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SEPTEMBER 2020

# Shawano County Ag Newsletter

*University of Madison Division of Extension*



**Extension**  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON  
SHAWANO COUNTY

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## Hello All!

It is hard to believe that summer is winding down and we are entering fall and with it, harvest season. This year's corn silage harvest seems certainly different from this past year. In this newsletter there are some resources related to corn silage.

Although, forages inventories have recovered some this growing season you may be looking to buy or sell corn silage. There is an app from UW Madison Extension on how to price corn silage. The Corn Silage Pricing App developed by Greg Blonde, former Waupaca County Extension Educator and Ryan Sterry, St. Croix County Agriculture Educator can be downloaded from the app store or google play store by searching Corn Silage Pricing App ( icon is shown on the bottom of this page). The app allows you to look at pricing from both the buyer and sellers perspective. I have also included a pricing fact sheet that was from 2019, however the information can still be applied to this year's crop.

Another resource Extension provides is the Farmer to Farmer web page that puts Wisconsin farmers in touch with one another for the purpose of buying and/or selling corn and forage. You will find more information on this site later in the newsletter.

Please stay safe out there as harvest season brings many hazards from operating more equipment, having equipment on the roads as well as applying manure after harvest. There are few safety resources included here.

Stay Safe!



**Kimberly Schmidt**  
Agriculture Educator  
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# Dairy Situation and Outlook, August 19, 2020

Written by:

**Bob Cropp**, Professor Emeritus University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension University of Wisconsin-Madison

In mid-April on the CME 40-pound cheddar blocks were \$1.00 per pound. But prices rallied with blocks setting a new record in June at \$2.81 per pound and continued to increase setting another record at \$3.00 per pound on July 13th. But \$3.00 per pound lasted just one day with prices falling ever since. Blocks were \$2.2350 per pound the end of July and averaged \$2.6466 for the month. Cheddar barrels were also a low of \$1.00 per pound in April, reach \$2.425 in June and \$2.465 in July but fell to \$2.235 the end of July averaging \$2.408 for the month. These price changes resulted in the Class III price to increase from \$12.14 in May to \$21.04 in June and \$24.54 in July.

Unfortunately, milk prices are headed lower with the August Class III around \$19.45 and possibly heading to the \$16's for the remainder of the year. Both 40-pound cheddar blocks and cheddar barrels have weakened considerably. The 40-pound cheddar blocks got as low as \$1.58 per pound and are now \$1.71. Cheddar barrels are now \$1.375. Unless prices strengthen some Class III could fall below \$16. Current Class III September futures are \$15.41. What has changed since June and July to result in lower cheese prices? On the supply side milk production declined 0.5% in May and was up just 0.8% in June as dairy cooperatives implemented base excess plans on their producers. But dairy producers have responded to the higher milk prices in May and June. July milk production was 1.5% higher than a year ago. After cow numbers declined for 4 months July cow numbers increased by 2,000 head and were 0.4% higher than a year ago. Milk per cow improved being 1.1% higher than a year ago.



But several things happened on the demand side. The bright spot is home consumption of dairy products has and continues to run well above year ago levels. Restaurants partially reopened and there was a need to buy cheese and replenish their stocks. But in July the surge in the coronavirus resulted in restaurants being instructed to cut back on their openings. It also looks like food service will be negatively impacted as many schools and colleges open this fall with virtual learning, high school and college fall sports being cancelled, professional sports to have no fans in the stands and conferences and other major events being cancelled. These moves hurt beverage milk, cheese and butter sales. Under the Farmers to Families Food Box program that operated from May 15th to June 30th the government purchased a lot of cheese. The second round of Farmers to Families Food Box program is operating from July 1 to August 31st but the amount of cheese purchased will be reduced.

Demand was also boosted by higher dairy exports in May and June. With the exception of butter nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder and cheese were below world market prices in May and early June. World customers took advantage of these lower prices and increased purchases. May dairy product exports were the most in two years with record exports of nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder, improved exports of cheese and whey products. June exports were up 28% by volume from a year ago. Cheese exports were a record for any given month, nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder exports were up 77%, butterfat exports 15% higher and total whey products 8% higher with dry whey 41% higher as China purchases more whey products as they restock their swine herd following last year's African Swine Fever outbreak.

But July exports may have been lower, particularly for cheese as June and July prices were well above world prices. There remains a lot of uncertainty as to where milk prices are headed for the remainder of the year and for next year. Until the coronavirus comes much more under control and things return more to normal the demand for dairy products will be depressed. Dairy exports could continue to do fairly well as U.S. prices have now come more competitive with world prices. Also, world milk production in other major exporters continues to increase at a relatively slow rate which could give U.S. opportunities for more exports. But with the worldwide spread of the coronavirus there is a concern worldwide recession could dampen demand. The level of U.S. milk production will be very important. USDA is forecasting 2021 milk production to increase 1.9%, adjusted for leap year in 2020, the result of just 0.1% more milk cows and 1.8% more milk per cow. If this materializes, it will take favorable dairy exports to support higher milk prices.

Class III futures are now in the \$15.41 for September and the \$16's for the remainder of the year. But prices could strengthen some with milk production seasonally lower in August and September. Also as in the past the demand for cheese and butter is expected to increase during the holiday season. There is also a third round of the Farmers to Families Food Box that runs from September 1 to October 31, but at lower purchases than the first two rounds.

Continued on next page

# Dairy Situation and Outlook, Aug 19, 2020 cont.

Written by:

**Bob Cropp**, Professor Emeritus University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension University of Wisconsin-Madison

Class IV futures will be near \$13.10 for August and in the low \$14's November and December. Butter stocks are plentiful, but butter prices could strengthen some during the holiday season. Nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder exports could also stay above year ago levels, both of which could strengthen the Class IV price.

Dairy producers have not seen the same strength in their milk price as the increase in the June and July Class III prices due to relatively high negative producer price differentials (PPD) in the 7 federal order markets that have multiple component pricing. While cheese prices have decreased bringing down the Class III price the spread between the advanced Class III and Class IV prices for August is over \$10. Since the mover of Class I is the average of the advanced Class III and Class IV prices the August Class I price will be below the August Class III price resulting in a negative PPD. As Class III declines further and the spread between Class III and IV narrows negative PPD's will decline and may become positive again later this year.

## Hay Market Report August 10, 2020

Data Compiled by:

**Richard Halopka**, Clark County Extension Crops & Soils Agent

Published on: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/h-m-r/>

### Demand and Sales Comments

Hay inventory is increasing, but overall supply remains tight in areas across the Midwest. Dairy hay remains in demand and hay prices remain steady. Lower quality hay is discounted and straw is coming off the field to the market this week.

Hay Grade	Bale type	Price (\$/ton)		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$258.00	\$224.00	\$288.00
	Large Square	\$195.00	\$100.00	\$240.00
	Large Round	\$152.00	\$100.00	\$310.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$191.00	\$120.00	\$246.00
	Large Square	\$155.00	\$85.00	\$230.00
	Large Round	\$127.00	\$95.00	\$160.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Sales Reported		
	Large Square	\$123.00	\$110.00	\$150.00
	Large Round	\$109.00	\$60.00	\$145.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Square	\$102.00	\$75.00	\$120.00
	Large Round	\$83.00	\$65.00	\$100.00

## Farmer to Farmer

Do you have feed to sell or are you looking to purchase? The UW Madison Extension has a website you can use to connect with buyers and seller. The farmer to farmer site is free of charge to both buyers and sellers. Users can list or search for hay, alfalfa haylage, corn silage, high moisture corn, corn grain, or other forages (i.e., oats, peas, or Sorghum). Extension assumes no responsibility in the transaction of buying or selling the items listed on this website. All transactions and negotiations are handled directly between buyers and sellers.

You can find the website at this link: <https://farmertofarmer.extension.wisc.edu/>



# Agronomy Advice

<http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu>

August 2020

Field Crops 28.6147 – 133 (revised)

## Adjusting Corn Silage Contracts for the 2019 Season

Joe Lauer, *Corn Agronomist*

### The Kernels

- Variable environments cause variable corn grain yields 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 novel 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?” Corn grain yields can be all over the board due to management and environmental effects. 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 novel 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 can 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)	Grain equivalents 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

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# Putting Farm Safety into Practice – Grain and Forage Harvest

Posted by:

**John Shutske**, UW Madison Extension Biological Systems Engineering Specialist

Published on August 24, 2017

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/agsafety/2017/08/24/2990/>

A modern farm can be a dangerous and unforgiving place. Late summer and fall are high-risk times as harvest operations ramp up quickly. In Wisconsin, we always have tight time windows to get forages, corn, soybeans and other crops harvested and put into storage to make it through the year. It's that urgency and time pressure that can contribute to mistakes that often leads to injuries or even death. Machinery plays a major factor in serious farm injuries. Here are some ways to put safety into practice!

## Think Like a Pilot – Or, a NASCAR Driver

The best way to prevent harvest season injuries is to invest prep time to get your equipment and storage structures ready for the busy season. Adjustments and maintenance that improve safety also can also help maximize the quality and value of your crop. Many terrible farming injuries happen when a breakdown occurs. People get super-stressed or frustrated and then do something that they know might be dangerous.



As a farm owner, manager, or operator, think of your role the same way an airplane pilot or race car driver would. That means you need to establish something like a pre-flight or pre-race checklist — a run-through and shakedown to make sure all systems are “go.”

Consult your operator's manuals. Are shields or guards in place – on tractors, choppers, blowers, wagons, combines, and augers? Replace any questionable hydraulic hoses and know the status of any bearings and belts that you know might need to be repaired during the season.

Preventive maintenance on storage structures and their associated machinery or equipment is important. It's easier to do repair on a silo unloader at ground level than on top of a filled silo. Check fixed ladders that may have rusted or loosened over the year on grain bins or upright silos. Walk around horizontal silo walls checking for cracks and repair as needed.

Make sure to carry a fully-charged, 10-pound ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher on all machines including trucks. Train people on how to properly use the fire extinguisher and when to call the fire department. Keep first aid kit or safety supplies in field vehicles and farm buildings. Post a list of addresses as directions to various field locations.

## Gear Up for Highway Travel

Minimizing the time you spend on the highway is always the best way to reduce hazard levels. However, that's often not practical. Plan highway travel whenever possible to avoid busy or high traffic times including the early morning commute and the rush to school. Evening times are high risk as people are in a hurry to get home from work or school and the sun gets low in the sky.

With fewer daylight hours upon us, make sure SMV emblems and other extremity markings are bright and clean. Replace any markings that are faded or missing. Daily check that warning lights, including flashers and beacon lamps as well as head lights are fully operational. Remember, field lights or any white light to the rear are not for highway use. Make sure you fully understand and comply with all other state and local lighting, marking, width, and weight limit laws. Follow rule of the road laws and remember to warn motorists of your intent to turn by using signal lights or hand signals.

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# Putting Farm Safety into Practice cont.

Posted by:

**John Shutske**, UW Madison Extension Biological Systems Engineering Specialist

## **Train, Coach, & Create Expectations with Your Employees**

Many farms have additional hired workers to assist with harvest – As an employer, spend time with them. Talk about your safety expectations. If your farm publishes a newsletter or posts safety notices, these are a good way to communicate special harvest safety practices. The same is true if you're hiring custom harvest work. Discuss your operations safety practices with the custom harvest operators. Small things like discussing travel routes and speed for custom equipment as well as your daily operation equipment reduces stress for every operator.

As a farm owner and operator, you must create and expect a culture of safety. With everybody involved in the operation, demonstrate and walk through safe procedures. Operator's manuals and safety decals are a great source of information. Show people what to do if something unexpected happens. Make sure everyone involved in the operation has a reliable way to communicate. But realize that if it's a smartphone, steps need to be taken to make sure people are not distracted by phone use.

A safe harvest requires a little extra effort on a daily basis. In the end the payoff can be significant when there are no injuries or down time during the harvest season.

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## **Shawano County Forage Council: Corn Silage Dry Down Dates**



**Dates: Sept. 3, 10, and 17**

**Drop off samples by 2:30 pm at:  
United Co-op  
1212 Bay Lakes Road  
Shawano, WI**

**Questions?? Please contact Kimberly Schmidt, Extension Agriculture Educator at:  
(715) 526-6136 or [kimberly.schmidt@wisc.edu](mailto:kimberly.schmidt@wisc.edu)**

### **How to submit a corn silage dry down sample:**

1. From the center of the field, select a minimum of 5 representative stalks following a W-shaped sampling pattern through the field.
2. Cut the stalks 6 inches above the ground (or at chopper height).
3. Place the stalks in a plastic bag, ideally with wet papers, and bring them to the dry down site right away.
4. You need to submit:
  - Name, address, phone number or email
  - Hybrid
  - Day length
  - Planting date

### **What happens to the sample:**

Your sample will be ground and sent to the lab to be analyzed for moisture. Results will be sent to you by email, fax or telephone as soon as they are available.

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# Non-Enclosed Manure Storage Safety Tips

Injuries and fatalities occur in confined space manure storages that are enclosed, such as beneath animal quarters; or below-ground reception and pump out pits; and in non-enclosed earthen, synthetic, or concrete lined manure storages. Non-enclosed manure storages are open to the atmosphere but may meet the definition of a confined space in terms of occupational safety and health based on storage design and employee exposure to hazards.

## In the case of non-enclosed manure storage, hazards may include:

- A thick liquid and floating crust that make swimming, buoyancy, or even moving around very difficult.
- Steep and slippery slopes that can make getting out of manure storages difficult or impossible.
- An acceleration of hazardous gases (primarily methane, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, and ammonia) released from manure due to movement, agitation, removal, or addition of manure to storage.
- Localized layers of hazardous gases existing above manure surfaces, especially on hot, humid days with little to no breeze.
- Not having sufficient oxygen to breathe if a person is 'treading' in manure because of inability to get out.
- Not being able to see into depths of manure like you can with clear water.
- A slow response time for adequate emergency actions because of site isolation and remoteness.
- Potentially hazardous equipment in and around the manure storage.

## Safety guidelines to follow:

- Make sure everyone near manure storage structures understands the hazards that exist, including symptoms and effects that the various manure gases have on their health.
- Explosive gas may settle in pockets near where agitation or pumping is occurring. No smoking, open flames or sparks should be allowed.



Non-enclosed manure storage should be assessed to determine employee exposure to safety and health hazards.



One potential hazard is someone falling into the storage and being engulfed in the manure slurry.



Agitation accelerates the release of hazardous gases. Employees should know the signs and symptoms of these gases.



OSHA requires warning signs to be posted in English but a recommended safety practice is to post in additional language based on your workforce.



- Make sure the non-enclosed manure storage has a fence installed around the perimeter and access gates are locked to keep unauthorized personnel from entering the area.
- Post warning signs including manure drowning hazard signs and “Danger Manure Storage” or “Danger Keep Out,” or “Danger Keep Away.” on all sides of non-enclosed manure storage. If possible, these signs should be located by gates.
- Keep bystanders and non-essential workers away from non-enclosed manure storage during or other accessible areas during when pump out operations are in progress.
- Wear a safety harness with life-line attached to a safely located solid object or anchor at any time you enter the fenced in area of non-enclosed manure storage. If retrieval is needed, this equipment will improve the possibility of a successful rescue.
- Never work alone. The second person’s role is to summon help in an emergency and assist with rescue without entering the manure storage.
- Move slowly around unenclosed manure storages as the ground can sometimes be uneven and may cause a person to trip or stumble.
- Understand equipment being used and have emergency shut-down procedures prepared.
- If equipment malfunctions or maintenance is required during agitating or pumping of the manure, shut all equipment off and remove it from the manure storage before servicing or repairing.
- If you feel unsure or uncomfortable with what you are getting ready to do near the manure storage; wait a moment and reconsider the action, contact a supervisor or farm manager, and review the situation before proceeding.
- Be prepared to call 911 in case of an emergency. Being prepared includes providing specific directions to the site of the emergency, accurately describing the incident, and number of victims.



Warning signs should be placed near gates and posted on all sides of the non-enclosed manure storage.

Adapted from [Open Air Manure Safety Storage Tips](#), Penn State University, June 2012. Authors: Dennis J. Murphy, Extension Safety Specialist, Agricultural and Biological Engineering; Robert Meinen, Senior Extension Associate, Animal Science Department, Davis E. Hill, Senior Extension Associate, Agricultural and Biological Engineering.

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September, 2012



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON



# Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals

**September 24, 2020 1:00-2:30 PM**

First in a series of webinars this fall taking the place of the biannual Farm Management Update.

## Agenda:

Making fall alfalfa decisions

Scott Reuss, UW Madison Extension Marinette County Educator

Feed inventory/quality after harvest overview

Kevin Jarek, UW Madison Extension Outagamie County Educator

Making decisions for 2021: planting after corn silage harvest

Matt Akins, UW Madison Extension Dairy Specialist

**Registration: <https://go.wisc.edu/62av56>**

*This program is being sponsored by UW-Madison Division of Extension offices: Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Shawano, Sheboygan, Washington, Waupaca, Winnebago.*

## **Questions about the program? Please contact co-chairs:**

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# Badger Crop Connect

TIMELY CROP UPDATES FOR WISCONSIN

**Badger Crop Connect** is a new crop production webinar series developed by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Extension Crops and Soils Program for the 2020 growing season. Badger Crop Connect's goal is to bring agronomists, crops consultants and farmers timely crop updates for Wisconsin. This bi-weekly webinar is planned to continue through September. Webinars will have CCA CEUs available as assigned. Below are upcoming webinars and registration information:

## September 9th Agenda:

### Top 10 Recommendations for Winter Wheat Establishment in 2020

Shawn Conely, UW Madison Extension Soybean and Small Grain Specialist

Second topic coming soon

**Register for September 9:** <https://go.wisc.edu/7q8n38>

## September 23rd Agenda:

### Soil Compaction: preventing, measuring and reducing

Francisco Arriaga, UW Madison Soil Extension Specialist

### Lime, Manure, and More: get your 2021 crop off to a good start this fall

Carrie Laboski, UW Madison Soil Extension Specialist

**Register for September 23:** <https://go.wisc.edu/6uzk8q>

Resources from presenters as well as information on upcoming webinars will be posted to the Badger Crop Connect web page:

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/grain/badger-crop-connection/>



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# The Cutting Edge: A Podcast in Search of New Crops for Wisconsin

Join UW-Madison Division of Extension as they search for new crops for Wisconsin growers, processors, and consumers. The strength of Wisconsin's agricultural economy is its diversity... something that doesn't just happen by chance. It is a product of the relentless drive of researchers and farmers to innovate, explore, and experiment. Join us for a glimpse into the exciting new research and development bringing new crops and diversity to Wisconsin.



## New Episodes:

### Episode #5: Malting Barley

Hosts Carl Duley and Jerry Clark interview Dr. Pat Hayes and his malting barley crew at Oregon State University about breeding and growing malting barley for terroir-based flavor.

### Episode #6: Prairie STRIPS

Hosts Joe Zimbric and Jerry Clark interview Iowa State's Tim Youngquist and Omar de Kok-Mercado about Prairie STRIPS (Science-Based Trials of Rowcrops Integrated with Prairie Strips). Prairie STRIPS are strategically placed native prairie plantings designed to intercept storm water, build soil, and provide habitat for pollinators and other wildlife in row-crop fields.

### Field Notes: Hazelnuts – July 27

UW-Extension Agriculture Agent and UMHDI hazelnut researcher walks around his hazelnut field (in a storm) in late-July and provides information on doing yield ratings, getting ready for harvest, scouting for wildlife, and (ouch!) bald-faced hornets.

[Subscribe here](#)

More info: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/grain/cutting-edge/>

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