2005 and 2006, a cover crop corn study showed the average loss of starch from corn silage planted June 1 vs June 30 was 14% across brown midrib, and full- and shorter season hybrids (Lauer, 2005 and 2006). The loss of starch from corn planted later than June 30 was even greater. In a year where quality corn silage is lacking, what can be done to ensure diets remain balanced for energy?

Maximize Corn Silage Starch Digestibility

With corn silage possibly having lower starch content, ensuring that starch is highly digestible is important to maximizing the energy content of the silage. Harvesting at the optimal dry matter content of 32-38% will help improve packing and fermentation. During harvest, monitoring of kernel processing is needed to make ensure excellent processing. The new SilageSnap app can be used to monitor and manage kernel processing and make needed adjustments to the forage harvester. (https://wimachineryextension.bse.wisc.edu/precision-agriculture/silagesnap/)

Manage Inventory to Allocate Highest Quality Forage to Lactating Cows

Manage corn silage inventory by allocating silages to appropriate animal groups with higher starch silage going to lactating cows. Lower starch corn silage can work work very well in heifer and dry cow diets. Storing lower quality corn silage using bags or piles will allow better management of the high quality silage rather than putting silage into the same storage.

Lack of corn silage inventory may not be a producer's biggest concern as they may be lacking enough haylage to make through winter. An option for those producers could be planting a cover crop forage to be harvested early in the spring (mid to late May). If this option fits best for your operation, it is possible to take corn silage off earlier by cutting and wilting to the correct moisture in mid-September instead of waiting for frost to dry the silage down. This allows the cover crop more time to establish and greater yield of the cover crop forage in spring. Keep in mind this may sacrifice some yield and quality of the harvested corn silage.

Purchase Higher Quality Corn Silage from a Local Source to Fill Inventory Needs

Depending on the need to fill forage inventory and local grain producers' corn maturities, there may be an opportunity to purchase and harvest corn silage from a local source. Determining a fair price for the silage is needed and can be based on the local corn price, nutrients removed from the field, and costs of harvest/storage. The UW Corn Silage Pricing Aid and apps can help determine a fair price for the buyer and seller. Working with the other producer to identify hybrids that may have better forage quality may improve forage quality. You may be able to find a local producer using the Farmer to Farmer website listing producers with forages for sale.

Use Dry Ground Corn to Replace Starch from Corn Silage

Dry corn will likely be used to replace starch in some lactating cow diets. Grinding corn finely is necessary to maximize starch digestibility as dry corn starch has lower rumen digestibility than fermented corn starch. Allocating the highest quality corn silage to lactating cows may minimize the need for using additional dry corn.

As a last option to increase dry matter content of corn silage, a dry feed ingredient could be added to the forage at ensiling. Adding dry cracked corn directly to low starch corn forage at ensiling may be an option to increase dry matter content to improve fermentation in addition to increasing starch content and digestibility. Addition of other dry ingredients may also be feasible depending on cost and ease of handling including corn gluten feed, wheat middlings, distillers grain, or soybean hulls. However it may result in variability in nutrients within the silo and be difficult to ensure ingredient mixing in bunker or piles. This may be more feasible using a bagger or upright silo. Table 1 illustrates the

inclusion rate (as is or wet basis) of some dry feed ingredient to reach a specific dry matter for the final product. The decision of which feed would depend on the nutrient value and cost of the ingredient. Use of the UW FeedVal tool would be useful in making this decision. Always work with a nutritionist to determine if this would be an option in your silage storage situation and the inclusion rates of corn with the silage.

Table 1. % Dry feed inclusion (as is basis) to reach desired DM%

	Desired % DM final product (using a feed with 87% DM)			
Forage DM	30	32	34	36
20	15	18	21	24
22.5	12	15	18	21
25	9	12	15	18
27.5	5	8	11	15
30	0	4	7	11

Add Energy to the Diet from a Byproduct Feed Source

Much research on feeding low starch diets has been done using various byproducts. There is a wide variety of possible byproducts that can be used for energy in diet including: wheat middlings, soybean hulls, distillers grain, corn gluten feed, bakery product, beet pulp, or sugar sources. A study from UW-Madison (Gencoglu and others, 2010) used soybean hulls to replace dry corn with diets containing 27% or 22% starch. Intake and energy corrected milk yield were increased for the reduced starch diets. High-fiber byproducts can replace starch in lactating cow diets with selection of byproducts depending on price and other commodity values. Use of the UW FeedVal tool can help decide which feed is most cost effective relative to dry corn. Work with a nutritionist to decide which byproduct would work in your situation.

Sugar sources (molasses, candy, whey) are another option to balance rumen fermentable carbohydrates. Broderick and Radloff (2004) replaced high moisture shell corn with dried molasses creating 4 diets with starch levels at 31%, 28%, 25%, and 23%. No difference reported in milk yield between diets with higher starch compared to the lower starch levels. Use of sugar sources depend on cost relative to dry corn and response in milk yield and components. Liquid sources are also used to help prevent TMR sorting or carry trace minerals or vitamins.

References

Broderick, G.A. and W.J. Radloff. 2004. Effect of molasses supplementation on the production of lactating dairy cows fed diets based on alfalfa and corn silage. J. Dairy Sci. 87:2997-3009.

Gencoglu, H., R. D. Shaver, W. Steinberg, J. Ensink, L. F. Ferraretto, S. J. Bertics, J. C. Lopes, and M. S. Akins. 2010. Effect of feeding a reduced-starch diet with or without amylase addition on lactation performance in dairy cows. J. Dairy Sci. 93: 723-732.

Lauer J.G. 2008, June. Planting Corn in June and July! – What can you expect? Agronomy Advice. Field Crops 28.421-57

Wisconsin Farm Succession Professionals Network Meetings Oct. 16, 17, 18, 2019

The 2019 Wisconsin Farm Succession Professionals Network (WIFSPN) meetings will feature new research, new tools, resources, and techniques to use with farmers and succession planning.

.

Agenda:

1:00 **Welcome**, introductions, objectives of the organization and day

1:15 ***Out of the Mouths of Farmers – Insights on Farm Succession Through Focus Groups*** **-** University of Wisconsin Division of Extension educators held farmer focus groups for succession planning. The goal was to learn their barriers to succession planning, their educational and support needs, and their format preferences for learning about succession planning. Themes from the focus groups included tensions around control, change, financial needs, fair v equal, and communication. This session will provide suggestions in program development based on the learner needs and ideas on addressing the tensions around farm succession conversations and planning.

2:30 **Break**

2:45 **Beginning Farmer Loans and Farm Succession** - Presented by local Farm Service Agency Staff

3:15 **Communicating with Farmers –** strategies & resources for you and your farmer clients during times of stress. Presented by UW Madison Division of Extension educators

4:15 **Introduction to a New Farm Succession Workbook** – Get a first look at the workbook, *Cultivating Your Farm's Future*. The workbook is designed as a companion piece for upcoming Extension workshops. Professionals who are facilitating farm succession discussions can use it to help farms gather information and foster communication around important issues.

4:45 **Wrap up, evaluation**

5:00 **Adjourn**

Who Should Attend?

- Accountants
- Ag Lenders
- Attorneys
- Enrolled Agents
- Estate Planners
- Farm Management Association Staff
- Farm Family Communication Consultants
- Financial Planners
- Mediators
- Tax Planners
- UW-Extension Educators
- WTCS Farm Business Instructors

WIFSPN Regional meetings will be from **1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.** on the following dates and locations:

- **Appleton, Wednesday, October 16, 2019**,
  The Grand Meridian
  2621 N. Oneida St., Appleton, WI
- **Madison, Thursday, October 17, 2019**,
  Crown Plaza
  4402 East Washington Ave., Madison, WI
- **Eau Claire, Wednesday, October 18, 2019**,
  Sleep Inn & Suites Conference Center
  5872 33rd Ave., Eau Claire, WI

Registration:

Registration for these meetings is $20/person. Registration can be completed online http://bit.ly/WIFSPN2019 Online registration requires a credit card. If you would like to register by surface mail, you can send your registration fee (check payable to UW CDP) along with your name, organization, address, phone number and email *and the location you wish to attend to:*

Joy Kirkpatrick
UW CDP
204 Taylor Hall
427 Lorch St.
Madison, WI 53706

Registration deadline: October 9

CENTER FOR DAIRY PROFITABILITY

Growing Wisconsin

Extension UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Wisconsin Annual Tax Courses
by Iowa State University

FARM BARN MEETING

Tuesday, October 29, 2019

8:00 - 9:30 pm

Managing Your Dairy Ration During a Challenging Year

8:00 pm	Introduction of host farm
8:15 pm	"Maximize Production While Feeding Alternative Forages" Mike Biese, Intensive Dairy Care, Inc.
8:45 pm	"Shaker Box: A Tool to Improve Overall Nutrition" Kim Schmidt, Shawano County Agriculture Extension Educator
9:30 pm	Ham sandwiches and refreshments

Plan now to attend an informative farm barn meeting and learn how to get the most milk production out of your ration.

Terry Hock Farm, W666 County Rd VV, Seymour

Terry, Gina, Javier, Whitney

88 cows

Planted 175 acres of alternative forages in 2019

Mike Biese, Intensive Dairy Care, Inc. Independent Dairy Nutrition Consultant, will speak on ration challenges facing dairy farmers and how to maximize production while feeding alternative forages.

Kim Schmidt, Shawano County Agriculture Extension Educator will demonstrate how to use the shaker box as an objective measurement of particle size and how this tool can improve overall nutrition of your cows.

Extension Outagamie County, 3365 W Brewster St, Appleton, WI 54914

Questions: 920-832-5129

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Fox Valley TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Knowledge That Works

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

Wisconsin Pest Management Update Meetings

Three hours of Certified Crop Advisor CEU credits in pest management are requested for each session.

The schedule for the Wisconsin Pest Management Update meeting series is listed below. Presentations will include pest management information for Wisconsin field and forage crops. Speakers will include Mark Renz and Rodrigo Werle, weed scientists, Damon Smith, plant pathologist, and Bryan Jensen, entomologist.

The format will be the same as in recent years. Meetings will either be in the morning or afternoon and will run for 3 hours. Morning meetings will begin promptly at 9 am and run to 12 pm. Afternoon meetings will begin at 1 pm and conclude at 4 pm. Please read carefully and make sure you contact the appropriate person at your desired location. Locations with an asterisk have changed since last year.

Please make your reservation with the host agent at least one week prior to the scheduled meeting date.

	Location	Contact
Monday, November 4 1pm – 4pm	**Marshfield** Marshfield Agricultural Research Station 2611 Yellowstone Drive Marshfield, WI 54449	Richard Halopka Clark County Extension Courthouse Room 104, 517 Court Street Neillsville, WI 54456 (715) 743-5121
Tuesday November 5 9am-12pm	**Chippewa Falls** Lake Hallie Eagles Club, 2588 Hallie Road Chippewa Falls, WI 54729	Jerry Clark Chippewa County Extension 711 N. Bridge Street Chippewa Falls, WI 54729 (715) 726-7950
Wednesday November 6 9am-12pm	**Darlington*** Lafayette County Hilltop Center 11974 Ames Road Darlington, WI 53530	Josh Kamps Lafayette County Extension 627 Washington Street Darlington, WI 53530 (608) 776-4820
Wednesday November 6 1pm-4pm	**Janesville** Holiday Inn Express Janesville 3100 Wellington Place Janesville, Wisconsin 53546 (I-90 and US Highway 14, West on 14)	Nick Baker Rock County Extension 51 S. Main Street Janesville, WI 53545 (608) 757-5698
Thursday November 7 9am-12pm	**Fond du Lac** University of Wisconsin – Fond du Lac Rm 113 University Center 400 University Drive Fond du Lac, WI 54935	Joe Zimbric * Fond du Lac County Extension 227 Admin/Extension Bldg. 400 University Dr. Fond du Lac, WI 54935 920-929-3173
Thursday November 7 1pm-4pm	**Appleton*** The Grand Meridian, 2621 N Oneida Street, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911	Kevin Jarek Outagamie County UW Extension 3365 W. Brewster St. Appleton, WI 54914 (920) 832-5128
Friday November 8 9am-12pm	**Bangor** Log Cabin, Jones Road, Bangor, WI 54614	Kaitlyn Lance La Crosse County UW Extension 212 6th Street North La Crosse, WI 54601 (608) 785-9593

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***